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TURKS FOR PEACE WITH ADRIANOPLE BUT WAR WITHOUT

Enver Bey at Head of Demonstration in the Street That Ended in Success of the Revolution

KIAMIL RESIGNATION

Belief That He Wanted Young Turks to Learn of Financial and Other Difficulties Before Nation

LONDON—The Young Turks are again in power in Constantinople. The revolution is regarded as chiefly the work of Talaat Bey, Djavid Bey and Mahmud Shevket Pasha, interviews with all of whom, in which their policy was defined, were published last year with our special correspondent in Constantinople.

Mahmud Shevket Pasha has accepted the grand vizierate, but Talaat has so far not entered the new ministry. The part which Boulanger once proposed to play in Paris was played with effect in Constantinople by Enver Bey. At the beginning of the Tripoli war the Monitor was able to explain that Enver Bey had crossed Tripoli in disguise and had taken command of the Arabs. The information was received from an unquestionable source and from that moment his whereabouts and the success of his military plans were traced in the Monitor columns to the declaration of peace.

The news that he had returned to Constantinople was fraught with danger to the ministry. He is a Muhammadan of Muhammadans and his opposition to any peace policy was sure to be as thoroughgoing as his resistance to Italy. It was he who rode out into the streets and headed the new rebellion which ended in his obtaining the resignation of Kiamil Pasha.

We have reason to believe, however, that not the least weighty reason in inducing Kiamil to resign was the desire that the Young Turks should become acquainted with the military, financial and other difficulties awaiting the development of their policy. The final word may rest with the great powers. It is certain that nobody in the confidence of the European chancelleries has given any indication of their policy nor in all probability has that policy itself been fixed owing to the suddenness of the revolution.

When Enver Bey rode up at head of his supporters to the grand vizierate his way was barred by Kiamil's aide de camp, Nafiz Bey, who fired his revolver at the demonstrators. He was at once shot down. Nazim Pasha's aide de camp then fired at Mahmud Nedjif with the result that he was promptly shot by the demonstrators. This brought Nazim Pasha himself from the council chamber. He had hardly begun to address the demonstrators when he was fatally wounded.

The assassination of the man who had commanded the Turkish troops in war and survived all the dangers of the retreat from Kirk Killise was the final act in the drama which led to Kiamil's resignation. During the night there had been some fighting in the streets, but at the moment the Young Turks have secured complete command of the situation.

The effect of the revolution on the peace negotiations remains to be seen. The Young Turks declare that rather than consent to the surrender of Adrianople they will continue the war.

PEACE TO BE TOPIC OF PRESIDENT TAFT

WASHINGTON—President Taft, accompanied by Secretary Hughes and Attorney-General Wickham, will leave Washington on a special train at 6 o'clock tonight to attend the banquet of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association of Baltimore. The President probably will speak on international peace. He returns to Washington at midnight.

Turko-Arab General From Tripoli Leader of Revolt in Turkey



ENVER BEY Who has command of Constantinople for Young Turk party

CARFARE IS QUESTIONED WESTWOOD, Mass.—A public hearing will be given by the selectmen at town hall this evening on a petition asking the board to modify the franchise of the Dedham & Franklin street railway so far as it set a limitation on the rate of fare to be charged. The road is now being operated by a receiver and the claim is it cannot longer be operated on a five cent fare basis.

EIGHT-HOUR VOTE STANDS WASHINGTON—Senator McCumber tried Friday to secure reconsideration of the vote on the eight-hour law which was adopted by the Senate last week, making the law applicable to dredgers and employees on river and harbor improvements. His motion was defeated 36 to 27.

ESCALATOR BILL BLOCKED Adverse report on the bill requiring street railways to equip their stations with escalators has been filed with the clerk of the House by the legislative committee on street railways.

ADRIANOPLE'S STRAITS ARE TOLD BY ESCAPING PEOPLE



Typical Bulgarian peasant playing native reed-pipe

(By a Correspondent in Bulgaria) SOFIA, Bulgaria.—A certain number of the beleaguered citizens of Adrianople manage to escape from time to time, and the story they tell affords a very vivid picture of the dire straits in which the city finds itself.

Not long ago, 30 Turks escaped into Sofia, and, according to their report, the town of Adrianople is starving. Only a small piece of bread is dealt out to each person daily. There is no sugar, salt or rice left, added to which the city is in darkness, all the kerosene having been used. It will be remembered that, according to the terms of the armistice, the Bulgarians are entitled to run provision trains through Adrianople for the

troops at Tchataldja, and a report emanating from a reliable source states that two train loads, representing about 250 tons of provisions, have been seized by the Turkish troops. Since the end of November as many as 10 train loads per day have passed through the city to the lines at Tchataldja.

The Bulgarian troops continue to show the most remarkable endurance, as has been the case throughout the whole campaign. The main cause for the lack of provisions at Adrianople is considered to be the remarkable succession of Bulgarian victories, added to the general lack of organization in the Turkish army. According to Marshal von der Goltz, Lozengrad (Kirk Killise) should have held out for five months at least. He considers also that the cutting of the railway communication between Lozengrad and Adrianople, Adrianople Baba Eski and Demotika was quite unlooked for, and prevented the Turks using the lines for replenishing the supplies at Adrianople. By Oct. 24, that is, six days after King Ferdinand had exhorted his troops to "go on from victory to victory," they had occupied Lozengrad. The railway had been cut by the 23d.

About 10 miles to the southwest of the town are the heights overlooking the village of Petra. The Turks considered them to be inaccessible. They were therefore practically unguarded, with the result that during the night, aided by a dense fog, the Bulgarian troops climbed these heights and took their guns with them. The latter were dismounted and carried up piecemeal. The result was that in the morning the Bulgarians were ready to open the attack, which was so unexpected that the Turks fled precipitately, and the march into Lozengrad was then a comparatively easy task.

PRESIDENT-ELECT VISITS ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION

NEW YORK—Governor Wilson inspected today the Ellis-Island station, where all immigrants landed at this port are held and examined. The Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander of Hoboken, went over to the island on a special cutter assigned for the purpose, and was received there by Commissioner Williams and the officials.

The Governor and Mrs. Wilson will be house guests of Mrs. Alexander at her Hoboken home tonight and over Sunday. The President-elect came here Friday afternoon with Mrs. Wilson for a week-end visit. They went shopping in the afternoon and attended a theater in the evening. The Governor had agreed to meet Mrs. Wilson on an upper floor of one of the big stores and as he stepped out of the elevator and walked to the spot where she was waiting some one recognized the President-elect. An impromptu reception followed, at which scores of employees were greeted by the Governor and his wife.

The playhouse which Governor Wilson attended was a small one and he was speedily recognized as he took his seat. In his honor the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner," the first time this national air has greeted him in his visits to theaters since his election. DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE MEETS To endorse proposed revision of the rules, the Democratic state committee met this afternoon at its headquarters 15 Beacon street. The committee on rules reported unanimously in favor of enlarging the executive committee from 20 to 24 members.

The committee also reported favorably on making the appointment of convention committees a matter of rule, instead of custom, as has been the case in the past.

BOYS' FRATERNITY FAVORED

PEABODY, Mass.—At a union meeting of men's clubs of the different churches Thursday night, a committee reported in favor of organizing a boys' fraternity.

CHIEF JUSTICE RUGG AND OTHER LAWYERS FOR SHORT RECORDS

That the Voluminous Reports of Testimony Submitted in Some Cases Are Superfluous Is Opinion Expressed

EXPENSE IS HIGH

Lawyers of Boston for the most part agree with Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts supreme court in his recent criticism of voluminous reports of testimony submitted in some cases. This superfluous evidence, they say, causes unnecessary expense and a large amount of unnecessary labor on the part of the court. The reform is much needed but will be difficult to accomplish for various reasons, it is said. Chief among these is the fact that lawyers will not risk the possibility of leaving out anything that might be of benefit to their clients. Another is that it is very easy to depend upon the court stenographer, rather than one's own notes, says Justice Rugg.

The chief justice declined to make any further statement on the subject, but it was said at the court house that he had voiced it as his opinion as being particularly opposed to the great unnecessary expense involved in publishing some of these reports.

"Much of the evidence contained in reports of cases is superfluous and should be cut down," said former Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham today. He continued that it must be considered that lawyers are likely to make the reports too large rather than too small in an effort to leave no stone unturned. They must of course leave out nothing that might possibly be essential to the case.

"The supreme court is absolutely right in the question," said E. A. Whitman of Elder, Whitman & Barnum. "The system is the outcome of the employment of court stenographers. It has become easier for lawyers to depend upon the stenographer than to do a little extra work themselves. This sort of pettifoggery should be stopped. It began some years ago when Judge Bishop got an act through the Legislature providing that when lawyers could not agree upon a fair summary the court could order the testimony printed in full. But lawyers should be able to agree upon a fair summary. Before the introduction of stenographers in the courtroom they were obliged to depend upon their notes alone and there is no necessity for the printing of thousands of pages of testimony."

Moorfield Storey, president of the Boston Bar Association, said that he had no doubt that the reports could be very much shortened in some cases without leaving out anything that was vital to the case.

James Lowell, secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, would not comment on the subject further than to say that such cases of voluminous reports were more common in patent cases before the federal courts than in the Massachusetts courts.

Matthew Hale, chairman of the Massachusetts Progressive committee, said that he considered that it was an excellent reform. That many reports contain altogether too much that was not vital to the case and that such matter should be eliminated.

Robert Homans, formerly secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association said that he had not considered the question enough to make a statement of any kind. He said he is inclined to think that the average report is not too long in the Massachusetts courts and showed a number of his own which he said averaged only 10 or 11 pages each.

In printing volumes of evidence it has at times been necessary to employ three printing establishments in order to complete the work in the time required by counsel, it was said at the court house. In one instance cited as an example there were more than 5000 pages of printed matter, much of it questions and answers and not vital to the case. The cost of printing was \$6500.

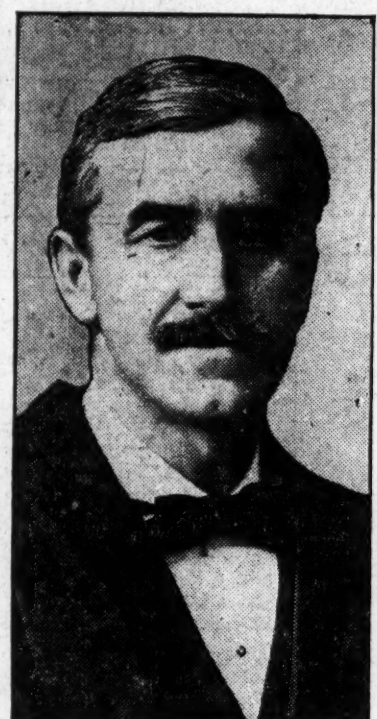
According to the court, it is not so much the fact that every word of this matter has to be read as the unnecessary expense involved that makes it desirable that the reports should be shortened. In connection with the instance just cited the case was settled out of court.

MODEL OF YACHT AMERICA FOUND

WORCESTER, Mass.—After having been lost for 30 years or more, the original model of the yacht America, which captured the royal yacht squadron cup in England in 1851, has been discovered among other relics, stored away at the old G. A. R. headquarters in Pearl street.

Col. Butler Ames, congressman from the fifth congressional district, speaking for Mrs. Adelbert Ames, his mother, who owns the America, said that he will make inducements to secure the model from the G. A. R. post and present it to the New York Yacht Club, where he believes it should be kept permanently.

Court Official Who Is Supported in His View That Reform Is Needed



ARTHUR P. RUGG

GOVERNMENT BACKS SOUDANESE PLAN TO AID COTTON INDUSTRY

LONDON—The decision of the government to guarantee interest on the loan of £3,000,000 to be raised by the Soudanese government for the development of the cotton industry is a departure from the strict principle of free trade which seems to have given satisfaction in all quarters. Combined with the recent grant made for the development of cotton growing in Uganda the new departure shows a determination to secure a supply of raw material for the cotton trade of Lancashire. The new cotton field is Gezira plain, which lies north of Khartoum, between the White and Blue Niles. About 20,000 bales were exported from this district last year, the area under cultivation being 2000 acres out of 5,000,000 acres available for this purpose.

Lord Kitchener is one of the strongest supporters of the new policy and the intention is that the cotton crop of this district shall be exported entirely to the United Kingdom mainly for the Lancashire trade.

PROGRESSIVE WOMEN INCORPORATE IN CLUB

Massachusetts Women's Progressive Party Club was incorporated today at the state house.

The club was organized Thursday and is pledged to work for the strengthening of the Progressive party, promoting fraternity and harmony in the Progressive movement, and for the studying of parliamentary law as preparation for the franchise. There are to be a speakers' forum and committees on social service, labor and legislation.

The officers are: Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer, president; Mrs. Wendell Phillips Thore, first vice-president; Mrs. Harry Weaver, second vice-president; Mrs. Clayton Jocelyn, third vice-president; Mrs. Carl Burgess, treasurer; Mrs. Arthur W. Savage, recording secretary; Mrs. Stephen P. Cushman, corresponding secretary; Miss Alice Bonney, auditor; directors: Mrs. George Kettell, Miss Alta M. Whitehouse, Mrs. Carrie G. Barr, Mrs. Louisa D. Washburn.

SUFFRAGISTS VISIT GOVERNOR WHO SAYS HE BACKS MOVEMENT

Governor Foss expressed himself as cordially in sympathy with the woman suffrage movement, regretted that he would be unable to attend the mass meeting in Tremont Temple this evening, and agreed to extend an invitation to the four New England governors who are in Boston today to attend the meeting when he was called upon this morning by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and other leaders in the cause. The women drove to the State House in two automobiles, followed by an automobile with newspaper men, and displaying a card with the words: "Votes for Women."

SUFFRAGE WINS NEVADA HOUSE CARSON, Nev.—Woman suffrage passed the House here Friday with but three dissenting votes.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONS WIN A FAST CONTEST IN THE SEMI-FINALS

G. R. Fearing and Quincy A. Shaw Defeat Dwight F. Davis and J. J. Wear in National Racquet Doubles

MATCH GOES LIMIT

George R. Fearing and Quincy A. Shaw, the present title holders, won their match in the semi-final round of the national amateur doubles racquet championship tournament of 1913 on the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club this afternoon by defeating Dwight F. Davis and J. J. Wear of St. Louis in one of the fastest and hardest-fought matches seen in Boston in some time. It took the limit of seven games to return the victors and every game was of the fastest type of play. The final score was 11-15, 15-11, 4-15, 15-6, 15-9, 6-15, 15-6.

Mr. Shaw held the serve for his side and he put up a wonderful game. In fact his playing was the feature of the match, although the three other contestants showed playing of championship quality. Wear served for St. Louis and he did the best playing of his side although Davis was but little behind. The St. Louis players had a back-hand drive that was very effective. The players played close to the wall and kept the ball going back and forth for long rallies and their work was greatly appreciated by the good sized gallery present and they were liberally cheered for their efforts.

P. D. Haughton and H. D. Scott of Boston met Constance Hutchins and Barrett Wendell, Jr., in the other semi-final match. Much interest was taken in this contest on account of the fact that all four contestants are Boston men and prominently athletically. Mr. Haughton is the Harvard football coach and holder of the singles squash championship in 1906 and with Q. A. Shaw holder of the doubles title in 1909. Mr. Scott is a well-known squash player and Mr. Hutchins is the Massachusetts champion. Mr. Wendell is the former Harvard baseball captain and catcher.

HEAD OF SHIP LINE ADMITS HIS SALARY IS BUT \$20 A MONTH

WASHINGTON—As president of the Insular line, operating steamers from New York to Porto Rico, H. P. Harrison of New York today told the so-called shipping trust investigating committee that he is a mere figurehead. Mr. Harrison said he became president at a nominal salary of \$20 a month because a friend of Kingsburg Curtis invited him.

The witness said he owned none of the stock, knew nothing about its business and did not know where it operated or was incorporated.

Mr. Curtis, auditor of the line, said Mr. Harrison's presidential ignorance was excusable, as the company acts merely as a chartering concern and shippers' agent. He said it leased steamers and rented space. Former witnesses have charged that the Insular line is a member of a Central American coastwise "ship trust" operating with the Mallory, Clyde and Porto Rico lines.

PANAMA EXHIBIT EXPERT IN BOSTON

Thomas M. Moore of San Francisco, general commissioner of the Panama-Pacific exposition, was at the Touraine today to consult with the five Governors who are attending the railroad conference in regard to the grouping of the New England buildings at the exposition.

MISSION REFUSES RESIGNATION

The executive committee of the Episcopal city mission has declined to accept the resignation of its superintendent, the Rev. Frederick B. Allen, whose 25 years of service to its members will end in October.

BRITISH FRANCHISE BILL TO BE DROPPED

LONDON—As a result of the stormy debate yesterday in the House and of the practical ruling of the speaker, conveyed confidentially to the cabinet that the carrying of the woman's suffrage amendments to the franchise bill would cause the cabinet determined yesterday to withdraw the bill. Unless any change of this view should be arrived at a formal notification of their decision will be made forthwith to Parliament. The debate yesterday showed most extraordinary conflicts of opinion. One cabinet minister, Lewis Harcourt, criticized two other cabinet ministers, Lloyd-George and Sir Edward Grey, in a most unbecoming manner, whilst the defense of these two ministers came from Lord Hugh Cecil, ordinarily one of the keenest of their critics. He declared that Mr. Harcourt's speech indicated what fun they must have in the cabinet when the question of woman suffrage was before them. The unexpected developments caused by the speaker's ruling will compel the cabinet to recast their policy on franchise. Numerous proposals have, of course, been offered to them by their friends in and out of the press, but there is nothing as yet to indicate the line they will decide to take.

FIVE GOVERNORS ARE IN CONFERENCE OVER RAILROAD SITUATION

A. J. Pothier of Rhode Island Agrees With Mr. Foss That Transportation Board Should Be for Six States

MEETING IS SECRET

Commonwealth Heads Soon Arrange Preliminaries—Luncheon Precedes the Work of the Afternoon

Governors from five New England states went into conference at the Touraine this afternoon on the railroad situation in this section of the country prior to which Governor Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island made it clear that he favored Governor Foss' proposal for a New England railroad commission with a representative from each of the six states. He said there was much to the idea that such a commission could accomplish a great deal.

Governor Pothier was the first to arrive at the reception room on the second floor, which had been reserved as the assembly room for the governors. Governor Foss soon afterwards entered with Maj. Robert E. Greene of Governor Foss' military staff. Gov. Samuel D. Felker next joined the party and then Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, who came from his apartments on the ninth floor. There was a short wait for Gov. Allen M. Fletcher during which the four governors chatted on various topics not connected with the conference.

On the arrival of Governor Fletcher and Col. W. W. Brown, his aide, a group photograph was taken of the five governors after which they went to room 130 for luncheon. Immediately after the luncheon they went into conference.

William T. Haines, Governor of Maine, was unable to be present at the meeting. While each Governor at the meeting is expected to tell of local railroad conditions in his state, it is understood that discussion will turn chiefly on possible means of joint regulation by the six states of the railroads of New England. Governor Foss says that he expects to urge a railroad commission for New England with representation from each state to act as a sort of recommendatory board for the several state legislatures.

Governor Pothier says that he is particularly interested in seeing work resumed on the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk from Palmer, Mass., to Providence. He favors dealing justly with the New Haven railroad, but if it is shown that it is not giving proper service he believes that the six New England states should act together and require satisfactory transportation over its lines.

Gov. Pothier Tells Plan

In answer to questions, Governor Pothier said: "What I hope to do in connection with the other governors of the New England states is to bring the New Haven to realize that it must help New England develop by giving good service, as good as it is possible to give, and by establishing fair rates for freight shipment."

"I have always been greatly interested in the branch from Palmer to Providence and I hope to see it built, either by the Southern New England railway or some other. When the Grand Trunk came here it seemed to me, that as that is a big transcontinental road, its coming would be a great advantage to the shippers of New England."

"I still believe it will be completed. Within a day I read in a French newspaper published in New England a story from Ottawa to the effect that the Grand Trunk was going to complete its New England extensions. We acted in good faith toward that railway and I am very anxious to have the project completed."

"On the other hand, I would rather be friendly toward the New Haven than otherwise, for it is a New England corporation, owned principally by New England people. If New England is to maintain

(Continued on page ten, column two)

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MONITOR

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ALL-INDIA MOSLEM
LEAGUE IN LONDON IS
ON SIDE OF TURKEY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It has already been pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor how delicate is the position of the British government in the matter of its attitude toward the negotiations that have been proceeding between Turkey and the allied nations of the Balkan peninsula. Britain is the greatest Muhammadan power in the world, and seeing that the sympathies of all Islam are on the side of the Turks, any weight she may throw into the scale against them may be expected to cause no little excitement among the Muhammadan subjects of King George.

A small indication of what this means has just been provided by the resolutions passed at the special meeting of the London All-India Moslem League. In the first of these the committee place on record their indignation at the barbarities perpetrated on the Muhammadan population of Albania and Macedonia by the Balkan invaders, and complain of the indifference with which the news of these outrages, coming from unbiased sources with every guarantee of their truth, have been received by the British public.

In the second they express their regret at the manner in which the British press have, during the progress of the peace negotiations in London, "indulged in minatory and almost abusive language toward one party whilst inciting the other belligerents to assume a totally uncompromising and unyielding attitude; and in the third, "in view of the support that has been accorded by British public opinion for autonomy among nationalities not nearly so advanced as the great communities of India," they express their indorsement of the policy of the governing body of the league in regard to self-government for India under the aegis of the British crown, so as to secure proper consideration to Indian public opinion in the administration of the empire and equality of treatment and status for his majesty's subjects in the British colonies.

Copies of these resolutions have been submitted to the secretaries for India and foreign affairs, and have doubtless even both those gentlemen food for thought.

VACANT LAND
USED TO RAISE
GARDEN PRODUCE

PHILADELPHIA—Four hundred and forty-two families of Philadelphia were enabled to combat the high cost of living last year through gardens upon plots of ground assigned to them by the Vacant Lands Cultivation Association.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the association that there had been an increase of 30 per cent in the number of families provided with land during the year. These diminutive farms on the city's waste land averaged one sixth of an acre in extent and were laid out in every section of the city.

"Hundreds of families were turned away by the association," said James H. Dix, the secretary and superintendent, in his annual report, "because we hadn't enough land to go around."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Garden of Allah."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Deliver Me, Xantippe."
HOLLIS—"Mrs. Fiske."
KELTIE—"Vandeville."
MAJESTIC—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
PARK—"The Woman."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli.'"
SHUBERT—"Anne Russell's Company."
ST. JAMES—"The Lion and the Mouse."
TREMONT—"Milestones."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Elsie Ferguson."
COLONIAL—"Robin Hood."
FINE ARTS—"Irish Play."
ILLINOIS—"Count of Luxembourg."
LASKY—"Out at the Gate."
MYVICKS—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm."
OLYMPIC—"Top of the Morning."
POWERS—"John Mason."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"Fine Feathers."
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
CASINO—"The Friend."
CHILDREN—"Rackety-Packetty House."
CORAL—"Broadway Jones."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTING—"Whirl the Law."
EMPIRE—"The Spy."
FORTY-EIGHT STREET—"Wm. Collier."
FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket."
GARDEN—"Hamlet."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
HIPPODOMOS—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LITTLE—"Rutherford and Son."
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Spring Maid."
PARK—"Lily Alabaster."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

QUERY
Once on a time there was a man,
You may know whom I mean,
And every paper one would scan
And every magazine
Would always keep his face in view
And print, at length, for us
All that he said and did. Do you
Remember who it was?

The front-page headlines of today
Seem vacant, so to speak.
Folks miss the name which, one time,
they
Perused from week to week.
It was a man, we must agree,
That stood for much, but how
Time changes things about! Let's see
Do you recall it now?

STAGE LOCKS
Some of the ladies in the play,
In making their renditions,
Have Titian locks, while some, they say,
Have only imi-Titians.

Boston is building a \$100,000 addition to one of its public school buildings. Tide was, not so many years ago, when that amount would have been deemed a good deal to invest in an independent school building, to say nothing of investing it in a mere annex.

QUITE NATURAL
This habit of moving each first of May is not so strange, my dear,
For even the little birds, they say,
Have new nests every year.

PRECISION
Interested Father—Is my boy punctual in the observance of office hours?
Employer—Well, he is often a little tardy in getting to work in the morning, but when the hands of the clock point to 5 in the evening, there is no one leads him in getting away right on the dot.

When President Taft has completed his work at the White House he may look back with something like regret that he was unable to appoint himself to that vacancy on the supreme court bench which he was called on to fill during his administration.

VIENNA COLORLESS
IN PRESS NOTICES
OF HERR VON JAGOW

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The appointment of Herr von Jagow to the position of German foreign secretary has been received by the Vienna press in a series of distinctly colorless notices. Very little indeed is to be said, for Herr von Jagow's diplomatic career has been almost entirely passed at Rome, where before his own elevation to the position of ambassador he held various positions in the embassy on the capital.

The new minister is understood to take a keen interest in Slav, and particularly in Russian, questions, and his long standing friendship with the Russian foreign minister, M. Sazonoff, is well known. How far his appointment at this juncture, when the relations between Austria-Hungary and Germany on the one hand and Russia on the other are so uncertain, is due to his knowledge of the Slav question, it is impossible to say. But the fact that his views on almost any question are but little known will certainly leave Herr von Jagow free to formulate his own policy without having to make it conform to either national or international expectation.

ELECTION TO RABBINATE
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is understood that difficulties have presented themselves in the election to the Rabbinate, and that the selection committee have so far not been able to come to an agreement. The three candidates are Dr. Drachman, Dr. Hertz and Dr. Hyamson. Opposition to Dr. Drachman's election has been manifested in high Jewish circles on the count of his strict orthodoxy.

TAFT NOMINEES OPPOSED
WASHINGTON—Democratic senators in caucus Friday reaffirmed their determination to permit none of President Taft's nominations to be confirmed at this time, with the exception of army, navy and diplomatic appointments. Senator Smoot said the Republicans would meet next Tuesday to decide their attitude.

AMERICA IN A GENERAL VIEW

INTERROGATION is the American mood. The investigating spirit has so far captured the lawmakers that in both national and state affairs, boards of inquiry are pursuing elusive facts and penetrating the unwinding minds of men who know or are supposed to know. A new word is in process of being added to common speech, much in the way that "boycott" came to it. The capital letter is disappearing from the name of the chairman of the money-trust committee and it is proposed to puke various phases of government. The finance inquiry has declined in one place only to appear in another and the distinction was paid our ex-President of having it adjourn to the office of the Outlook. The department of justice suspends its proceedings in a legal way against the telephone companies and turns the matter over to the interstate commerce commission to puke. State legislatures keep committees and commissions on long tours of inquiry and vast accumulations of evidence are supposed to furnish the means for correction of such defects in the social and political order as survive the interrogation.

Better Banking Laws
Are Expected

Inquiry into the operations of the financiers through the committee of Congress over which Representative Pujo has presided has been criticized as spectacular. Its interrogation of the masters of money affairs has brought into full public gaze men of such prominence and so little given to exposure of their opinions that it has had rare newspaper interest, while its effort to bring William Rockefeller out of his shelter has lent the last needed touch of notoriety. So entertained, the public has hardly asked to what purpose is the search, what benefit is to come. It has been easy to miss recognition that it is dealing with the most far-reaching of governmental questions and the one most intimately touching ordinary business affairs. Publicity of the fact, which it has undertaken to establish, that a limited group of men holds the finance of business within its grasp, is itself of value as awakening a sense of the need of government holding a mastery over them. From this knowledge there could not fail to come realization that Congress has cause for action.

Canal Tolls Dispute
Is Not Favored

Senator Root, in one of the masterly speeches that have marked his service in the Senate, has contributed to the discussion of the Panama canal tolls issue in a way to influence the withdrawal of the United States from the difference with Great Britain. The action of Congress in removal of the exemption of the American coastwise shipping from the tolls is not assured and Secretary Knox has proceeded with the diplomatic exchange as if the issue with Great Britain were to be carried to a conclusion. So far as sentiment is reflected in the American press, the growth of the opinion seems that national honor lies in the direction of entire equality in the canal charges.

Another phase of the canal problem appears in the discussion of the necessity of the maintaining a large military force for its defense. In some quarters it is estimated that 25,000 men will be needed in this service, but the view is taken as strongly that the canal is not to be regarded as a point of exposure and not demanding a considerable armament.

Mrs. Shepard to Continue
Miss Gould's Work

Having furnished a model to the world in the way of distributing the income of an inherited fortune, Miss Helen Gould, now Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, set a further good example by the simplicity of her wedding, which took place at her country estate on the Hudson, with fewer than 200 guests present. The good will of the people who indirectly depend upon her for their living—the employees of the railroad companies—was shown in the unique gifts to her as a bride. That matrimony will not cause her to be less interested in the good causes she has greatly aided is the assurance quite needlessly given to the public. Miss Gould is said to have increased the \$10,000,000 she inherited from her father to about three times that sum, while all the time being the benefactor of institutions during the 20 years since she came into her fortune.

Another Hundred Millions
For Public Good

Extreme caution not to permit the incorporation of a concern with a fund of \$100,000,000 without safeguards that will protect the public from either the misuse of the property or the exercise of the power that such a capitalization would give in a financial way, is shown in the act by which Congress permits the Rockefeller Foundation to form. The object of the corporation is stated to be "to promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and its territories and

of foreign lands in the dissemination of knowledge, in the prevention and relief of suffering, and in the promotion by eleemosynary and philanthropic means of any and all of the elements of human progress."

Protection against misuse of the power is secured in the requirement which forbids any increase in the fund, the spending annually of the entire income, and the submitting of the names of trustees in the future to a group of such widely interested officials as the President of the United States, the chief justice of the supreme court, the president of the Senate and speaker of the House and the presidents of four universities. The Rockefeller organization is the second of the kind in the country, exactly matching in the amount of its fund the Carnegie foundation, but with objects rather broader.

Garment Strikers
Are Upheld by Public

When it is realized that the garment makers' strike in New York involves 150,000 workers, the practical suspension of a number of allied trades and the support of workers who are dependent upon their earnings day by day, the orderliness of its progress becomes remarkable. General sympathy for the strikers is to be accounted for in no small part by the realization that through this upheaval is to come about the further extermination of the so-called sweatshop. As the week ends, there is promise of early settlement of the two main points of dispute, the hours of labor and wages, while the others are to be left to arbitration on a plan proposed by the Chamber of Commerce. That the attitude of the public towards this strike is indulgent is shown in the editorials of newspapers that are commonly found representing the capitalistic side of every dispute, one of the most conspicuous of them describing it as "an intelligent strike" and commending the unions for their conduct.

Legislative Deadlocks
Loosen Slowly

A legislative situation quite without precedent exists in Illinois, where the failure to organize has blocked the way to the entrance of the Governor-elect upon his duties and resulted in the holding over of a chief executive whose services were expected to end with the year. Governor-elect Dunne is represented as planning to take the reins of government into his hands, but with the chance that the state will be blessed with two executives.

In other states, which have numerous deadlocks, the deadlocks are gradually giving way; but New Hampshire, with its Progressive body of some 15 members of the Legislature holding the balance of power, finds itself in the daily enjoyment of a senatorial ballot without result.

Black Foxes Lead
a Financial Chase

An industry with great promise of wealth or a delusion that will take its place among the bubbles of finance is agitating Prince Edward island, where syndicates that command capital of hundreds of thousands are engaging in the breeding of black foxes. The climax of spending was supposed to be reached when a single ranch with its few foxes was bought for \$600,000. The sale of a pair of the animals is reported at \$25,000, and the price is expected to become a fixed one. The industry, to allow it the name, is only two years old, and has come to represent an investment of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, although there are not more than 500 pairs of the animals of high grade in the island. The tulip fad and a few others in human history have their counterpart.

UNIFORMS LEFT TO VETERANS

PHILADELPHIA—Participants in the proposed reunion on the fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg will decide whether to appear in their old uniforms, according to action taken here Friday at the conference on the proposed celebration. Delegates from 23 states, including veterans from North and South, commissions of Congress and this state attended a dinner Friday night at the Union League.

ASIATICS BUY STATE LAND

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Large realty holdings in California have been obtained by Chinese and Japanese immigrants, according to a report of the executive board of the Asiatic Exclusion League. In 10 of 38 counties in the state 498 Asiatics own 8997 acres of land, assessed at \$1,103,911, the report says.

KEEPS BUSY INSTEAD
"Pretty diplomatic fellow, this Wigley."
"I should say. He has been working for a big concern for 10 years and not once has he got mixed up in the petty office politics with the rest of the clerks."
—St. Louis Republic.

AT THE CORNER STORE
"I suppose there is a 'dearest spot on earth' to every one. What is yours?"
"Just now it is the provision dealer's."
—Minneapolis Tribune.

PURPOSE IN RETIREMENT
"You may announce that I intend to retire to private life," said the industrious statesman.
"What for?"
"It seems to be the only method just now by which I can attract public attention."
—Washington Star.

HOUSEHOLD DIPLOMACY
Mrs. Benham—Did you discharge the cook?
Benham—No; I requested her resignation.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

MARCH OF PROGRESS SLOW
"I tell you, Plunkville, will eventually own its gas works."
"I don't doubt it. And by that time gas will be out of date."
—Washington Herald.

HERBERT KNEW
"Now, Herbert," said the school teacher, "how many seasons are there?"
"D'ye mean in the United States?"
"Yes, certainly."
"Two."
"Only two? Name them."
"Baseball and football."
—Minneapolis Tribune.

LACKS EVIDENCE
Many a man who claims that the world owes him a living can't prove the debt.
—Detroit Free Press.

MILLIONS ASKED
FOR AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA, Ont.—A further development of Hon. Martin Burrell's plan of last session for the encouragement of agriculture is outlined in a notice of motion given as follows:
"That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding \$15,000,000 be appropriated and paid out of consolidated revenue fund of Canada during the period of 10 years, beginning with the year ending March 31, 1914, for aiding and advancing the farming industry by instruction in agriculture, including the work carried on by the veterinary colleges."

It is understood that the money will be spent on the basis of arrangements to be arrived at with the provincial governments, and at the rate of approximately \$1,000,000 per year.

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159 Devonshire St.

EVIDENCE OF FERTILITY
A despatch from Anoka says a town is growing on a farm near there. Further proof that Minnesota soil and climate can produce any kind of a crop.—St. Paul Dispatch.

MATTER OF PROTECTION
Gary (Ind.) manufacturer plans to send 1000 bricks by parcel post. We can see where eventually the mail man will have to join the Hod Carriers Union.—St. Paul Dispatch.

PROOF POSITIVE
"Are your daughters fond of music?"
"They must be. They insist that I pay \$7 apiece for phonograph records."
—Detroit Free Press.

LOOKS AHEAD
Willie—Paw, what is an infallible man?
Paw—A man who always changes his shoestrings before they break, my son.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ADOPTED SAFE COURSE
"What did her father do when you asked him for his daughter's hand?"
"He made a strange noise."
"What did you do then?"
"I asked him what he was trying to imitate, and left hurriedly."
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

M'GILL SWIMMERS MEET U. OF P. TEAM IN DUAL MEET TONIGHT

Canadians Have Some of the Best Men in Their Country to Compete With the Pennsylvanians

INTEREST STRONG

PHILADELPHIA—Followers of swimming here and in Canada are looking forward to the dual meet between the University of Pennsylvania varsity aquatic team and that from McGill University this evening. The Canadians have among them some of the best swimmers in their country, and the University of Pennsylvania has a remarkable strong aggregation.

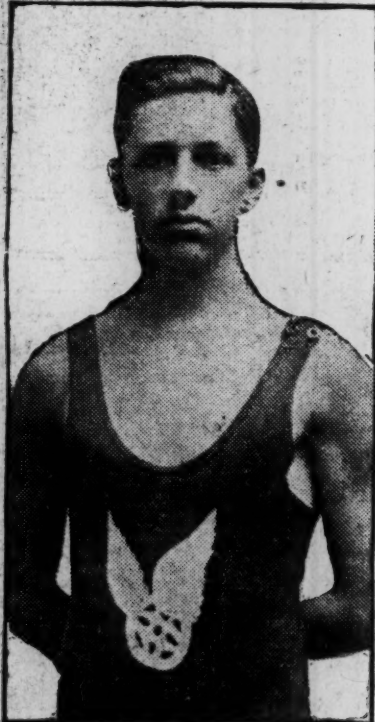
George Hodgson, the Montreal all-around champion who placed to his credit two Olympic titles at Stockholm last summer, is conceded first place in the 100 and 220-yard swims, but in the other events the Quakers expect to triumph. As pointed out by one of the Philadelphia men, Frank McGill and George Draper, the best sprinters from across the border, were unable last year against the New York Athletic Club to beat 28s. for 50 yards, while Ouerbacher has repeatedly covered it in 26s.

Again Hodgson, Draper, McGill and Kerry, the Maple Leaf relay quartet, could not at its last appearance here come within four seconds of the times recently made at 800 feet by the Pennsylvania team. As to this, however, McGill and Draper are said to have improved materially, and Hodgson has unquestionably, so a surprise may be in store.

In fancy diving the Canadians will use Williamson and Smith, both unknown on this side of the border, and there is no telling how they will compare with Jamieson and Coons, but it appears a foregone conclusion that Angeny and Shoemaker, if in form, will take the plunge honors easily, for both are good for 70 ft. at their best, and neither Hodgson, Kerry or Mackay has so far touched this mark.

The report from Montreal that Hodgson now has it in him to lower C. M. Daniels' 220-yard world's record of 2m. 23.2-5s., and should do it during the coming trip, is doubted by local experts, who claim that he will be fortunate if he shows 2m. 28s. in our short pools. Nothing, in fact, not even Hodgson's latest performances, indicates that he has the necessary speed, and besides being a distance man rather than a sprinter, he is decidedly better in open water than in indoor swimming.

Famous Canadian Swimmer Who Meets Pennsylvania in Dual Meet With McGill



GEORGE R. HODGSON
McGill University swimming team

W. FINNERAN SIGNED AS UMPIRE
NEW YORK—President Barrow of the International League announced Friday that he had completed his staff of umpires for 1913, by signing William Finneran of Erie, Penn. Only three members of last year's staff will return to the league this season. They are Mullen, Carpenter and Nelligan. The new members are O'Toole of the Western League, Quigley of the New York State, Hayes and Bierhalter of the American Association, and Finneran of the National League. President Barrow has issued a call for the International league schedule meeting Monday, Feb. 10, at the Victoria Hotel, New York.

B. A. A. MEETS ST. NICHOLAS
NEW YORK—Hockey followers are looking forward to some great sport tonight when the champion Boston A. A. team meets the St. Nicholas aggregation at the St. Nicholas rink here. The visitors have beaten Yale, Harvard and Princeton and some of the best teams in Canada. Early in the season the St. Nicholas team played a tie-game with the Bostonians.

FIRST CLUB BOOK OF HARVARD VARSITY CLUB IS NOW ISSUED

The Harvard Varsity Club has just published its first club book. This club was organized in 1908 to provide quarters for the training tables of the candidates for the various Harvard athletic teams and a meeting place for coaches and former Harvard players. Except in very rare instances on account of "exceptional service" to Harvard athletics, the members of the club are men who have competed against Yale on Harvard University baseball nines, crews, football eleven, or track teams; that is, they are the men who are entitled to wear the H.

Last spring the club opened its splendid new building, which is attached to the Harvard Union. The new house of the Varsity Club is a memorial to F. H. Burr '09, captain of the Harvard football eleven which defeated Yale 4 points to 0 at New Haven in the fall of 1908, the first year that P. D. Haughton was head coach of Harvard football. Burr was the first president of the Varsity Club.

But the most valuable material in the book is the tables which give the records of all the Harvard-Yale university boat races, and baseball, football, and track games from the first competition between these two universities down to the present day; these statistics have been carefully compiled and it is believed that they are correct. The record of Harvard-Yale rowing begins with the race which was rowed in 1852 on Lake Winnepesaukee, in New Hampshire, and goes on through the intercollegiate races at Springfield, and Worcester, Mass., and Saratoga, and then to New London, to Poughkeepsie and back to New London. It appears from this table that Harvard and Yale have rowed 51 university races, of which Harvard has won 23 and Yale 25. In recent years the two universities have rowed also 14 four-oared races, all at New London, of which Harvard has won 10, and Yale 4.

Harvard and Yale have met on the baseball diamond every year since 1868, with the exception of 1891 and 1896. In some years only one game was played, in some years five games, but generally the number has been three. Of the 42 series which have been played, the games of each college year counting as a series, Harvard has won 23, Yale has won 16, and three series have been tied.

The Harvard-Yale track meet began in 1891 and have been held every year since except in 1896. Harvard has won 11 of these meets, and Yale has won 10. Football is the only one of the four so-called "major" sports in which Yale has won from Harvard more than half the series of annual games between the two universities. The football matches between these two ancient rivals began in 1875, when 15 men played on each side and the system of scoring was radically different from that now in vogue. Since 1875 Harvard and Yale have played every year except 1877, 1885, 1888, 1895, and 1896. Of the 34 games which have been played, Yale has won 23, Harvard has won six, and five have been ties. Since 1908 when the present coaching system began, Harvard has won two games, Yale one and the other two contests resulted in 0 to 0 ties.

B. V. COVERT WINS SPECIAL TROPHY

PINEHURST, N. C. — Twenty-five straight in a tie shoot-off at 95 won the preliminary trophy and the added money of the sixth annual midwinter trap shooting handicap Friday for B. V. Covert of the Audubon Club, Buffalo, from Allen Heil of Allentown, Penn., who scored 21 in the shoot-off. Mr. Covert shot from the 18-yard mark and Mr. Heil from the 23-yard line. In connection with the event was a special class competition, in which the president's cup was won by Dr. D. L. Culver, who made 93.

C. W. Billings of Glen Ridge and Thomas Lenane, Jr., of New York made 92, and David T. Leahy of New York was one of five who scored 90. R. L. Spotts of New York was one of five to make 89, H. H. Shannon of New York made 87 and tied with F. D. Kelsey of East Aurora. F. S. Wright, winner of Wednesday's sweepstakes, made 84 and tied with F. A. Hodgman of Tuckahoe. A. W. Church of Port Chester was one of the 83 point men, and he led B. M. Higginson of Newburg, who was high gun Thursday, by two targets. F. S. Wright of Buffalo won the morning sweepstakes.

C. W. MURPHY BUYS A HALF INTEREST

CHICAGO—President Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago National League club is today the owner of a half interest in the Philadelphia National League Baseball park, and the park now is jointly owned by himself and C. P. Taft of Cincinnati.

Mr. Murphy stated Friday that Mr. Taft and he had no interest in the Philadelphia ball club, but only in the estate, or the grounds, on which the team plays.

Mr. Murphy further said that at the recent sale of the Philadelphia club to William H. Locke and associates, an agreement was entered into by which the Philadelphia club owners could purchase the playing field in 1920 for the sum of \$400,000.

TEAMS COMPETING FOR BIG CURLING HONORS



THE WINNIPEG, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH AND GRAND RAPIDS CURLING TEAMS AND FAMOUS SKIPS TOGETHER WITH INTERNATIONAL TROPHY.

These teams are among those taking part in the twentieth annual bonspiel of the Northwestern Curling Association at St. Paul this week. The trophy was the gift of L. W. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railway.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK MILITARY SEVENS CLASH

Battery A, M. V. M. and Squadron A, N. Y. National Guard, Will Meet at Arena Tonight

Fast hockey is expected when the teams of battery A, light artillery, M. V. M., and squadron A, first cavalry, national guard of New York meet in annual contest tonight at the Boston Arena.

The rivalry between these two prominent military bodies is as keen in athletics as in their branch of service and their clash tonight will provide plenty of good sport and excitement. Both teams have been practising hard for this match and as all the men have had years' experience at the game it will be a close and hard fought contest.

A large number of officers and members of the New York organization and their friends are coming over for the game in a special train. The local men have made many plans for their entertainment before, during and after the game and they will be given a big reception. The state and city and all the local military organizations will be officially represented and there will be a big crowd on hand to watch the game. With such well known local players in their lineup as Skilton, Minot, Whidden, Furber, Carnochan, Small and Eaton the battery A men believe they have a combination that will score victory, but the visitors have an exceptionally fast team and they will make the locals show all they know about the sport. On the squadron A seven will be seen Leake, Ballin and Rolston, former Princeton hockey players; Johnson of the St. Nicholas team; Williams, of Yale; Shiland of Columbia; and Hemphill of Williams. The game will start with the following line-up:

BATTERY A
Eaton, r.w., w. Shiland
Whidden, c. Leake
Small, f. Ballin
Furber, l.w., f.w. Hemphill
Skilton, c.p., c. Johnson
Minot, p., p. Williams
Carnochan, g., g. Williams

DENY CHARGES MADE AGAINST JAMES THORPE

CARLISLE, Pa., Jan. 24.—Glenn Warner, coach of the Carlisle Indian school athletes, has received a letter from Charles C. A. Clancy, manager of the Winston-Salem baseball team, in which Mr. Clancy denies making the statements attributed to him that James Thorpe, the Indian athlete, played professional baseball in the Carolina association in 1910.

Mr. Clancy further states that Thorpe never played on his team in the Carolina association, or on any other team in that league. He states that he knows absolutely nothing that would reflect on Thorpe's amateur standing.

NEW YORK—James E. Sullivan, chairman of the national registration committee, has issued the following statement regarding the case:

"I don't believe there is any truth in the charges of professionalism against Thorpe. I have every confidence in his amateur standing."

Mr. Sullivan said he had had a long talk over the telephone with Coach Warner of Carlisle Friday, during which Warner read a letter from Manager Clancy to him denying that Thorpe ever played on Clancy's team or any other team in the league and also denying the statements attributed to him.

TO COACH PRINCETON FRESHMEN
PRINCETON, N. J.—James McGinley, the Haverhill pitcher, who has been one of the star pitchers in the International League for several years, has been selected to coach the Princeton freshmen baseball team during the coming season.

ENTRY BLANKS ARE ISSUED FOR N. E. A. A. U. MEET

Entry blanks are out for the indoor track and field championships of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, Friday evening, Feb. 28.

The following list of events is open to all registered amateurs of the New England division:

Forty-yard dash, 45-yard hurdles, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1000-yard run, one-mile run, five-mile run, running high jump, putting 16-pound shot, and three standing jumps.

Special team races may also be included. The first event will be called at 7:45 p. m. sharp. Standard A. A. U. gold, silver and bronze championship medals will be awarded the place winners in each event.

The entrance fee is 50 cents per event. Entries close Monday, Feb. 24, with H. C. McGrath, 43 Tremont street, Boston.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The National league used 12,600 balls last year.

Pitcher Plank of the Athletics is to coach the Gettysburg College candidates this winter.

Robert Kennedy has signed a contract to manage the Columbus team of the Cotton States League.

Roy Hartzell of the New York Americans says that he is going to try for second base this summer. It is his natural position.

Pitcher Frank Arellanes has signed to pitch again for the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League. Early reports had stated that he would not play again.

Manager Dunn of the Baltimore team of the International League says that Walsh and Murphy, the two young outfielders secured by the Athletics last year, will play great baseball this year.

Catcher Thomas of the Athletics says that he thinks Moriarty of Detroit and Callahan of the Chicago Americans are the two most dangerous men to have on the bases as each is continually trying to work some unexpected play.

Charles Phillippe, the famous pitcher of the Pittsburgh Nationals who won three world's series games for his team from Boston in 1903, is learning the steel business, having started in at the very bottom.

HARVARD TEAM MEETS ANDOVER

The Harvard University swimming team will have its first meet of the year this afternoon when it meets the Phillips Academy team at Andover. As the Andover team has not yet had a try-out, a comparison of the two teams is practically impossible; but judging from the practise meet held last year which the Harvard team won by a small margin, the teams appear to be evenly matched.

The crimson team will be particularly strong in the 50 and 100-yard dashes. H. R. Hitchcock, Jr., '14 has covered the latter distance in 50 3-5s., which is remarkably good time and he should experience little difficulty in taking first honors in that event. J. Wentworth '14 has also made good time in the 50-yard dash.

The Harvard entries are as follows: Capt. J. G. Macdonough '13, W. J. Ball '13, H. R. Hitchcock, Jr., '14; J. Greenough '15, M. J. Logan '15, D. R. Sigourney '15, E. B. Starbuck '14 and J. Wentworth '14.

N. Y. HOCKEY CLUB BEATS CRESCENT A. C. IN FAST GAME

Victors Display Great Skill and Speed—Still Have a Clean Slate in the Championship Series

NEW YORK—That greatly improved team representing the Hockey Club of New York finished the first round in the championship series of the Amateur Hockey League with a clean slate at the St. Nicholas rink Friday night. The seven in question defeated the Crescent Athletic Club, last season's champion, by a score of 2 to 1. This leaves the hockey club standing three games won, while the St. Nicholas Skating Club team with two won and one lost is second. Crescent is third, having won one and lost two, and the Irish-American last with three straight defeats. In many respects last night's game was the best seen in the local rink this winter.

Throughout the greater portion of the first half Crescent's goal was in danger. Castleman, the rover, for the Hockey Club, dribbled the puck well and was held in check by several exceptional stops by Mills. Lewis also blocked a number of tries, one in particular being a sharp shot from Dufresne. Toward the end of the period Castleman netted the puck, but the goal was not allowed. The half ended without a score. Both sides attacked harder than ever in the second half.

The first score of the game came after nearly six minutes of play, when Scarborough netted the puck for Crescent's only goal. Three minutes later Britton tied the score. He made the goal in a scrimmage directly in front of the cage. With about two minutes left to play Mackenzie shot the decisive goal for the hockey club. The summary follows:

CRESCENT A. C. HOCKEY CLUB
Mills, g., c. Lewis
Kennedy, p., p. White
Dufresne, c.p., c.p. Bliton
Shirreff, f., f. Castleman
Rimmond, c., c. Mackenzie
Starbough, l.w., l.w. Gordon
Piel, r.w., r.w. Fredericks
Goals for Hockey Club, Britton 1, Mackenzie 1; for Crescent A. C., Scarborough 1. Penalties, Castleman (for tripping) 2m., Piel (for tripping) 2m., Remond (for tripping) 1m., Scarborough (for tripping) 2m. Referee, E. Garm, Irish-American A. C. Assistant referee, Russell Ellis, St. Nicholas A. C. Goal umpires, R. Fennell, Wanderers, and Frank Ellison, Wanderers. Timekeepers, George Stebbins, Crescent A. C., and R. Condon, Wanderers. Penalty timers, W. J. Croker, Wanderers, and C. Martin, Crescent A. C. Time of halves, 20m. each.

SQUASH RACQUET STARTED TODAY

Play in the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association championship singles starts on the courts of the Boston Athletic Association this afternoon.

It is expected that the preliminary round will be cleaned up this afternoon, when competition will be held on all three courts. The drawings follow:

PRELIMINARY ROUND
F. W. Halliwell, Chestnut Hill, vs. M. W. Weeks, Union Boat Club.
B. P. Rhodes, B. A. A., vs. D. Wright, Union Boat Club.
G. T. Putnam, Union Boat, vs. R. Bishop, B. A. A.
K. L. Lindsey, B. A. A., vs. H. Richardson, Newton Club.
J. Homans, Union Boat, vs. C. O. Wellington, B. A. A.
A. N. Winslow, Chestnut Hill, vs. E. A. Andrews, Newton Center.
H. A. Gidney, B. A. A., vs. T. G. Plympton, Newton Center.
B. A. Bryant, Union Boat, vs. P. Nichols, B. A. A.
W. E. Porter, Newton Center, vs. R. F. Townsend, B. A. A.
C. C. Newton, Newton Center, vs. G. H. Reed, Chestnut Hill.
J. C. Rice, Union Boat, vs. H. W. Read, B. A. A.
C. Hutchins, B. A. A., vs. W. P. Coues, Union Boat.
R. A. Powers, B. A. A., H. Plympton, Newton Center; C. Frothingham, Tennis and Racquet, and C. Hovey, Chestnut Hill, drew byes and do not play until the first round.

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CAPABLANCA HOLDS FIRST PLACE IN BIG CHESS TOURNAMENT

NEW YORK—The fifth round of play in the American national chess masters tournament is scheduled for today in this city and the contestants will meet each other as follows: Capablanca vs. Tenenwuzel, Kupchik vs. Morrison, Zapolon vs. Janowski, Liebenstein vs. Whitaker, Stapfer vs. Marshall, Jaffe vs. Chajes, Kline vs. Rubinstein.

Jose R. Capablanca kept his place at the head of the 14 experts in the fourth round Friday when he made it four straight by winning from J. H. Morrison of Toronto, the Canadian champion; F. J. Marshall scored at the expense of H. Liebenstein of Baltimore; David Janowski of Paris outwitted A. Kupchik of this city, and Charles Jaffe took into camp Harry Kline of Boston. These results left Jaffe and Chajes, who meet Friday, tied for second place, only a half point behind Capablanca, with Marshall a good third.

Capablanca had little trouble with Morrison, winning a pawn on the thirteenth move. Later the Cuban castled on the queen's side of the board and after the Canadian had refused to exchange queens, bottled up a white bishop. Capablanca won in 24 moves.

Marshall, too, won a pawn at an early stage against Liebenstein, but the latter made matters worse by giving up the exchange. He lasted 33 moves. Janowski met with fair resistance on the part of Kupchik, whose queen's pawn, however, remained very weak. Finally after much maneuvering Kupchik suddenly lost his queen, much in the same fashion as had happened in his game with Marshall in the second round.

In the other games Jaffe had a narrow escape with Kline, who had decidedly the better of it, but lost his advantage. Chajes, too, had the inferior ending with Stapfer of Hoboken, but this is the Chicago player's strong point and he won out in a lengthy struggle lasting 61 moves. Tenenwuzel outplayed Rubinstein in capital style, and the game between Whitaker and Zapolon, two rival players from Washington, was scored in favor of Whitaker after 30 moves. The standing to date:

Players.	W.	L.	Players.	W.	L.
Capablanca.....	4	0	Stapfer.....	2	2
Chajes.....	3½	½	Whitaker.....	1½	2½
Jaffe.....	3½	½	Kline.....	1	3
Marshall.....	2	1	Rubinstein.....	1	3
Tenenwuzel.....	3	1	Morrison.....	½	3½
Janowski.....	2½	1½	Zapolon.....	½	3½
Kupchik.....	2	2	Liebenstein.....	0	4

ATHLETES READY FOR C. A. C. GAMES

Some fine athletic sport is assured tonight at the South armory when many of the leading athletes in New England compete in the various events entered for the annual games of the Coast Artillery Corps. Manager B. B. Osthus announces that the events will begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock. No waits will be tolerated, because of the length of the program, which includes a great variety of contests, the most important of which are the relay races between colleges and two between Harvard and the Boston Athletic Association. The latter will be unable to present its full strength because of its best quarter-milers and half-milers going to New York to compete against New York A. C. and the Irish-American A. C. teams at the Fordham University games.

Coach Ryder, who has done wonderful things in the way of developing athletes for the Back Bay club, believes that two fairly strong teams can be gotten together from the men who will stay at home. He realizes that the Crimson make-ups are stronger than last year. The two races will give Ryder a chance to get a line on the men he will select for the three team races at the B. A. A. games two weeks from tonight.

CINCINNATI TO TRY OUT MINTIRE
CHICAGO—Harry McIntire, formerly of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, will go south with the Cincinnati club on its spring training trip. If he shows up well he will be placed on the Cincinnati payroll regularly.

ANNOUNCE SCHEDULE FOR FAST PRINCETON GYMNASIUM TEAM

Orange and Black Gymnasts Will Make Five Trips Within Next Six Weeks—Men Are Confident

FOGGITT TO COACH

PRINCETON, N. J.—The schedule of Princeton's varsity gymnastic team, which this year culminates with the Intercollegiate in the local gymnasium March 28, was made public here today. The Tigers will take five trips within the next six weeks, starting immediately at the close of the mid-year examination period, and will have but one dual meet on the Princeton floor, that with Pennsylvania March 8.

The pro-season gossip on Princeton's aggregation in this sport, for the first time in several years, is favorable to the Tigers and it is believed that the Orange and Black gymnasts will bring home the honors. Captain A. W. Hay '13 has the most promising material in his squad that has responded to any "gym" team captain's call in many years. With a view to the best possible development of the team William Foggitt, a former instructor at Brown University, has been engaged actively to coach the Tigers. At present the most favorable material is found in the club-swinging, horse and rings events. In the clubs two sophomores, Erdman and Thorington, will bring Princeton to the front, a thing that has not been done in this event since the winter of 1909.

Walter Wolf '14, who tied for first place on the rings with Ruge, of Yale, last year, should have things more his way this year, for the latter has graduated and Wolf's improvement has been spectacular. He will be assisted by Long '15 and Erben '13, who was on the team two years ago. Captain Hay will concentrate most of his work on the horizontal bar. Last year he was third in the intercollegiate, and Ruge of Yale, and Heap of Pennsylvania, who defeated him, are not in the running this year. Hay will be assisted by A. D. Smith '13 and H. H. Wallower '14. This same trio will work for Princeton the parallel bars, but in this event will be hardly as strong.

Stanley Moffatt '13 has led the Tiger tumbler for the past two seasons. He has given some splendid exhibitions here and has trained hard throughout the early winter. He is still without a good running mate in this event. Hoban, a junior, is thought by the men in charge of the gymnasts to have talent in tumbling, but he has not yet responded regularly for practise, and it is possible that Vroman, who is a fairly good all-around man, may be called into this event. Sealy should give a good account of himself on the horse and is looked upon as a likely contender for first place in the intercollegiate. Long '15 and Erben '13 will be his assistants in this event.

Princeton's prospects this year are a bit darker than had been expected, because of the announcement that T. Clark '11, who is now attending Pennsylvania, will compete with them this season, but even in this event the Tigers are very hopeful. Clark was captain of the Tigers "gym" team in the winter of 1911, and is one of the cleverest gymnasts who has ever been here.

The schedule, as announced today by Manager G. N. Bassell '13, follows:

Feb. 8, Game at Port Deposit; 12, Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville; 15, St. Luke's at Wayne, Pa.

March 1, Newark Academy at Newark; 8, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 14, Yale at New Haven; 28, intercollegiate at Princeton.

THOMPSON BROTHERS ARE SOLD

NEW YORK—J. Carl Thompson and his brother, Homer Thompson, who were secured by Manager Wolverton last fall because of their good work at the University of Georgia, were sold Friday by the New York American League club to the Birmingham club of the Southern League.

Scott & Company
LIMITED

Are closing out their fine Overcoats and Ulsters at the following tremendous reductions:

\$25, \$30, \$35 Overcoats and \$19.00 Ulsters

\$40, \$45, \$50 Overcoats and \$29.00 Ulsters

\$60 and \$65 Overcoats and \$39.00 Ulsters

340 WASHINGTON STREET

FILIPINO YOUNGSTERS BRIGHT LOT

Make Baskets, Lace and Embroidery in School and Sing Jolly Song With Solemnity—Boy Traveler Finds Them Interesting Study

Glimpses of different parts of the world, as seen through the eyes of a boy, are had in a series of letters written by this young traveler to one of his friends at home, the second of them being reproduced by the Monitor today. These letters deal with the things that impress the youth while over-looked to a great extent by the adult when in other lands.

CHINA SEA, Oct. 26, 1912.

My Dear Bradford:

I can only write you a short letter this time, as I haven't much to say or much time to say it in. The Philippines, as you know, belong to America. The Spanish used to own them, but some few years ago when we went to war with Spain to help Cuba get her liberty, Admiral Dewey chanced upon the Philippines; he heard some firing and thinking that maybe some Cubans were there and getting hurt he joined in the fray. When the Spanish war ships saw the stars and stripes, they scattered their ships and sank them themselves and went down with them, and Admiral Dewey was forced to hand the U. S. A. a nice little group of islands. The U. S. didn't want them, and Dewey didn't want them, so then they sent Taft over and he peacefully took possession. The Filipinos didn't like it, and Spain didn't like it. But what else could he do?

This is history. We Americans ought to be proud of our country when we see

how superior we are to the Filipinos. We have just put up a most magnificent hotel in Manila, built like an old Spanish palace. There are tile bathrooms and tile floors. The "help" in this big hotel are all little dark-skinned Filipinos, with their white shirts worn outside their white trousers. They are all barefooted. The stately American officers act like Spanish grandees. They never, never smile or say "Thank you" or tip the "stupid," as they call them. They expect them to understand English by instinct and frown at them until the poor little natives lose what wits they have. But really and truly, the Americans are treating the natives kindly, teaching them to hustle and run the lawn mower and work in the hot sun, and to spend their money on moving picture shows. They are showing them a lot of new tricks; one store we were in has little holes in the floor, and instead of heat coming up, a cold blast nearly lifts you off your feet. Mother looked as though she had on a hoop skirt when she got over one. Manila is a flat city, walls and all that sort of thing, but the "Americans will make it more convenient, if less artistic soon," father said. The funniest sight is to see the water buffalo or caraban harnessed to a cart and driven by a semi-naked Filipino. These animals have a skin that dries and cracks if it doesn't wallow in mud every day. It has great horns and can't bear the smell of an American. Not caring to be hooked, I always kept to the leeward when I saw one coming.

We went to a Filipino school taught by an American. He didn't need to teach them politeness as it is natural to them;

with every suite. The beds are covered with mosquito netting to keep out the but the teacher didn't make a remarkable showing on that score. The youngsters seemed a bright lot, anxious and quick to learn. They sang a song called "Jolly Boys Are We," and by the way they looked they must have thought it a kind of dirge. They had a lot of baskets, lace and embroidery they had made, and we bought some to take home as there is no duty on that work. The "boys," as they are called, take the best care of the houses. They furnish good food, buy it and cook it; they write a beautiful letter in English, and keep all the accounts—as well as a game roster for Sunday service. They are clean, even in their native cities. Some one said that the "United States officers were afraid to smile at them for fear they would not respect them." I quietly grinned at the "boys" sometimes and they did the same. The Bilbil prison at Manila is the most interesting place I ever saw. The Americans have made it a show place. Let me see if I can explain it to you. Think of a wheel, a guard house high up on the hub, along the spokes stone buildings for prisons, then in the space between the buildings men marching in perfect order to the music of a prison band. At the first strain of "The Star Spangled Banner" every cap came off, and I listened to that splendid music and thought of the words, "And this be our motto, In God be our trust," and I felt sure that God was leading all His children to love each other. They make lovely furniture and silver things at the prison.

CURTIS.

FRIENDLY HAND EXTENDED BY THE BIG STORES TO THEIR EMPLOYEES

ALTHOUGH it has been said that the main object of a great department store is money-making, and not philanthropy, store managers realize the necessity of providing every comfort that will increase the efficiency of employees.

Much has been said in regard to life in the department stores, and in order to discover the true condition of employees a thorough investigation was made of the large establishments of this kind in Boston. Organizations conducted for the benefit of employees were looked into; food was tested in the dining rooms; the safety of lockers was considered; libraries and rest rooms visited, and salaries investigated. With the exception of the latter, conditions were found to be excellent and far better than in those existing in many other lines of work. The amounts paid in the high positions are surprisingly large, while in other positions they are often correspondingly low. It is encouraging to note that salaries are increasing each year. The average pay for a sales girl is from \$6 to \$10, though in some departments it frequently is much higher, especially in stores where a percentage is paid on the amount of sales made.

In one of the stores a scale of wages went into effect last spring, whereby a minimum wage of \$8 is paid to the women employees. A sliding scale for men employees is also in operation at the same store, which pays not less than \$6 the first six months, \$7 the second six months and \$8 after the first year for boys entering the business.

As an illustration of the comforts and pleasures that are employed by department-store employees special features may be noted at the Jordan Marsh Company building. In the employees' dining-room from 2500 to 3000 meals are served daily. The room is full of sunshine and fresh air, and excellent food is prepared in the kitchen there and served at nominal cost. The bill of fare was found to be equal in quality to that of high-priced restaurants. Milk was served at 3 cents a glass; potatoes, 1 cent each; beef stew, 5 cents; vegetables and salads at cost.

The rest room is finished in mission style, and there are newspapers, magazines, writing materials and a library of 1500 volumes, for the use of which a charge of 2 cents each per week is made.

A two weeks course is provided at the school of salesmanship, practical lessons being given in store system, and demonstration sales are held. Special lectures are given at stated periods for the entire force.

The Mutual Aid Association, composed of the employees, has paid out in the seven years of its existence \$40,000 in small sums to aid its members. It has in its treasury a surplus fund of \$10,000. Weekly dues are paid by the members, and a social party given once a year nets a large sum for the association.

Individual iron lockers are furnished for hanging up wraps, and on a recent visit to Boston Mrs. John Hays Hammond said these were superior to the ones furnished to employees of the congressional department at Washington.

One room is devoted to the use of the office boys, who dress in uniforms provided by the firm. In this room they change in the morning when they come in, from their own clothes to the uniform. A matron is in attendance to keep their own suits as well as their uniforms nicely mended and pressed. Shoe brushes and blacking also are furnished. During the investigator's visit to this room a little boy came in and said: "Excuse me, but Mary Smith, the bundle girl, wants a sweater." The sweater was furnished promptly and this led to the explanation that sweaters were furnished to girls who needed them, particularly those on the first floor. Eight

dozen of them were furnished last winter. Raincoats also are loaned to boys whose work seems to call for them.

Miss C. J. Fuller, the welfare manager, or social secretary, as she is called, has an office conveniently located on the second floor, where employees are free to go and make known their needs, with every assurance of the strictest confidence being maintained. Miss Fuller looks after them both with practical help and good counsel during working hours, and by her kindness and consideration for them has gained their full confidence.

The welfare work of the Gilchrist Company is under the personal direction of Robert H. Hertz, who organized and has been the only president of the Gilchrist Company Employees' Benefit Association. Mr. Hertz also started the lunch room for employees, which he looks after so closely that he was enabled, even at the small amount charged for the good food furnished, to make a profit each month, which he turned into the treasury of the association. Last month showed a profit of \$50, which will be returned to the members by supplying needs as they arise. Among the prices noted were frankfurts at 4 cents, roast turkey at 15 cents, roast lamb or beef at 10 cents, and salmon 7 cents. All the food furnished is of high quality. The firm cooperates with the association by giving the use of the room and the gas consumed.

Any employee of the store who cannot afford to buy his lunch is given a check by the president of the association, so that he may receive it without charge. Just off the dining room is a large space used by the employees for dancing after luncheon.

Of especial interest is the work among the junior help. A fund is available whereby a child who cannot afford the expense is furnished with new shoes or clothing when it is required.

Every store has some special features of interest in dealing with employees, but the unusual features employed by the Filene Cooperative Association render it particularly valuable and helpful. Every employee of the company is a member of the association by virtue of his connection with the store. The management of the association is vested in four officers and 10 members of a council. The arbitration board is composed of one employee from 12 different sections of the store, who handle any controversy that may arise between members of the firm and the employees. If a member is discharged a two thirds vote will reinstate him or if a fine is imposed in any case such as breakage, loss of goods or shortage of any kind, a majority vote will remove or reduce the fine. Any rule of the store management may be changed by a two thirds vote of the membership. The store reserves the right to veto; but if the rule is passed by the employees a second time it goes into effect.

A restaurant is maintained where food is furnished at cost, and groceries are sold at wholesale prices, and orders are taken for coal as an aid in reducing the high cost of living in the homes. An arrangement is in effect whereby employees receive a discount on all purchases of furniture and 10 per cent is deducted from the price of all goods bought in the store.

Miss Eleanor Good is the F. C. A. counselor, and the association is largely dependent upon her efforts for the great amount of good which it accomplishes. Miss Good takes a personal interest in every one of its 3000 members, and is always ready to give advice, and real practical help wherever it is needed, and alert in devising any new plan that may be of benefit to the employees.

Many social clubs throughout the store furnish amusement and recreation and the educational work under the direc-

tion of Miss Bernice M. Cannon is an important feature in giving instruction in salesmanship and in many ways assisting the employees to become more efficient in their work, fitting them for advancement and providing the store with able workers.

GREAT VARIETY NEW FRUITS AND CEREALS IMPORTED INTO U. S.

WASHINGTON—The department of agriculture during the past year continued its work of introducing new varieties of fruits and cereals into the United States. Some of these varieties, it has already been shown, are to grow productively in their new environment. The experiments with a number of them, the importations of previous seasons, have been running along for some time at various experiment stations in the country, and affirmative results may be expected within a comparatively short time.

The department imported a quantity of the Siberian bush cherry, a very hardy shrub from western Siberia, which will presumably be fitted for cultivation in the home gardens of the northern tier of states from New England to the Rocky mountains. A Russian plant breeder has given the department a number of cherry trees which produce a remarkable new large fruit. These cherries have proved productive in regions where the ordinary cherries fail.

An apricot adapted to northern latitudes also has been imported from Russia. Experiments with these plants will begin with the present growing season.

Of interest to the states farther north is the fact that the department has imported a number of hardy larch and elm trees from Russia. The larch grows to great size in Russia, and is perhaps the most rapid-growing of all the conifers. The elms make a very dense shade. These trees will be distributed among the semi-arid states of the West, from Nebraska north.

Some of the native grasses of India, valuable as food for live stock, have been imported, and are to be tried out in the southern states. At the same time the department secured much important information relating to the mango industry of India, which will be made public for the benefit of the people of the United States.

From Egypt a number of varieties of dates, not requiring irrigation, but growing in the sand dunes near the Nile, have been imported for use in the states of the Southwest.

The department reports that the demand for seeds of the Chinese wild peach for use as a stock indicator that this species, imported several years ago, is to be given a wide test by American orchardists.

The bearing of the Chinese wood oil tree at several places in the South has given a basis for reasonable calculations. The results warrant the department in calling the notice of paint manufacturers to this tree, as well as the attention of persons owning land in northern Florida, where the tree thrives best. In this connection, however, attention is called to the fact that freight rates to New York by way of the Suez canal from 1000 miles up the Yangtze river are 25 per cent less than from Montgomery, Ala., to New York.

The dashen has been so successful in the field trials in northern Florida that seven acres of it have been planted. The yield of this area will exceed 1500 bush-

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

TREMONT STREET

GREAT EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK AT THE

SHEPARD STORES

INFORMAL OPENING OF THE SHEPARD CHINA AND GLASSWARE STORES

The dominant idea is to make the occasion not only a great artistic success, but to offer values that will create solid business results in the form of sales.

For example—

\$17.50 for \$25.00 Imported China Dinner Sets—100 pieces.
\$27.50 for \$37.00 Haviland China Dinner Sets—112 pieces.
\$47.50 for \$55.00 Haviland China Dinner Sets—112 pieces.

FANCY CHINA—New shapes and beautiful decorations.

A TABLEFUL AT 50c Many of them worth 75c	A TABLEFUL AT \$1.00 Many of them worth \$1.50
A TABLEFUL AT 75c Many of them worth \$1.00	A TABLEFUL AT \$2.00 Many of them worth \$3.00

CUT GLASS—Rich patterns, brilliant cuttings.

A tableful worth \$4.00 at.....\$2.98
A tableful worth \$5.50 at.....\$3.98

CUT GLASS CELERY TRAYS—Concord pattern.
Worth \$2.50 at.....\$1.98

CUT GLASS TUMBLERS—Set of six, worth \$2.75, at \$2.00

CUT GLASS WATER SETS
PITCHER AND SIX TUMBLERS

Clear, sparkling crystal; refined, dainty design cut very deep. Every facet perfect.

Regular \$5.00 value. Special \$3.98
Regular \$7.50 value. Special \$4.98

THE SHEPARD TWENTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL SHIRT SALE

OUR MEN'S STORE

A warm welcome awaits you at 44-46 WINTER STREET—the entrance that leads directly into the MEN'S STORE. The place is practically detached from our main building. Therefore, the convening, convoking and assembling of men around the SHIRT and other counters will not interfere with women in the enjoyment of their usual shopping revels.

ENTRANCE, 44-46 WINTER STREET

\$2.35 for \$5.00 Silk Shirts—fine, heavy quality.
\$1.65 for \$3.00 Silk-mixed Negligee Shirts.
\$1.55 for \$2.50 Madras Negligee Shirts—plain pleats.
95c for \$2.00 Birdseye Cotton and Repp Shirts.
65c for \$1.00 Striped Percal Shirts—good colors.
\$2.65 for \$5.00 Silk-mixed Pajamas—double-silk frogs.
\$1.25 for \$2.00 Cheviot and Madras Pajamas.
\$1.05 for \$1.50 Pajamas made of fine Domet flannel.
\$1.05 for \$3.00 Union Suits—made by Forest Mills.
\$1.95 for \$3.00 Union Suits—made by "Peerless" Mills.
\$1.69 for \$3.00 Union Suits—mercerized Balbriggan.

MEN'S \$7.50 AND \$10.00 BATHROBES AT.....\$5.25

Any attempt to describe these Bathrobes is indiscreet because it must prove futile. Bare details suffice for the motive that impels us to advertise them. They are made of fine wool—conservative colors and patterns, finished with girdle or buttons. We don't think any local retailer has bestowed more care and attention upon the selection of these Garments than we have.

The paradox is in the price—\$5.25 for Bathrobes that were made to supply \$7.50 to \$10.00 worth of beauty and utility.

els, and all will be used the first few years for the purpose of making southern planters familiar with the excellent eating qualities of the dashen.

The Chinese pistache, a tree of unusual value for shade and street use in the South, has done so well in California and Florida that a large demand for seed has resulted.

The Chinese jubebe has fruited both in California and in Texas, and the large-fruited forms serve to emphasize the prospects of this dry-land tree, which is able to stand so much neglect. Candied fruits of American grown jubebes rank as delicacies.

The Tamopan seedless persimmon from China will be ready during the coming season to be supplied to those asking for it.

Experiments with these imported plants are made in many of the states under federal supervision. There is a large station at Chico, Cal., for plants adapted to the southern states. There is another at Rockville, Md., near this city, and other stations in Florida, Iowa and Texas.

Prof. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry in the agricultural department, speaks as follows about wheat investigations of the past year:

"Experiments in the improvement and production of wheat have been continued in about 20 field stations. Breeding experiments to improve the yield and drought resistance of the hard winter wheats have been continued at a large number of dry-land stations. The extension of these wheats into the northern and western states, outside of the former winter wheat area, has progressed steadily through breeding for winter resistance and adaptability. Better spring

wheats are being introduced also in the Pacific Northwest, where soft wheats predominate. The durum wheat industry steadily increases, Kubanka being the leading variety. During the year the difference in price between the durum and the common wheats has decreased."

Professor Galloway notes that the rapid extension of the peanut industry through the boll weevil district has created a great demand for information concerning the methods of cultivating, harvesting and utilizing the peanut crop. "It is estimated," Professor Galloway adds, "that the increased acreage in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas was more than for any previous year, and that the increase in Mississippi alone was 50,000 acres. While the peanut is of great economic importance as a stock food, it also is valuable as a cash crop."

"Peanuts have a commercial value in the manufacture of such food products as peanut butter and oil and various confections. Peanut butter is rapidly assuming importance among food products, and a few of the oil mills which hitherto have devoted themselves to the expression of oil from cotton seed are now installing machinery for expressing peanut oil. The high food value of peanut oil and the fact that it is adapted for cooking and for all classes of table use to which olive oil can be put, makes apparent the importance of producing it in commercial quantities."

LEAGUE TO MEET WEDNESDAY
Announcement of a meeting Wednesday morning has been sent out by the Citizen's Municipal League, which states that the purpose is to plan for a more effective organization.

THE SHEPARD FIRST 1913

SALE OF WAISTS

SAMPLES

WORTH \$5.00 AND \$7.50

CHOICE \$2.98

Models made of voile, batiste, and marquisette, with high or low neck, button in front or button in back, trimmed with real linen Cluny and Irish crochet laces and hand-embroidered.

Not a flippery gewgaw or gimcrack among them. Spruce, tricksy, dainty, chic. They have passed the arbiter elegantiarum—products of the style-setters of 1913.

EXTRA SPECIAL \$7.50

Made of chiffon draped over white net, figured lace yoke, shoulder, front and back set off with Gibson pleat, crystal buttons, long sleeves with pin tucks and chiffon frill—black, navy, Copenhagen, brown, wistaria.

\$5.00 SILK WAISTS AT \$2.95

Made of heavy habutai silk—navy, gray and lavender stripes—tucked front and back—long sleeves, finished with cuffs.

Made to our order expressly for this sale.

The alert woman who seizes these chances and chooses now for the entire season that is about to dawn—will have cause to feel the satisfaction created by economical and forehanded shopping.

\$5.75 SILK WAISTS AT \$3.95

Made of heavy messaline, button-front model, embroidered lace yoke and collar, long sleeves, fancy collar.

FURS PROPER PRICES PREPARED PRICES

Promiscuous Advertising shrieks hysterically of "Furs at Half Price."

Many of them ARE half prices—half of the prices that were prepared in advance to be split in two.

Amid all the overwrought and irrational claims that are made, we have enough confidence in the judgment of the public to quote prices that are NOT half—that is, not half of our PROPER PRICES.

Ours are straight reductions from our original figures which represented the usual SHEPARD honest and generous values.

ALL WE ASK IS THAT YOU EXAMINE OUR FURS AND IF THEY ARE NOT LOWER—QUALITY FOR QUALITY—THAN ANYWHERE ELSE—YOU WILL NOT BE EXPECTED TO BUY.

The ONE thing we can't afford is to let anyone undersell us.

WASH GOODS FOURTH FLOOR

The Exhibition Days Are Not Over

Within and around them fresh inspiration appears daily. The delicately, elegantly, intricately decorative films of fabrics are central attractions.

The rows of beauties accost you with: "We Are Infinite." Rows, arrays, shelvesful, tablesful, serried ranks, radiant ranges. Poems in designs; essays in color. No attempt to emulate the rainbow. Merely illustrations of rich novelties in Wash Goods. Your eyes rest only on cotton, but the sheen is like silk.

Intuitive refinement alone can catch the fine touch of tints that caress them. Cotton thoughts are in the air—persuasive as Mary Garden perfume.

Fashion's horoscope divined the cobwebby, ethereal weaves. Accepting the forecast our display of them for this season has been made.

There's a canny auld story of Gingham—quid Gingham's frae Glasgow.

Our part between you and them is trifling, perhaps, but quite important: the choice of styles—our best skill in the selection, and that's our task. Talk of spinning and color and quality! Would you ask us to analyze a gold dollar just from the mint?

SOCIETIES TO AID IMMIGRANTS ARE URGED IN LECTURE

Formation of societies to improve immigrants and to teach them the English language was advocated by D. Chauncey Brewer, president of the North American Civic League of Immigration, in a lecture on "Immigration and Its Bearing on the Immediate Future of New England" given at the Old South church, last evening.

Of the work of the schools, he said: "Even though they are endowed with a most efficient corps of instructors and teachers, they are not doing enough to enlighten them as to our language and customs. Strange as it may seem, there are more foreigners in this city unable to speak the English language than there are teachers to instruct them."

"Just remember that the whole south-east of Europe is looking this way and listening to the invitation of the steamship agent."

MR. BRYCE MAY ACT ON PROTEST

WASHINGTON—That Secretary Knox reply to the British Panama canal act protest may be turned over to Ambassador Bryce with a free hand to deal with the state department is expressed in many quarters here today.

Senators favorable to arbitration were generally indisposed Friday to go on record in opposition to Mr. Knox's position.

ENTRY LISTS FOR SPORTS TO CLOSE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—On account of the constantly increasing number of undergraduate girls going in for athletics in Wellesley College application lists for organized outdoor sports in the spring will close next Tuesday, Miss Gladys Dowling '13, president of the Athletic Association, announced to the student body Friday. Already several hundred have decided to try out for class teams. Besides rowing, which will have its final events at float night, the organized outdoor sports will include archery, basketball, field hockey, tennis, golf and running, with an upper class girl as head of each sport.

GIRLS' COLLEGE IN MAINE STARTS

SPRINGVALE, Me.—The dedicatory exercises of Nason Institute, the new Maine college for girls, patterned on Simmons College of Boston, were held Friday evening.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Miss Sarah L. Arnold, dean of Simmons College, and other speakers were Payson Smith, state superintendent of schools, Dean Hart of the University of Maine, and Mrs. George F. French of Portland, representing the federated women's clubs of Maine.

Miss Louisa L. Pryor, a graduate of Simmons College, was installed as dean. The new college opens with an entering class of 23 young women.

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by a committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan of Natick is president, to have the federation peace meeting, which is to be held in Tremont Temple on the evening of Feb. 11, a gathering of unusual interest and supreme importance. For general distribution 5000 tickets will be printed. The principal speaker is to be Charles A. Brown, his topic being "The Present Outlook for World Wide Arbitration." Another speaker is Joseph Walker, former speaker of the House of Representatives. The study class of the civil service reform department will meet in the lecture hall of Boston public library Feb. 1. The subject for consideration is penal institutions.

Philergians of Braintree had as speaker at the meeting of the club on Tuesday Miss Mildred Maddocks, who said that 20 per cent of the people of America are producing the food for the whole country, necessarily causing food-stuffs to rise in price. She said that in these days the clerk lives as well as the merchant of a few years back, and many articles that were formerly looked upon as luxuries are now considered commodities. Miss Jane F. Edgcomb, vice-president, presided in the absence of Mrs. George O. Wales, the president. The next meeting of the club will be gentlemen's night, Feb. 4, when "Pe-ahm-e-squeet" (Floating Cloud) will entertain with "Indian Life, Legends, Music and Dances, with Melodies on the Harp." The class in modern literature was entertained by Mrs. Horace R. Drinkwater on Wednesday, when Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney conducted an Ibsen afternoon. Thursday morning at the home of Mrs. Eugene L. Webber, the class in parliamentary law had an open debate, into which members of the class and their guests entered with zest. An advance class is being planned with Mrs. Fifer continuing as leader.

Ballou hall, the parish house of the Swampscott Universalist church, was the scene Monday evening of the annual guest night of the Swampscott Women's Club. From 7:30 until 8 o'clock a reception was held, during which the guests to the number of 200 or more, were presented to Mrs. Alice N. Townsend, president of the club; Mrs. Katherine M. Bruce, first vice-president; Mrs. Carrie A. Carsley, second vice-president, and Mrs. Clara M. Cutcheon, secretary, by Mrs. Charlotte H. Greeley, Mrs. Flora Ames Anderson, Mrs. Bertha T. Stillings, Mrs. Ruth A. Thomas, Mrs. Emma N. P. Loker and Mrs. Israelina Higgins, who acted as ushers for the evening. During the reception and at intervals during the social hour which followed, a concert program was rendered by the Boston trio, Miss Lillian G. Chandler, violinist, Miss Ethel Harding, pianist, and Miss Lillian Haynes, cellist. Following the reception the four-act drama "Esmeralda" was read, in monologue, by Miss Irene Bewley of Boston.

Watertown Woman's Club held its sixth regular meeting in the town hall, Watertown, last Monday afternoon. Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University gave a talk on "American Humor," with illustrations from Lincoln's stories and Mark Twain. Teachers and ministers of Watertown were the invited guests of the club and every seat on both floor and gallery was taken. The next meeting of the club will be the annual gentleman's night, Monday evening, in the town hall. The Rev. Allan A. Stockdale of Union church, Boston, will make the address, which will be followed by a reception, collation and assembly, with music by Silkey's orchestra. On Feb. 3 Mrs. J. Ferguson Kennedy will speak to the club. There will be music and club refreshments.

Brighton Club of Brighton presents to its members an attractive calendar for the next three weeks. Lectures, classes and social events are to follow each other in succession and there is to be department work besides. All this was outlined at the regular meeting of the club, Monday afternoon, when Mrs. William H. Mitchell presided. During the business session Mrs. Franklin Walter and Mrs. Reed were chosen to represent the organization at the meeting of the state federation. Mrs. E. Frances Brown announced that the classes in folk dancing under the direction of Mrs. Miriam Lathrop Staples, a pupil of Mrs. James J. Storow, would open on Thursday last and that the remaining lessons in the course would be given on the following dates: Feb. 7, Feb. 12, Feb. 21 and Feb. 26. The first of the social events is the "Presidents' Day" reception on Feb. 3. Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan will be the guest of honor. On Feb. 5, the annual "Gentlemen's Night" reception will be held, when Mrs. E. Montague Bishop will be the entertainer. Her subject will be: "Dramatic Scenes from the Senate." A reception by the past presidents and present officers of the club will follow.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Equal Suffrage Alliance, will address an open meeting of the Allston-Brighton Equal Suffrage Association, on Tuesday evening, in the Brightonstone Club hall, 541 Cambridge street, Allston. Mrs. Catt is one of the foremost figures in the suffrage movement today. She has visited almost every country in the world in her study of the status of woman, and has been entertained by royalty.

Newtonville Woman's Guild enjoyed a home meeting on Tuesday afternoon. The program, which was in charge of Miss Marion Bassitt, consisted of music, reading, a pantomime and a short

sketch. After a short business meeting Miss Fyffe explained to the guild the work of the West Newton settlement music school, and asked for help and interest in the school. The program for the afternoon was opened with a group of songs by Mrs. L. E. Moore with Mrs. H. D. Cabot as accompanist. Mrs. F. E. Mann gave two recitations. A shadow pantomime, "Lord Ullin's Daughter," followed with Mrs. A. D. Salinger reading the ballad. Mrs. A. L. Wakefield won applause for her group of songs, and the entertainment closed with a sketch entitled "A Difference in Clocks," played by Miss Marion Bassitt and George Bridges.

Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop met on Tuesday with Mrs. Susan McDonald. The president, Mrs. Mary E. Older, presided. After the business session Miss Coffin of Simmons College spoke on "Applied Science in Home Making." Following the social hour, Mrs. Emma Fowler read a paper on "Women Painters of the World" and Mrs. Margaret Tobey read a story on "Westfield—A Pure Food Town." The next meeting is to be with Mrs. Henry, Feb. 4.

Members of the Cantabrigia Club are holding a bazaar in Brattle hall, Cambridge, today to raise money for lunch room equipment for the high schools of that city. The literature department of the club will listen to a discussion on "Northern Poets," by T. B. Aldrich, Celia Thaxter and Edna Dean Proctor in the clubrooms, Tuesday.

Yesterday when the bazaar opened music was furnished by an orchestra consisting of Mrs. E. A. Whitman, former president of the club, pianist; her two sons, Frederick, cellist, and Allen, violinist, with Scott Church and Fred Farmer, concertists. During the afternoon and evening concerts, arranged by Mrs. Minnie G. del Castillo, were given. Mrs. Eleanor Fox Allen sang solos and Mrs. del Castillo played piano numbers.

The executive committee consists of Mrs. John Amee, president of the club, who acts as chairman; Mrs. John H. Corcoran, secretary; Mrs. C. Burnside Seagrave, treasurer; Mrs. George W. Bolinger, Mrs. Frank A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Stover and Miss Florence Dexter.

Under the auspices of the literature and history committee of the organization the Waltham Woman's Club met in the Universalist church parlor yesterday and heard a discussion on "Famous Processions That Have Passed Down Boston Streets" by Miss Harriet L. Kennedy. Violin music was given by Miss Annie Waldron.

Woburn Woman's Club will have its annual Children's day Feb. 7 when the play "Golden Hair and the Three Bears" will be given.

Pilgrim Woman's Club of Dorchester held its guest day, in charge of the president, Mrs. Mary E. Ogier, Monday. The Rev. George Luther Cady lectured on "Socialism," presenting both sides of the question impartially. A violin solo was given by Mrs. Cole, accompanied by Mr. Hunter, and contralto solos by Miss Geary, accompanied by Miss Pike, completed the program. Miss Geary's selections were "A Dream" by J. C. Bartlett, "Last Night" by Haldan Kjerulf, and "Two Roses" by Hallett Gilbert. A reception followed. At the meeting to be held Feb. 3 a paper on "Shelley, Byron and Hood" will be read. English songs will be given by Miss Florence Lane and there will be readings from the English poets.

Medford Woman's Club will hold an open meeting in the Unitarian vestry, Medford, Tuesday at 2:30 p. m., under the management of the home economics department, Alice J. Blaikie, chairman. There will be an exhibition of electric appliances and a talk on their use in the home. Miss Beatrice Towne and Miss Amy Ackerman will give piano duets.

Massachusetts Association of Women Workers will meet at Perkins hall, 264 Boylston street on Monday. The directors and delegates meet at 5:30 after which a supper will be served and the annual council meeting takes place at 8 p. m. The speakers will be Miss Agnes Wilson, who has organized girls' clubs in Pittsburgh, and Miss Budlong, president of the Rhode Island association. Eighteen of the 36 Massachusetts clubs which are scattered from Great Barrington and Pittsfield to Fall River and Gloucester, will give two-minute reports. Officers for 1913 will be elected.

Boston Daughters of Maine held its meeting Thursday evening at Huntington chambers, when Miss Elizabeth Helena Soule gave a talk on "Child Labor." A literary menu from Longfellow's poems was served by the members in response to the roll-call.

At Friday afternoon's meeting of the Reading Women's Club, the domestic science class, under the direction of its chairman, Mrs. Jeanette W. Crafts, presented a stereopticon lecture and musical program for the entertainment of the members. Gentlemen's night, Feb. 14, will be in charge of the dramatic class. Study of the author, Norman Duncan, was taken up Monday afternoon at the meeting of the booklovers' class, with Mrs. Eliza G. Putnam of Middlesex street. The Shakespeare class continued its course on Monday with Mrs. Willard Roberts of Summer avenue.

The Book Club of Wakefield was entertained on Monday by Mrs. Robert M. Stetson of West Chestnut street. Mrs. Charles H. Leary presented current events topics and Mrs. Harry M. Wheeler

read paper on "The Study of the Drama." Mrs. Emily Freeman Howes of Prospect street will entertain next Monday.

The annual civic conference of the state federation was held, Wednesday afternoon, with the Melrose Woman's Club in the new memorial building, delegates attending from 218 of the clubs of the federation while many members of the Melrose Woman's Club were present to assist in entertaining the guests. Delegates were welcomed by Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, president of the hostess club, who introduced Miss Maude Folts, a member of the Winchester Fortnightly Club, who is chairman of the civics department of the state federation, as the officer in charge of the afternoon. Mrs. Hiram W. Fisher, former president of the Melrose Woman's Club, had charge of the reception arrangements for the delegates and Mrs. William C. Brown had charge of the refreshments. Mrs. John C. F. Slayton, Mrs. James A. Hewes, Mrs. William A. Jepson and Mrs. Warren Hartshorne served in the dining room. Members of the state civics department first discussed the topics and then followed conferences in which the members of the various clubs present participated. The federation president, Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, closed the conference with a brief address.

At the meeting of Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, Wednesday afternoon, in Corinthian hall, the Rev. Charles F. Dole of Dorchester gave an address on "Practical Philosophy" and Miss Evelyn Blair rendered a group of soprano solos. The afternoon was in charge of Mrs. Nannie G. Shepard, chairman of the department of education and domestic science. Miss Agnes L. Dodge, president of the club, was in charge of the brief business session.

Old State House chapter, D. A. R., held its January meeting at the residence of Mrs. John Buffum of Hillsdale avenue, Melrose, Friday afternoon. Mrs. J. P. Fitzgerald and Mrs. C. F. Fleming were associate hostesses of the afternoon. The regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, presided and the address of the afternoon was given by Dr. George W. Tupper, his subject being "The Lure of the Young World."

Members of the Friday Club of Everett held their annual gentlemen's night in Whittier hall, Everett, Tuesday evening, with an entertainment, followed by an informal reception. Orchestral selections were given by an orchestra composed of Miss Stella M. Durrell, pianist; Mrs. Anna Golden, violinist; Miss Marion Moorehouse, cellist. Arthur F. Cole rendered selections accompanied by Mrs. Maude Eleanor Wright. Then followed a playlet, "The Melting Pot."

Mothers Association of Winchester held its annual meeting Wednesday when these officers were elected: President, Mrs. W. C. Sache; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles Zueblin, Mrs. Henry Ordway; secretary, Mrs. James Corey; treasurer, Mrs. Robert Bean; musician, Mrs. Arthur T. Smith; board of managers, Mrs. John Blank, Mrs. J. E. Bradshaw, Mrs. Charles Case, Mrs. Hosier Foster, Mrs. George Davis, Mrs. H. C. Rohman, Dr. Frederica Moore, Mrs. E. L. Dunning and Mrs. F. C. Alexander. Committee appointments are to be made at the next business meeting.

Hillsdale Mothers Club of Medford met Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. H. A. Wright, 16 Fairmount street, when Mrs. C. F. Hall, a member of the club, gave vocal selections accompanied by Mrs. A. C. Sproul. A committee was named to arrange a gentlemen's night program to be held about the middle of February, the committee consisting of Mrs. A. C. Sproul, Mrs. F. W. Sleeper, Mrs. F. H. Piper, Mrs. F. W. Blake, Mrs. C. C. Meloon and Mrs. V. F. Lamb.

The Forty Whims Musical Club of Malden was entertained Monday at the residence of Mrs. Harry Hudson Barrett in the fourth of a series of musicals in charge of Mrs. John W. Neels, president of the club. Addresses were given by Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Thornton Jenkins and Mrs. C. H. Wescott on Haydn, Schubert and Beethoven. Miss Ethel Rich and Miss Hollis Hatch were the pianists. Mrs. Evelyn Starratt Milliken was soloist.

Karshish Club of Malden was entertained Monday at the residence of Mrs. W. H. Horne, 168 Summer street when the speakers were Mrs. George H. Graves and Mrs. Eugene C. Upton. At the business session a new set of by-laws were adopted. The meeting of the club Monday will be at the residence of Mrs. William A. Jackson of 50 Dexter street.

Thought and Work Club of Malden and Melrose was entertained Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Lulu Cunningham of Swains Pond avenue. Mrs. Mary Balcomb and Mrs. Margaret Anderson were the speakers.

Officers of the Malden Musical Club were entertained at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Tuesday afternoon by the president of the club, Mrs. William H. Converse. The guests, all members of the advisory board, were Mrs. Frederic Beebe, Mrs. George E. Blakeslee, Mrs. Frank E. Drew, Mrs. Everett L. Johnson, Mrs. Harry P. Ballard, Mrs. W. S. Madison.

The eighth entertainment on the calendar of the Lexington Outlook Club takes place Tuesday afternoon in the Lexington Old Belfry Club hall. Dallas Lore Sharp will entertain the women

with an account of "Putting on the Double Doors and Storm Windows."

"Social Service" has been the topic before the ladies of the Follen Woman's Alliance of East Lexington for the past week. Sunday evening Mrs. Maurice A. Page, president of the alliance, read a paper on that subject before the Unitarian Follen church in East Lexington, while on Wednesday afternoon the alliance women held their regular fortnightly meeting in the church, when "Social Service" was again discussed.

Ladies of the Monday club at Lexington held their regular fortnightly meeting this week at the residence of Mrs. George O. Davis in the Russell house on Massachusetts avenue, Lexington. Mrs. Whiting acted as the hostess and entertained the club which will meet again Feb. 3.

A literary entertainment was given last evening in the Arlington Heights Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational church under the direction of the ladies of the Friday Social Club, and Mrs. William McLellan was chairman of the evening. The club had as their guest, evening, Mrs. Charlotte Adams Dunn, lecturer, writer and reader, and she gave readings from the book entitled "Money Moon," as arranged and abridged by the speaker for the platform. The proceeds are for the church enlargement fund.

Second in the current events meetings of the Arlington Heights Study Club takes place Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Sarah F. Patterson on Appleton street, Arlington Heights, and Mrs. Bert S. Currier, president, will conduct the business meeting.

Over 100 of the lady members and their guests were present Tuesday afternoon at the annual "guest afternoon" of the Concord Musical Club at the residence of Mrs. George Minot Baker. A musical program was given by Miss Stickney's trio of Medford, which includes Rudolph Ringwall, violinist, Miss Virginia Stickney, cellist, and Francis W. Snow, pianist. Besides the trio these club members took part in the concert: Miss Miriam W. Davis, vocalist; Miss Marjory Blanchard, pianist; Mrs. Hitchcock, vocalist; Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Muirhead and Mrs. Smith. During the social hour that followed refreshments were served in the dining room and Miss Martha P. Baker and Mrs. Harry L. Chase of East Brookfield assisted.

Several hundred women from different chapters all over New England attended the reception at the new D. A. R. state

ARRIVING EVERY DAY

New Spring Wearing Apparel

- ¶ Every incoming Steamer brings the New Imports.
- ¶ We are in constant receipt of the newest ideas of the foremost American Designers.
- ¶ Thus The women of New England are apprised in advance of Fashion's Trend for Spring.

SOME OF THE NEW THINGS NOW ON DISPLAY:

- NEW COSTUMES**—Include reproductions from original models in fine Net and Lace effects with Filet laces. Also French Lingerie and embroidered Voile gowns with Le Pape sashes.
- NEW LINEN DRESSES**—Of linen and crash materials in basket weaves. Some embroidered in colors; other with the skirt in color, the bodice white, and vice versa.
- NEW TAILORED SUITS**—Include plain, checked and striped Eponges, new Poplins, Serges, Shepherd Checks, new Black and White striped effect, new Striped and Shadow Linens.
- NEW WHITE SUITS**—Of Eponge, Bedford Cord and Cotton Velour Corduroy with short jackets, also new blouse models illustrating the effectiveness of Bulgarian embroidery.
- WOMEN'S NEW MOTOR AND TOURIST COATS**—Include new models in exclusive English and Scotch materials, also high grade Domestic fabrics.
- WOMEN'S NEW ATHLETIC AND OUTING COATS**—For Southern wear. Shown in the newest imported weaves and in the smartest models.
- WOMEN'S NEW SKIRTS**—Include Men's Wear Serges and Bedford Cords; Charmeuse draped skirts, also Piques, Cords, Linens and Antique Crashes and Imported White cloth skirts.
- NEW INEXPENSIVE DRESSES**—Several models in plain and striped Ratine, Russian Cord and Ramie Linen, featuring the Russian blouse, the one-sided effect, and the over skirt.
- NEW LINGERIE WAISTS**—Of Batiste, Crepe and Voile show the prevalence of color. Other style points include double bib effects, double jabots, colored embroideries and crystal buttons.
- NEW SILK WAISTS**—Include delicate Chiffons with embroidered batiste collars and trimmings. Also wash Crepe de Chine and striped wash silks and Pompadour effects in Crepe de Chine.
- GIRLS' NEW DRESSES**—Of Anderson Gingham, with embroidered collars and velvet sashes; two-piece Russian suits of Devonshire Cloth and Chambray, and hand embroidered voiles.
- MISSES' SPRING APPAREL**—Includes new lace trimmed Voile and Cotton Eponge Dresses; Russian blouse ideas in wool Eponge and Serges. Also new Spring Suits after a Drecoll model.
- NEW CHILDREN'S DRESSES**—Of fine gingham in the new long waist and short skirt effect. Also the new Ti-er dress with bloomers to match made of Chambray, hand feather-stitched.
- NEW MILLINERY**—Includes imported English tailored Hats in the new boat shapes of Milan and Tagal, featuring new ribbon trimming in embroidered effect and the new feather ideas.

Jordan Marsh Company

STORE NEWS

Miss Anna Golding of the Henry Siegel Company is in New York buying waists for the department of which she is manager.

James T. Chase, superintendent of the Gilchrist company, addressed the floor superintendents at their regular meeting Thursday evening.

C. H. Lippincott, buyer of the toy department of C. F. Hovey & Co., is searching New York markets to supply his department.

Mrs. William H. F. Francis, formerly merchandise manager at the Butler apparel shop, is now with the R. H. White Company.

Members of the Filene Civic and Economic Club spent one evening this week in the Italian district of the North End studying conditions. A visit was paid to some of the settlement houses and evening schools.

Maurice Dimond of the ready-to-wear department of the Houghton Dutton Company has returned from a business trip to New York.

At a dinner held Thursday evening at the Boston City Club department managers of A. Shuman & Co., discussed the subject of improvement of store efficiency and service. Edwin A. Shuman and Sidney E. Shuman of the firm presided. Others present were: W. E. Simmons, Sr.; E. H. Wolf, Thomas Dreier, H. P. Rolfe, James M. Hyde, Walter E. Simmons, Jr.; Nat Lindsay, Robert H. Graham, Edward Goodey, E. Williams, J. H. Wyatt, William Maher, J. Frank Thompson, Frank Clark, William J. MacArdle, M. E. Griffin.

BILLS TO INCREASE TAX ROLL

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—About \$25,000,000 per year is the amount which Senator John B. Sanford of Utah estimates would be added to the state's tax roll by two bills which he has introduced. The bills provide that county supervisors may appoint tax experts to uncover properties now escaping taxation and that they may subpoena witnesses and require the production of evidence.

CITY PLANS FOR PARKS

CALGARY, Alta.—Thomas Mawson, the London expert of the city beautiful, has been selected to devise a comprehensive plan of a civic center and a system of parks for Calgary. Mr. Mawson was selected from among 40 applicants from Europe, Canada and the United States. His compensation will be \$25,000.

BRIDGTON ALUMNI CHOOSE OFFICERS

About 50 persons attended the twelfth annual meeting and dinner of the Bridgton (Me.) Academy Alumni Association of Massachusetts at the Quincy house Friday evening. President Irving P. Gammon was toastmaster and Principal Chester C. Tuttle of the academy was a guest. Professor Tuttle responded to a toast for the academy and Dr. C. B. Sylvester of the trustees. Miss Dorothea Robinson of Lynn entertained with readings.

The following officers were elected: Irving P. Gammon, president; C. A. Record, first vice-president; John Wentworth, second vice-president; Mrs. Susie L. Solomon, third vice-president; Charles Hamlin, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Harriet Eldridge, secretary; Willis E. Carley, treasurer.

BILL TO ABOLISH DEPARTMENTS

MINNEAPOLIS—Abolition of seven state departments and their centralization under one executive head in a department of public domain is proposed in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Thomas Kneeland of Minneapolis.

The Kneeland bill abolishes the drainage commission, the timber commission, the forestry board, the state game and fish commission, the board of immigration and the offices of surveyors general of logs and lumber.

It creates a department of public domain to be in charge of a commissioner of the public domain appointed by the Governor and whose appointment must be ratified by the Senate. The salary of the commissioner is fixed at not more than \$6000.

FRUIT SHIPPED IN 8000 CARS

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo.—The figures just completed by the various associations for the year 1912 show the heaviest shipments in the history of western Colorado. Total shipments from the western slope the past season, up to Jan. 15, aggregated 8000 cars, which is more than 2000 cars in excess of any previous year.

DUTY REMITTED ON STEEL RAILS

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. Dr. Reid told Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House recently that a remission of duties had been granted by the government on steel rails imported by the Algoma Steel Company after June 1 last. "The whole of the remission was \$204,000," said the minister of customs, "being one half of the duty of 75,000 tons of rails."

BOSTON BANKERS ARE QUESTIONED BY PUJO MONEY COMMITTEE

Robert Winsor and Gardner M. Lane Tell of Operations Connected With Their Banking Houses

HEARINGS CLOSED

WASHINGTON—The Pujio investigating committee is now adjourned "subject to call by the chairman."

Negotiations were opened today for examination of William Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Untermeyer has an appointment with John A. Garver, attorney for the oil man. They are expected to reach an agreement satisfactory to Mr. Rockefeller to take the magnate's testimony.

Preparation of the committee's report with recommended legislation will be begun when Mr. Pujio and Mr. Untermeyer finish with Mr. Rockefeller.

Laws to legalize "cooperation" between banks, without concentration of power, it was learned today, will form a principal feature of the committee's recommendations.

Mr. Untermeyer said Friday night that the investigation as originally planned had gone as far as it could under the present laws, but that an effort would be made later to continue it.

Gardner M. Lane of Lee, Higginson & Co. and Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., both Boston bankers, testified before the committee Friday.

Mr. Winsor told the committee that he could see no impropriety in banking houses selling securities to other banking houses, when their directorates interlocked. Mr. Untermeyer soon excused him.

Mr. Lane was questioned by the committee as to his knowledge of the relations between the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and J. P. Morgan & Co. He professed ignorance of those relations. Mr. Lane said his company had taken some issues of notes, stocks and bonds of the New Haven in joint account with J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Untermeyer asked: "Did not the New Haven hold the control and management of both the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central before and after 1910?"

Mr. Lane replied that such a thing might have been possible. He said he had not been a director in the corporations named and that he was in no position to make a definite answer. "I knew the New Haven had considerable interest in the Boston & Maine," he said. "About the control, I was not sure."

Mr. Lane said he was uncertain as to when J. P. Morgan & Co. became the fiscal agents of the New Haven road. In reference to a number of issues of New Haven notes, which Lee, Higginson & Co. had purchased through J. P. Morgan & Co., he said: "We formed no syndicate to sell these notes, but sold them over the counter through our bonded agents."

Mr. Untermeyer asked if Mr. Lane knew whether J. P. Morgan & Co. had purchased these notes and made a profit by reselling them to Lee, Higginson & Co., or had handled them for a fixed commission.

Mr. Lane objected to the question on the ground that it concerned the financial transactions of a corporation with which he had no connection. Pressed by Mr. Untermeyer, he said: "I do not know and never knew the commission paid J. P. Morgan & Co. by the New Haven. I do not know whether J. P. Morgan & Co. bought any issues outright and resold them to us."

Passing from the New Haven's affairs, Mr. Untermeyer mentioned a number of other recent transactions of Lee, Higginson & Co. The examination progressed smoothly until the holdings of the Boston corporation in the Virginian railway, which operates between Norfolk and the coal fields of West Virginia, were taken up.

Mr. Untermeyer sought to make Mr. Lane admit that, with the acquisition of the Virginian's bonds by the Lee, Higginson Company in 1910 all competition between the Virginian road and the Norfolk & Western had ceased.

Mr. Lane said that as far as he knew the lines were still in active competition. He said these roads now run side by side and he supposed "both were out for the business."

When Mr. Untermeyer ceased to question Mr. Lane as to the details of his business transactions, he asked his views as to the "cumulative voting" of the majority stock of a corporation. He inquired if Mr. Lane did not think that some legal steps should be taken to secure protection to minority stockholders.

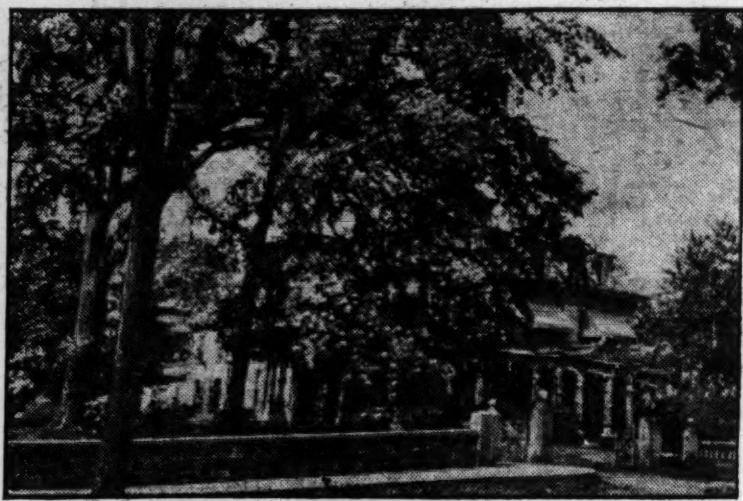
Mr. Lane said he believed that legislation looking toward increasing the voting power of minority holders in any corporation would work great harm. "I believe," he said, "that the choice of the officials of the corporation with which I have been connected were made first of all because of the high and unimpeachable character of the men named. I believe that the directors of all the concerns, the working of which I know, are men of high character."

He expressed the opinion that minority stockholders of the corporations of which he has personal knowledge are adequately protected under existing conditions.

Formal denial that a money trust exists was made Friday by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. In a statement H. P. Davison, junior partner of the firm, filed with the committee a denial and protest on behalf of the firm, against the charges that a "trust" controls money or credit.

"The firm believes," the statement de-

SITE OF NEW WAKEFIELD HIGH SCHOOL



Founder of town built this house on land which will be used for educational purposes

TRACT OFFERS SPACE FOR ENLARGEMENT ON VOCATIONAL LINES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Recognition of the general trend of educational affairs towards vocational training was the dominant factor in the vote of this town to buy the Wakefield estate as a site for a new high school building, for which a bond issue of \$25,900 will be voted next Monday night.

One of the chief arguments for the Wakefield estate was the fact that it comprises 10 acres of level, fertile land, said to be exceptionally well-suited for practical instruction in agriculture, when, as proposed, the school curriculum is broadened along vocational lines.

Advocates of the location also look forward to utilizing other portions for special buildings for the training in the trades. The facilities for a large athletic field were also considered.

On the estate stands a mansion built by and once the home of Cyrus Wakefield, for whom the town was named. On the northern side, on land recently a part of the estate, stands the new state armory, dedicated last week. The assessed valuation of the property is \$40,000. The transfer will include the mansion. The owner, George L. Wakefield, will give to the town a large oil painting of Cyrus Wakefield and a piano.

It is proposed to erect a high school building to cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000, to accommodate 600 pupils, and an article to provide for the appointment of a committee to secure plans and estimates was inserted Friday in the warrant for the annual March town meeting. It is expected that it will take two years to complete the building and the school authorities state that the present building will be wholly inadequate before that time elapses. In fact, the number of pupils in the first year class will be doubled to 200 next year by the abolishing of the ninth grammar grade.

Economy also figured in the decision. The present high school and three adjoining private estates, facing the public park, were strongly recommended by the special investigating committee, but the cost would have been over \$40,000. The committee objected to the Wakefield estate because of its proximity to two steam railroads, a double street car line and several manufacturing plants.

Mr. Davison said: "In practice bank officers should not be allowed to borrow from their banks—as a general rule."

James J. Hill, former president of the Great Northern, arrived unexpectedly Friday to testify before the money trust committee. He was accompanied by his son, Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway.

The Morgan firm statement was received by the committee but refused incorporation in the record until after consideration.

Mr. Davison's statement preceded the appearance before the committee of James J. Hill. Mr. Hill's examination lasted only 10 minutes. He was not questioned as to his alleged participation in financial control. He emphatically opposed prohibition of "interlocking directorates," declaring that the character of the man who was director for two competing companies was the governing factor.

The statement of the Morgan firm was the climax of Davison's testimony. It said in part:

"Our firm believes, as its senior member (J. Pierpont Morgan) has testified on this stand, that the only permanent influence possessed by men prominent in financial affairs is that due to the confidence of the public in their character and record."

"There have been presented to your committee tables from which it has been inferred that a 'group' of 180 directors controls the assets of corporations whose aggregate resources are \$25,000,000,000."

"No such control exists and no such deduction can be made properly from these tables."

Chairman Pujio hopes to submit a report by Feb. 25. Continuation of the finance inquiry will probably be urged after the extra session of Congress convenes.

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"Multiplication of banks and trust companies has contributed an over-extension of credit to over-trading and illegitimate conditions in general. The financial panic of 1907 and other financial depressions have largely been brought on by the too great multiplication of banks and trust companies."

A formal letter from Comptroller Murray was also received, declining to give the committee confidential information regarding some St. Louis banks.

Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank of New York, concluded the day's testimony.

Publication of bank assets, he said, was unnecessary in his opinion and he could see no reason for publishing lists of banks' stockholders. He said he had observed no trend toward concentration of credit in New York lately. "I have observed the contrary," said Mr. Hine. "There are 16 more banks in New York today than there were in 1900."

Banking ethics furnished the subject for an extended line of questions by Mr. Untermeyer. Mr. Hine asserted that among banks it was not considered "good form" to accept business from a recognized customer of another bank.

TRACT OFFERS SPACE FOR ENLARGEMENT ON VOCATIONAL LINES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Recognition of the general trend of educational affairs towards vocational training was the dominant factor in the vote of this town to buy the Wakefield estate as a site for a new high school building, for which a bond issue of \$25,900 will be voted next Monday night.

One of the chief arguments for the Wakefield estate was the fact that it comprises 10 acres of level, fertile land, said to be exceptionally well-suited for practical instruction in agriculture, when, as proposed, the school curriculum is broadened along vocational lines.

Advocates of the location also look forward to utilizing other portions for special buildings for the training in the trades. The facilities for a large athletic field were also considered.

On the estate stands a mansion built by and once the home of Cyrus Wakefield, for whom the town was named. On the northern side, on land recently a part of the estate, stands the new state armory, dedicated last week. The assessed valuation of the property is \$40,000. The transfer will include the mansion. The owner, George L. Wakefield, will give to the town a large oil painting of Cyrus Wakefield and a piano.

It is proposed to erect a high school building to cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000, to accommodate 600 pupils, and an article to provide for the appointment of a committee to secure plans and estimates was inserted Friday in the warrant for the annual March town meeting. It is expected that it will take two years to complete the building and the school authorities state that the present building will be wholly inadequate before that time elapses. In fact, the number of pupils in the first year class will be doubled to 200 next year by the abolishing of the ninth grammar grade.

Economy also figured in the decision. The present high school and three adjoining private estates, facing the public park, were strongly recommended by the special investigating committee, but the cost would have been over \$40,000. The committee objected to the Wakefield estate because of its proximity to two steam railroads, a double street car line and several manufacturing plants.

Mr. Davison said: "In practice bank officers should not be allowed to borrow from their banks—as a general rule."

James J. Hill, former president of the Great Northern, arrived unexpectedly Friday to testify before the money trust committee. He was accompanied by his son, Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway.

The Morgan firm statement was received by the committee but refused incorporation in the record until after consideration.

Mr. Davison's statement preceded the appearance before the committee of James J. Hill. Mr. Hill's examination lasted only 10 minutes. He was not questioned as to his alleged participation in financial control. He emphatically opposed prohibition of "interlocking directorates," declaring that the character of the man who was director for two competing companies was the governing factor.

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JUDGE GARY DENIES STEEL CORPORATION SEEKS TO DISSOLVE

Mr. Corey in Federal Suit Testifies Chairman of Organization Knew—About 'All the Pools All the Time'

STAND MAINTAINED

NEW YORK—Denial by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, of rumors that the corporation was to seek voluntary dissolution, and the testimony of William E. Corey, former head of that organization, that Judge Gary knew of pools organized to fix prices long before he gave the order to abolish them, featured developments yesterday as the result of the hearings of the government suit to dissolve the combination under the Sherman anti-trust law.

This testimony preceded an acknowledgment by Mr. Corey that his resignation as president of the corporation was the sequel of a dispute between himself and Judge Gary as to who was chief in authority and that the finance committee of the corporation upheld Judge Gary.

This was direct contradiction to the testimony of Chairman Gary before the Stanley steel investigating committee which was to the effect that, with the exception of the "rail combination" which he said, did not fix prices, he had had no knowledge of the existence of pools and had ordered them abolished as soon as they had been brought to his attention.

Mr. Corey said that Judge Gary "knew about all the pools all the time because he attended some of the meetings."

In his cross examination Mr. Corey could not be induced to alter previous testimony that the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company was a steel rail competitor of the Steel corporation before it was taken over during the panic of 1907 with the sanction of President Roosevelt. He said that he had opposed its acquisition on the ground that the price paid was too high. John W. Gates and others who controlled it had placed a "nuisance value" on the properties, he said, and it would have continued a competitor of the corporation if it had not been taken over.

"From 1901 down to the time you left the steel corporation, in 1910, did the competitors of the steel corporation grow in extent of output and ability to compete?" asked C. A. Severance, attorney for the corporation.

"They grew and flourished like a green bay tree," replied Mr. Corey.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, the Lackawanna and other steel companies, had largely increased their capacity, he said. Meanwhile the output of the Steel corporation had decreased in proportion to the country's total output, while that of its competitors had relatively increased.

Mr. Corey also persisted in his opinion that the price paid by the Steel corporation for the lease of the Great Northern ore lands was too high, although counsel for the Great Northern ore lands trustees, defendants in the suit, made every effort to confute his testimony.

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CANADA PEOPLE TO HAVE FINAL DECISION ON NAVAL PROGRAM

OTTAWA—Parliamentary doings this week commenced with a feeling that the naval bill is not likely to receive much more argumentative discussion. Events indicate that some of the opposition's chief points of insistence will have to be carried into operation by the government after the present plan for direct contribution of dreadnoughts has been consummated.

The recent report of the readiness of Great Britain to man the expanding navy has convinced the opposition that Canada need not feel ashamed of giving ships, but no men. It is seen also that it would be difficult to procure navy men in Canada, as it is found difficult to procure enough men to do the necessary work for development of the country in agriculture, transportation or manufacturing.

The Liberals seem to be accepting the government assurance that the permanent Canadian naval policy will be submitted to the people rather than be carried through the House like the present bill. Advocates of the plea made for a separate naval unit for Canadian coast defense appear to feel that this will be the character which the "naval policy" will develop.

In this connection there attaches some interest to the arrival of a New Zealander in Ottawa, who speaks of concerted naval action on the Pacific as a future possibility for the overseas dominions.

Although not representing the New Zealand government, Mr. Joosten is in close touch with the industrial situation, and he considers that with the rapid expansion of trade on the Pacific ocean, the naval question must necessarily become an important one for the British dominions which will use the Pacific as their highway for commercial intercourse. He indicates that a natural evolution which may be anticipated will be that of a distinct naval unit to police the Pacific, this navy to be contributed to by British India, Australasia, New Zealand and Canada and by South Africa. If the trade across the Pacific should warrant such action in the future, Mr. Joosten also referred to the sympathy existing between the United States and his country, indicating that New Zealand looks to America as a protector on the Pacific should any difficulties arise through misunderstanding with oriental powers.

Major Sharpe, in a speech, accentuated that the points of difference between Conservatives and Liberals have been minimized, by indicating how little remains to keep the naval question in a place of "political" contention. He welcomed the signs that predicted its removal from "politics."

There is, however, still some uncertainty as to the entire withdrawal of opposition to the naval bill, as the Liberal caucus on the question which is expected to consolidate the opinions of the members from all over the country, has yet to take effect.

Canadians are being urged to remember that large commercial interests may not unjustly be expected to stir up opposition to the direct-contribution plan. The building of ships in Great Britain under expert, experienced control does not offer as much opportunity for private shipping interests to profit thereby as would a big separate naval unit for Canada, it is argued.

The second reading of the bill to amend the banking act was followed by lengthy discussion. The finance minister's proposal to safeguard the public by arranging for a shareholder's audit each year was a main point for attention. Some considered it would not effect the desired security. These auditors, it was said, might easily be appointed by or through the influence of general managers, especially in cases where the work of such auditors was most needed. In preference to this system it was advocated that government inspection be undertaken.

Against this Mr. White, the finance minister, contended that effective government inspection would prove practically impossible in Canada, and that at the same time, if believed to be operative, the people would have a strong sense of security in it which he felt would be a false sense of security. The difficulties of such inspection are inherent in the type of business which banking represents, it was contended. Canadian bank assets total \$1,500,000,000 and of that \$1,000,000,000 consisted of current loans and discounts, inspection of a business based so largely on loans upon personal security presented difficulties not readily surmounted, he said, while added to this was the Canadian banking tendency to establish all over the country branches of one bank. Canadian "branches" of banks, he said, totaled 2800 within the dominion, with 77 branches in other countries. Only 23 central establishments are represented by this great number of branches, and there appears to be a constant tendency to further contraction in the number of controlling centers. This tendency received comment by several members regarding concentration of financial power in the hands of a few organizations.

General sentiment seemed to favor a thorough discussion in committee, and that bankers and financiers from all sections be invited to confer with the committee. Major Sharpe proposed that farmers from the east and west and United States bank inspectors should also be asked to attend. Mr. White, pointing to an inflated currency system, said he opposed the issue of a large number of Dominion notes of the smaller denominations. He said, "We must remember that a Dominion note is money, only because

At Gilchrist's Before Stock-Taking Mark-Downs

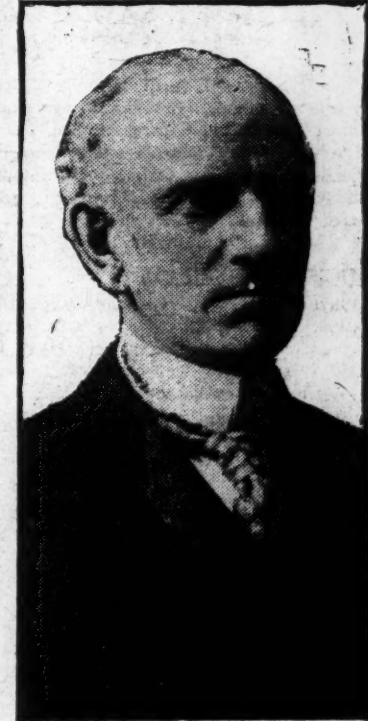
THE unusual conditions pertaining just now, work to make this the most eventful half-yearly stock counting in the 58 years of this store's life. This means more extraordinary offerings of seasonable goods at mark-down prices than ever before. Stocks must be adjusted and brought down to the prescribed levels. Slow selling lines, surplus lots, mistakes in quantity by over-zealous buyers—all must be closed out quickly. Again, in the growth and progress of this store, many departments have been doubled and trebled in size, making it necessary to condense other lines.

New sources of supply have been opened. Manufacturers and importers, for spot cash, have closed out to us desirable goods at about half the usual prices. All this works for the customer's benefit, in the form of seasonable, desirable goods, to wear and for the home at far lower prices than would prevail under normal conditions.

Hundreds of other fine offerings for Tuesday and the days thereafter—for, you know, EVERY DAY IS A GOOD DAY TO SHOP AT GILCHRIST'S.

A Legal Stamp With Every 10c Purchase
GILCHRIST CO
Washington and Winter Streets

Dartmouth Professor of English Who Addressed Boston Alumni Reunion



PROF. CHARLES F. RICHARDSON

INCREASE IN CAR RECEIPTS SHOWN

CINCINNATI, O.—Nearly 10,000 more people paid street car fares during the last three months of 1912 than during the same period of 1911, according to the report of its earnings filed with City Auditor Washburn by the Cincinnati Traction Company.

The report shows that for the last quarter of 1912 the total earnings were \$1,335,251.87, as against \$1,289,195.15 for the same period in 1911. The city's portion, 6 per cent, in 1912, amounted to \$80,115.12, as against \$77,351.70 in 1911.

MR. CARNEGIE ADDS TO GIFT

DENVER—Andrew Carnegie has made an additional gift of \$5000 to the University of Denver to aid in providing equipment for the new hall which was donated by him. This brings the total amount of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the university up to \$85,000.

It can be converted on demand into gold.

In the Senate Chamber there was a discussion looking to a new system of land tenure in parts of Canada. In all the provinces great tracts of land were set aside as "school lands," when each province was surveyed. Revenues from the gradual sale of these lands were to be devoted to educational purposes as the country developed. The senators have noted that the three newest provinces appear to be deprived of a possible advantage in the future by the government allowing too much of this land to be sold now. It was proposed that instead of selling the land it should now be only leased, either for farming or ranching purposes. Then, in the future, when its value to the community is in proportion to the educational needs of the time, it would still be the property of the community and be a great asset for the schools.

It was objected by some that in Canada no one would want to lease land for purposes of agriculture or stock raising, but other Senators held that the community with small capital would be glad of the opportunity. There still remain 18,088,000 acres of school lands in the three prairie provinces.

HOME RULE ON TAXES INDORSER

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Home rule in taxation has been indorsed by the Sacramento building trades council, and a committee appointed to draw up a favorable resolution to be presented to the legislators of the Sacramento district.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI GREETED BY COLLEGE HEADS AT DINNER

Educators, professional and business men who have graduated from Dartmouth College and a large number of students, totaling in all about 870, attended the forty-eighth reunion and dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity in the Copley Plaza last evening. The gathering served to mark the completion of an extensive tour of alumni associations made by Ernest Fox Nichols, president of the college, and was addressed by John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, and Prof. Charles F. Richardson, head of the English department at Dartmouth, among others.

In his annual message to the alumni President Nichols told those present that the college has built two dormitories during the last year, has increased the seating room of the chapel 400 places and has laid the foundations for another dormitory. He spoke also of the studies, which are now being made, for the utilization of the Hitchcock estate, which contains 47 acres.

The most important event of the college year he declared to have been the gift of \$100,000 by Wallace F. Robinson of Boston, to be used in erecting a building for the student organizations of the college.

Wallace F. Robinson spoke briefly, and an intimate address was made by Professor Richardson. C. F. Richardson was elected president. John T. Gibson, Arthur L. Spring, Channing H. Cox and Philip B. Paul, vice-presidents; Thomas W. Street, secretary; Henry M. Chase, treasurer; W. H. Smart, Morton C. Tuttle, Irving J. French, Arthur E. Moulton, Samuel H. Hudson and James R. Chandler, executive committee.

Among those present were Dean Gile, Lewis Pankhurst '78 of Winchester, Dr. Arthur Little '61, Benjamin A. Kimball '54, Concord, N. H.; President Hall of the association '92, Samuel L. Powers '74 and Frank W. Stearns.

COLORADO ROAD ELECTRIFIES

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Work conditions indicate that on the western end of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railway, between Helper and Salt Lake City, in Utah, electrical power will be installed July 1. The eastern section undergoing electrification work, from Minturn to Salida, is expected to be completed this year also.

COOPERATIVE STORE PLANNED

NEW YORK—President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has announced that a co-operative store will be opened by the company for its 20,000 employees to furnish food and supplies at cost, if they vote to have it. A raise of pay approximating \$150,000 a year was granted to 3500 surface lines employees.

\$300,000 NEEDED FOR

MISSOURIANS LIKE 'BAKED' ROADS

Hard Surface Highways in Place of Muddy Ones an Experiment Important to the Agriculturists

PROCESS SIMPLIFIES

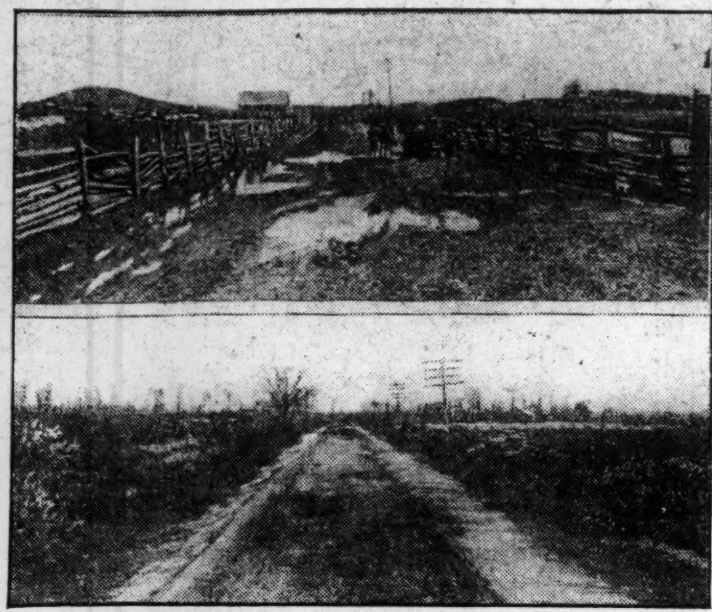
IN MISSOURI they have found a way to make good highways at minimum cost by utilizing material available right on the ground, and now the heretofore little favored "gumbo roads," with their tendency to stick to whatever touches them, are being transformed into hard-surface highways, good enough to satisfy the exacting motorist.

Gumbo—that which in plain English is termed mud—is being "baked" and converted into substantial country roads. How this is done now is interesting many other sections of the country where unsatisfactory highway conditions prevail. Every farmer is anxious to have good roads, but it is not always that the county treasury can accommodate itself to the expense. Hence the importance of the Missouri experiment, and all that it means to the agriculturist.

The gumbo roads prevail mostly in sections of the country where there is scarcity of rocks and stones. It is an expensive matter to haul such material from a distance for road making. But the "baking" process so simplifies the undertaking that the wonder is some inventive genius did not seize before upon this method of turning the mud and clay to good uses.

When the farmers get ready to put a piece of "gumbo road" in condition their first move is to haul cordwood to the scene of action. Then the road is plowed, a task requiring considerable labor. On both sides of the road ditches are made, and the cordwood is piled between the ditches. One cord of wood is used for every 100 square feet of road. On top of the wood are piled great lumps of gumbo, and this in turn is covered with wood, loosely strewn about. Finally the whole is covered solidly with gumbo

CONTRAST BETWEEN OLD AND NEW



Gumbo road appears in upper view, while lower picture shows burned clay highway completed

and tamped down, a foot thick. Then fire is set to the mass.

But this is not all. Many men have to be in attendance to see that the "baking" is done evenly. Here and there the fire may burn too actively, and that means that more clay must be put on to hold the flames in check. Again, a better draught may be wanted in spots, and that requires additional wood in some parts of the roadway. The "baking" process is aided greatly by the elements contained within the gumbo itself. For as the gumbo contains a large amount of combustible matter it is evident that this must help largely in the scheme. The gumbo becomes clinkers and this mass when thoroughly broken up, no longer mixes with mud or water.

The burnt-clay road then, when the fire has burned itself out, becomes a

good mixture of dry clay and wood ashes, and the farmers break up the whole mass and even it out. Of course, no exact comparison is made with macadam-made roads, but it is at least as good as the best of dirt-made roads, and does not grow muddy, sticky or slippery in wet weather.

In the beginning, there was some opposition to the "baked" road. But that has been largely overcome. It costs in the neighborhood of \$1500 per mile for a road 12 feet wide. Naturally the "baked" road needs repair like any other road, but there is no special expense attached to that feature. On the whole the Missouri venture is working out well, and the accompanying illustrations speak volumes for the difference between the "gumbo road" and its successor, the "baked" article.

is utilized, being made into delicious croquettes, balls and patties.

BOYS INSPECT LOCOMOTIVE

The boys of the electrical and machine departments of the Boston Industrial school for boys inspected the largest locomotive in the world on Tuesday. It was at the Beacon park engine houses of the Boston & Albany railroad. The engine is not built for speed, but for hauling power. Its speed limit with a loaded train is 25 miles an hour. It is used to haul freight cars over the heavy grades on the road between Boston and Springfield. This locomotive carries nine tons of coal and uses eight tons to every 100 miles. It carries 8000 gallons of water and uses 4500 gallons per hour.

INTEREST IN SPELLING

The little girls in Miss Halligan's room at the Bowdoin school in the West End are especially interested in spelling just now. Miss Halligan has instituted spelling bees, one to be held each week. Spelling books are, consequently, much in demand. Spelling has come up remarkably, and instead of being a subject of but slight attraction it holds first place in the attention of all at present. The spelling bee held last Wednesday was won by Adelaide.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Vice-President and General Manager George L. R. French and party of the Rutland railroad left here on the Fitchburg division's Montreal express from North station last night en route to Rutland, Vt.

William F. Ray, general superintendent of the Boston & Maine road returned to North station today from a week end inspection trip through Northampton and Greenfield.

The Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany roads handled a large shipment of auto bodies for the American Express Company this morning which was billed from Amesbury, Mass., to Detroit, Mich.

The motive power department of the eastern district New Haven road received eight engines of the 1400 class at South Boston from Readville shops yesterday for Boston and Dedham suburban service.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road prepared to handle heavy business today between Wellesley and Boston on regular trains besides furnishing nine cars on the Saturday special which is run for the accommodation of students' half holiday.

John Talbot, supervisor of tracks terminal division Boston & Maine road, has a work train in service distributing ties over southern division freight yards at Mystic Junction and Charlestown.

CARE OF HORSES IS TALK'S THEME

Advantageous features of the light model harness adopted by the association and of shoes that make for the comfort of the horse, were dwelt upon by W. D. Quimby in his address at the reception of the Work Horse Parade Association held in Kingsley hall, Cambridge, Wednesday night, over which Henry C. Merwin presided.

D. L. Bolger, D. V. S., of Cambridge, in a special paper on "Feed and Feeding" discussed the humane care of horses. Vocal selections were given by Thomas F. Coffey of Cambridge.

BONAR LAW DROPS TAXATION OF FOOD PLANK OF UNIONISTS

British Opposition Leader at Edinburgh Declares Almost Entire Party Is in Favor of the Reversal

NEW POLICY TOLD

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The position of Unionists with respect to tariff reform, which has grown out of a recent request from nearly the entire party in the House of Commons that food taxes should be dropped, was explained last night by Bonar Law in a speech at Edinburgh.

Mr. Law explained that in ordinary circumstances this reversal of the policy contained in this request would have demanded the resignation of the leaders. The request of the party had however been so worded as to assure himself and Lord Lansdowne of the continued confidence and loyalty of its members, with the result that they felt it possible to retain the leadership of the party while modifying the proposed tariff reform program.

This program he defined as follows: First, the withdrawal of proposed taxes on food. Second, the imposition of a tariff lower than that of any other country on foreign manufactured goods. Third, the largest possible preference to be granted to the Dominions. Fourth, the establishment of cooperative trade and defense throughout the empire.

The speech closed with the demand that Mr. Asquith should answer three questions. First, whether he intended to confiscate the revenues of the Protestant church in Wales by a majority composed of Irish Roman Catholics. Second, whether he was prepared to complete the reform of the House of Lords which he had pledged himself to as a debt of honor. Third, whether he intended to force home rule on Ulster by British bayonets before obtaining a direct mandate from the people of the United Kingdom.

DRESSMAKERS AGREE ON WORK TERMS AND STRIKE MAY SOON END

NEW YORK—Strike of the waist and dress makers was finally settled today when 138 manufacturers comprising the independent organization agreed to accept the protocol signed last week by members of the association. The 10,000 workers in this branch of the garment trade who remained on strike when the 20,000 workers in the association shops went back to their machines under the protocol agreement will return to work Monday, it was announced at the union headquarters.

Further conferences were held today between the officials of the United Garment Workers Union and the manufacturers and definite plans for arbitrating the differences were discussed. It was said that the strike of the 100,000 members of this union would be in a fair way toward settlement by the middle of next week.

The parade of the white goods and kimono workers scheduled for Monday was called off today, officials of the union saying that Theodore Roosevelt's interest in the situation had given such promise of a speedy settlement of the strike in that branch that the parade was no longer thought necessary to encourage public interest.

Waiters Continue Strike

Despite the fact that the police were busy quelling the waiters' disturbances last night, the hotel men today declared themselves dissatisfied with the protection afforded by the department. They said they would apply to Sheriff Harbinger for more adequate protection and if that does not result in safeguarding their places they would call on the Governor for the militia.

At the headquarters of the waiters' union today it was charged that street disturbances of last night were due to men who followed the marching waiters. Efforts to spread the strike were continued today. The union leaders gave out the following list of hotels and restaurants which they asserted had already been affected.

Wallack's, Elks' Club, Rector's, Archambault's, Maxim's, St. Denis, Fifth Avenue restaurant, Folies Bergere, Murray's (Forty-second street), Churchill's, Wellington, Moretti's, Marcelles, Louis Martin's, Netherlands, Imperial, Gotham, Hoffman House, Seville, York, Shanley's (Forty-second street), Engineers' Club, Mares's, Martinique, Sherry's, Michael's, Somerset, Colais's, Plaza, Brevoort, LaFayette, McAlpine, Knickerbocker, Macy's restaurant, Webster, Patterson and Maillard's.

The union officials intimated that 5000 men were now out on strike and said 2000 more would be out before night.

NEW PACKING PLANT PLANNED

CALGARY, Alta.—That a new packing plant will rise on the ruins of the Burns plant concern, is the recent announcement of P. Burns, Calgary's packer. The building will be of concrete and the equipment modern, and it will be designed to take care of twice the output of the old institution.

C. F. Hovey & Co.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

In Women's and Misses'

Coats, Evening Wraps, Suits
Separate Skirts, Gowns and Dresses

To Make Room for Our Spring Merchandise

For the Remainder of This Month

All Our Reliable and Carefully Selected Furs

At 20% Discount

Some Especially Good Values in Fur Coats

For Misses and Children

Rubber Lined Rain Coats in Blue and Tan

To Close \$3.50

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Three Special Values

Style No. 1—Made of Fine Batiste with Hemstitching and Pin Tucks; Opening in Front with High Attached Collar; Long Sleeves.

Style No. 2—Made of Voile with Robespierre Collar; Short Sleeves, Turned Back Cuffs Trimmed with Lace and Black Bow at Collar. This waist is very neat.

Style No. 3—Made of Batiste with Fine Tucks. Opens in Front with High Attached Collar and Double Hemstitched Frill. Long Sleeves with Hemstitched Frill at Bottom.

Tailored Waists made of Linen, Madras, Pique. Odd Styles and Sizes. Were \$2.25 to \$3.25. To Close at \$1.50

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Mark Allerton makes a plea for the teeing ground in the World of Golf, declaring that by the critics, chroniclers, and descriptive writers of golf, the teeing ground is treated rather badly. No doubt they use it when they play. Even is it possible they misuse it to the extent of hacking bits out of it in their valiant efforts to drive like champions. Yet they never pay a tribute to it. Nobody ever has anything very flattering to say about a teeing ground. It is a poor, downtrodden institution. We cannot truthfully say that it is neglected, because people take advantage of its existence every five minutes of the day. Far from being forsaken, it is often overcrowded. Yet, all the while, it receives no praise. Often we read that "the lies and the putting grounds are beautiful." But how often are we thrilled by similar information about the teeing grounds? The architect frequently receives praise for his selection of a site for a green and the general characteristics of a hole; but it is seldom that anybody remembers to compliment him upon the position of the teeing ground. Hurriedly, breathlessly, apologetically, we desire to assure all such parts of the course that this remissness shall continue no longer; we propose to pay homage here and at once to that patch of earth on which the play at a hole begins.

The teeing ground is a most distinguished portion of the links. It has its boundary marks. Assuming that no "out-of-bounds" region rears its menacing fences or walls on either side, you can go a hundred yards off the course to play your second shot if you chance to hit your ball so crookedly, but you are not allowed to go even 10 yards off the teeing ground in order to drive. You must begin from within its confines. Somewhat curiously, its extent is not fixed by statute. The law says that "the front of each teeing ground shall be indicated by the two marks placed in a line as nearly as possible at right angles to the line of play, and the teeing ground shall include a rectangular space of the depth of two club lengths directly behind the line indicated by the two marks." In effect, then, you can have a teeing ground as big as you like, but it never is made very big. It is seldom more than seven or eight yards wide, and as you are not allowed to start from a place in front of the marks and there is not much to be gained by beginning from a long way behind them, emphatic limits are imposed.

So much for restriction. Now for the license which is allowed in this cribbed area. In the first place, you are allowed the choice of the several stances that may present themselves within the prescribed limits. That is something. It is more, at any rate, than you are permitted

anywhere else in the playing of the hole. It may be that, as you address the ball, you realize that you are being thrown back on to your heels by the lie of the ground. You are entitled to pick up your ball, and tee it somewhere else. The majority of first-class golfers always devote a certain amount of thought to the matter of obtaining the best possible stance on the teeing ground. It may seem a small point, but they are convinced that it occasionally means the difference between a good drive and a bad one. Then there is the tip which Harry Vardon has given us that it is wise to tee up on the far side of the teeing ground when an out-of-bounds region demands consideration. You derive a certain amount of confidence from the fact that you are at least starting as far away from the clutches of the prohibited ground as the designer of the course will permit. Similarly if a wind is blowing

across the course, and you have to hit the ball into it so that the object may be brought round to the line by the influence of the elements, it is wise to start from the place which enables to drive in the greatest possible degree into the eye of the wind so that the latter may obtain control over the ball at the right stage of its flight. If, by starting from the other side of the teeing ground, you try to drive through the wind, so to speak, instead of into it, that powerful factor, assuming that it is in a state of considerable turbulence, will take possession of the ball too soon and blow it off the course.

WOMEN IN FAVOR OF DIRECT BUYING

SUMMIT, N. J.—With a view to solving the high cost of provisions the Housewives League is advocating a plan whereby the housewives could buy direct from the producer.

One of the plans proposed is for the farmer to bring his produce to Summit and sell direct.

Filene's

French Lingerie

that is Inexpensive

There seems to be an inimitable art the peasant women can put into the hand needlework of even a chemise at 98c. But there is more than the usual beauty of hand embroidered French lingerie in the merchandise of this French underwear shop. Original designs, trimmings of real cluny or Irish crochet lace, unusual stitches and fine materials.

French night gowns, \$1.95, regular \$2.95 quality. Many styles. Kimono or yoke styles with generous patterns of hand needlework.

French night gowns, \$3.95, regularly \$5. Kimono or panel yoke styles. Valenciennes lace with hand embroidery.

Austrian hand embroidered chemise, \$1.95. The delicate quality of this hand work is quite as attractive as the French work.

An unusually wide assortment of chemises and gowns at \$3.95, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10.

Many exquisite lace trimmed trousseaux for spring and summer brides.



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OUTFIT No. 100 CONTAINS 1 Violin, good model, polished; 1 Violin Bow, full length, ebony frog; 1 Violin Case, wood, lined for body of Violin; 1 set of good Strings; 1 cake of pure Rosin. Price complete\$5.00

OUTFIT No. 200 CONTAINS 1 Violin, fine copy of old master, strong tone, ebony trimmed, rich, beautifully shaded, curly maple back and sides; 1 Violin Bow, Brazil wood, ebony frog, full lined, artistic; 1 Violin Case, wood, ebonized, full flannel lined, with combination spring hooks, clasps, lock and key; 1 set of fine Violin Strings; 1 cake of superior Rosin. Price complete.....\$12.50

OUTFIT No. 150 CONTAINS 1 Violin, fine model, good tone, ebony trimmed, polished, brown shaded; 1 Violin Bow, fine stick, ebony frog, pearl lined; 1 Violin Case, wood, ebonized, lined for body of Violin with lock and key; 1 set good Violin Strings; 1 cake of fine Rosin. Price complete.....\$8.00

There is a simple two-piece skirt that is joined to the blouse and the two are closed with buttons and buttonholes. This model used for silk with trimming of broadcloth would make a simple dress and attractive at the same time, and corduroy would make one that would be both serviceable and smart.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 5 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 1/4 yards 36 or 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 3/4 yards of lace for the sleeve frills, 3/4 yard of lace for the neck and 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the collar, to trim as shown in front view.

The pattern of the dress (7464) is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Small Sizes for Children

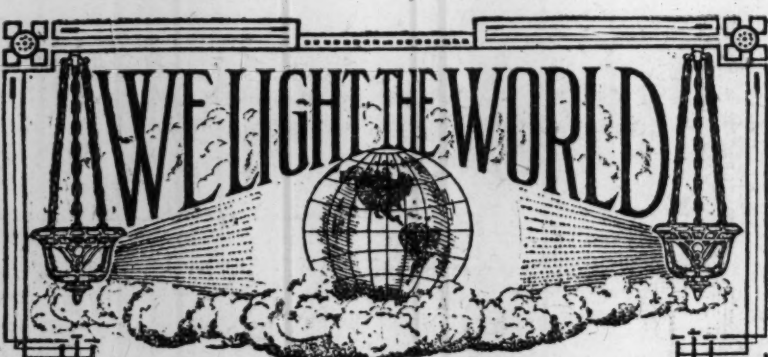
THREE-QUARTER SIZE OUTFIT No. 500 CONTAINS 1 Violin, French model, polished; 1 Violin Bow, fine stick, ebony frog, pearl slide; 1 Violin Case, wood, ebonized, lined for body of Violin, with lock and key; 1 set good Violin Strings; 1 cake fine Rosin. Price complete\$6.25

THREE-QUARTER SIZE OUTFIT No. 550 CONTAINS 1 Violin, Stradivarius model, responsive tone, ebony trimmed, lustrous polish, dark red color, shaded; 1 Violin Bow, Brazil wood, ebony frog, full lined, artistic; 1 Violin Case, wood, ebonized, lined with flannel for body of Violin, with lock and key; 1 set of fine Violin Strings; 1 cake transparent pure Rosin. Price complete.....\$9.50

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Spring 1913 Foulard Silks

We have just received a beautiful assortment of Cheney Bros. "Shower-Proof" Foulard Silks in entirely new designs. The collection includes multicolors, floral and pompadour effects. These new patterns are a decided departure from the conventional styles and will elicit great enthusiasm from smart dressers. These are the best quality, 23-inch Silks, usually sold at \$1.25. We place this new shipment on sale at \$1.00 yard.

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Clearance—Little Coats and Hats

BOYS' COATS—Various desirable tones in excellent materials—sizes 3 to 6 years. Clearance prices go as low as \$2.75.
GIRLS' COATS—Pretty little novelties in sizes 2 to 8 years. Finest workmanship—especially smart in appearance. Some priced as low as \$4.
LITTLE HATS—Daintiest models, sweetly trimmed—at half price. Excellent variety—all finished in the best of taste.

TRIED RECIPES

VEGETABLE CUTLETS

TAKE leftover turnip, carrots, peas and beans. Cut the carrots and turnips into small pieces. Make a white sauce, adding three tablespoonfuls of flour to three of butter and one pint of milk, cooking it until thick; then add the vegetables, salt and pepper. Pour an inch thick on a buttered platter, and when cold form level tablespoonfuls into cutlet shape, dip into sifted stale bread crumbs, then cover with beaten egg, diluted with one tablespoonful of milk, and then cover again with the crumbs, being careful that every part is covered. Drop carefully into smoking hot fat to cook until a rich brown, drain on brown paper, and serve with reheated meat gravy.

SPANISH STEAK

Put one pound of lean beef, half-pound of veal and one quarter-pound of salt pork through a mincer; then mix with two canned pimentoes, 12 olives, chopped; salt and pepper to suit the taste. Mix tablespoonfuls of this mixture into flat cakes, brush with melted butter, and broil six minutes, allowing three minutes for each side if the center is wished rare.

ROAST DUCK

Singe, then clean the fowl inside and out. For a young bird cook one cupful of hominy in sufficient water to make tender, cooking it until dry; then add about one fourth as much bacon, cut into small pieces, and brown (being careful not to scorch), salt and pepper to suit, and 12 large prunes freed from the pits, and cut into halves. Stuff the duck, dredge the outside with flour, and set in a pan, in which place one half cupful of water. Set in a moderate oven to bake 45 minutes, basting every 10 minutes with a little melted butter.

PORK TENDERLOINS

Wipe the thick loins with a damp cloth, dredge with flour, dust with pepper and salt, and lay in a greased dripping-pan. Cover each loin with a thin piece of salt pork. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven, basting often with the dripping in the pan. Prepare a bread dressing of stale bread moistened with hot water and seasoned with onion, sage, pepper and salt. After the meat has cooked 30 minutes spread the dressing over the tops of it and return to the oven until the dressing is puffy and brown. The heat should be increased for this.

SALSIFY STEW

Boil the salsify until tender; then peel and cut into small pieces. Thicken hot milk to the consistency of cream, season with salt and pepper, add the salsify, boil once; then add one tablespoonful of butter, two hard-cooked eggs cut into slices, and a teaspoonful of minced parsley.—Ladies World.

CORRECT NAPKINS

Dinner napkins are 27 inches and afternoon tea napkins measure only 15 inches in size. They should match the table cloth, says the Philadelphia Times. An individual touch is the marking which consists of initials or monogram placed on the tablecloth in the corner a few inches from the edge or in the center of one side. The lettering is well padded and about three inches high on the tablecloth and from one to one and one half on the napkins.

FASHIONS AND

FROCK IN ONE-PIECE STYLE FIGURES THAT TELL HOW MUCH A HOME WILL COST

Closed all the way down in front

THE entire dress closed at the front makes an important feature of prevailing fashions. Young girls and small women will be sure to like this design, for it suits their needs perfectly and can be made from handsome material for one occasion, from simple material for another.

No feature of the season is more noticeable than the making of handsome materials in simple styles.

This dress made of velvet or of soft satin would be suited to the formal occasion; made of serge or some simple fabric of the kind, it is adapted to simpler use. It is always pretty and can be made either with a round or high neck and with long or elbow sleeves.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 5 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 1/4 yards 36 or 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 3/4 yards of lace for the sleeve frills, 3/4 yard of lace for the neck and 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the collar, to trim as shown in front view.

The pattern of the dress (7464) is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



BITTER GROWTHS FOR SALADS

Cultivation of lettuce, endive and dandelion

THOSE people who enjoy a slight or even a pronounced bitter flavor will find the bitter salad plants a welcome addition to their gardens. All of these plants are easily grown, and may be secured in perfection almost all the year through without the aid of glass. If glass is provided either in the form of a cold frame, a hothed, a greenhouse or a window garden, the table may be furnished for the full 12 months. The best known and the easiest to grow are lettuce, endive and dandelion.

As lettuce is such a common garden plant, no special directions need be given here concerning its management, except to say that the heading and the leaf varieties do best in the coolest weather and the cos or romaine varieties will stand heat better than most of the other varieties.

The seed of dandelion is not so sure to germinate as the seed of many other plants, such as radish, turnip, pepper, grass and mustard. On this account, liberal sowing of seed is necessary in order to get a good stand of plants. The common wild dandelion is not so desirable a salad plant or a pot herb as the cultivated variety. It is coarser, more stringy and more bitter. The cultivated kinds have tenderer leaves, less fiber and the bitter flavor is reduced, either because of cultivation or because it has been partly bred out by selection. The cultivated varieties are also more attractive in appearance because of the frilling of the leaves and because the plants when desired can be blanched.

For best results a deep, rich, moist soil should be prepared as early in the spring as possible. The seed should be sown in shallow drills 12 or 15 inches apart. In order to mark the positions of the rows, it is a good plan to sow five or six radish seeds to the foot of drill. The radishes quickly come up and indicate where the rows are, so that cultivation may begin at once. While the dandelion plants are still small, they should be thinned first to three inches apart and later to six inches. The thinning in each case may be used for salad or for a pot herb. The leaves of the permanent plants may be cut several times, though the earliest cuttings are almost always better than those which follow. Like all other crops grown for their leaves, the dandelion does best with applications of nitrogenous fertilizers such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. These tend to make the leaves large and succulent. It is not desirable to allow beds to continue more than one season.

The dandelion may be easily blanched, not so easily, however, as lettuce. It is necessary either to tie the leaves together rather loosely so that the interior ones will not receive light and will thus become white, or the plants may be covered with large flower pots, drain tiles or tubes of oiled paper. Usually 10 to 20 days are necessary to complete the blanching, the difference in time being due partly to variety, partly to soil conditions but mainly to temperature. Not only does blanching make the leaves more attractive in color, but it reduces the amount of bitterness and makes them more crisp and appetizing. Of course this implies that the leaves are to be eaten very soon after being gathered. If they are allowed to wilt they will not be any more attractive than wilted lettuce.

The endive is probably more satisfactory to grow than the dandelion because it is not only very hardy and capable of withstanding considerable frost, but it can be relied upon to give much larger quantities of foliage for the amount of

seed sown. A single plant of endive will often be five to 10 times as large as a single plant of dandelion. In this respect it compares favorably with lettuce. Endive is probably the most beautiful bitter salad we have. The leaves are much cut, curled or frilled and are very ornamental, especially when well blanched. For this reason they are frequently used for garnishing. Among the well-known varieties are Green Curled Winter, White Curled and Giant Fringed.

A rich, moist soil, in which lettuce will grow to perfection will also suit the endive. For best results, growth should be as rapid as possible, because this produces the most succulent, tender leaves. Nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia are the best fertilizers to force such growth. Usually the endive is grown for a fall and winter salad. However, an early summer crop may be produced by starting the plants under glass or sowing the seed in the open air as soon as the ground can be prepared and transplanting in either case. Management of the plants is practically the same for early as for late crops. For the autumn supply the seed should be sown about midsummer, an allowance of 40 to 50 days being made between the time of sowing and the time the first plants are to be used.

The seed may be sown either where the plants are to remain or in small beds, so the seedlings may be transplanted when desired. The latter way requires much less seed and probably less work in keeping the beds free from weeds. Transplanting is a small matter. The plants should not be allowed to stand closer together than 12 inches; 15 would be better, especially with the larger growing kinds.

If the leaves are to be used for flavoring soups, stews or for greens, they need not be blanched at all; thus the work of growing the endive can be considerably reduced. Blanching is necessary in order to reduce bitterness and make the leaves succulent and tender. The process requires 10 to 20 days or if the weather is cold somewhat longer. The same means adopted for blanching dandelion will be found effective in blanching the endive. Care must be taken, however, not to cover too many plants at a time, because if covered too long the hearts will decay and the plants thus be ruined. Always the leaves should be dry when the blanching is started. The most common method of blanching is to tie the tops together with coarse twine or raffia. Soil is sometimes used in the same way as for celery blanching. Straw may be thrown over the plants in the late fall. This not only helps to blanch, but helps also to protect the leaves from frost. If desired, the plants may be lifted with their roots and reset close together in cold frames, cool cellars or pits and shaded if necessary. Thus a supply may be maintained until midwinter.

PATTERN POCKET

A pattern-pocket will be found a great convenience. Take a strip of plain cloth of the required length, and make on it as many pockets as there are members of the family. Outline an initial on each pocket, and hang in a convenient place, near your sewing table. Much time will be saved in searching for any particular pattern.—Needlecraft.

HAND-RUN TUCKS

Lingerie dresses for spring have the fullness of the skirts taken up in hand-run tucks.—Indianapolis News.

HAVING decided how much money you can safely spend—that is how much rent you can pay monthly without pinching yourself—you are ready to plan the new house. Its size, shape and quality are directly dependent upon the sum to be spent. A builder makes a rough estimate of cost by figuring the square and cubic feet in a house. Reversing the process, you can figure the possible dimensions of your house from the cost. Thus you can determine at the outset what things are possible and what are not for the amount you intend to spend, says the Pictorial Review.

Let us suppose you want to spend not more than \$4000 for your home. A house of ordinary construction costs on the average \$3 a square foot, with variations in different localities. Divide 4000 by three and you have 1333, the maximum number of square feet you may have in your ground plan of your house. The house may be square or oblong as you choose—odd shapes are very costly—but its ground area (the width times the length) must not be greater than 1333 square feet if it is to be erected for \$4000. So you know at once that your house must not be larger than 40 by 33 feet, or 50 by 26 and so on. It may be as much smaller as you wish.

These results you can check up by figuring the cubical contents—multiplying the width by the length by the height. Ten to 12 cents a cubic foot is the construction cost of ordinary houses—always, be it remembered, with local variations. Divide your \$4000 by 10 cents and you have 40,000, the maximum number of cubic feet you can build for \$4000. Assuming that your house is 30 feet high—figuring from cellar to ridge—your ground area will be 40,000 divided by 30, or 1333 square feet. The two results tally. Hence you know approximately how large your house may be. Porch costs are figured by determining the area of the porch and dividing by two, porch construction costing about half that of house building. A brick house will cost 15 cents a cubic foot and \$4 a square foot on up. In the neighborhood of large cities prices are higher. Good wooden construction near New York costs 12 to 15 cents a cubic foot, and brick proportionately. Before you do any figuring therefore be sure to learn from a local builder the scale of local costs.

These costs vary with the materials used, and so the home seeker must consider carefully the matter of comparative costs. In foundations for instance cut stone is most expensive, and brick next to it. Then come cement blocks and rubble filled walls. Cut stone costs more than double the price of rubble walls. Various woods are used for exteriors; but the only variety that will last is spruce or white pine, and white pine now costs more than quartered oak. Materials that are inexpensive in one neighborhood may, on account of excessive freight charges, be very costly in another neighborhood. Whenever it is possible therefore it is well to get materials from your own neighborhood. To the virtue of cheapness they add that of suitability. They belong in the region and so naturally harmonize with their surroundings. Particularly is this true of native rock used for houses. It belongs in the landscape.

Though these principles appear commonplace, many home builders have neglected them and in consequence paid dear. One man for instance ordered yellow pine for a room that was to be finished in white. Yellow pine has a beautiful grain. It took five coats of white lead and one of enamel to cover up that grain—the very thing that made the wood so costly. A common wood would have cost less both to buy and to finish. If you know what is the desirable material for a given use, no scheming builder can foist an unsuitable substitute on you. And you can know if you look into the matter.

BUYING TO ADVANTAGE FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR

HAVING a family of four to provide for, a New York contributor to the Pictorial Review tells as follows how she manages in these days of high prices for foods:

I buy old laundry soap by the dozen and watch for sales. It is black and unattractive looking, but lasts twice as long and does better work than soft, new soap. I can get a dozen cakes of a standard laundry soap for 39 cents at a sale, which generally sells for 55 cents. I seldom buy lard—almost never. I ask for a piece of suet when I buy meat, and try it out from day to day; and my frying fat is always sweet and clean. They say a good cook never has to buy soup meat, and I guess it is nearly true, for my stock pot seldom gets thin. All bones are put in it and kept boiled down, good gravies are added, and only occasionally I find it necessary to invest 10 cents in soup meat and bones.

When fresh vegetables soared up to sky-high prices I had to stop and do some wise planning; but it worked out all right. Cauliflower was 25 cents a head; so I bought new cabbage for 5 cents, soaked it in cold water, boiled it and served it with drawn butter. Eggplant went up to 29 cents; so I bought green tomatoes at 1 cent each—five were ample for the family—sliced them, rolled them in meal and fried them. They were delicious. Other fresh vegetables were very high and not particularly good, and in their place we had fried hominy, first soaked overnight, boiled a long time and well seasoned. Frequently we had rice croquettes mixed with one egg and a little milk. Another favorite dish with us is macaroni fixed with shredded wheat and cheese. All these foods are nutritious, and if cooked with care and thought are delicious and appetizing as well.

In the fruit season we ate few cooked desserts. We had berries, melons, cut-up peaches, pears stewed in molasses, etc. In colder weather we made our own cake, using such receipts as called for sour milk or few eggs. Pastry we bought; but puddings we made at home. Often we had crackers and cheese and jelly, and occasionally we served thin pancakes made from sour milk with jelly in them and powdered sugar over them. Men order these in fashionable restaurants under the title of "French pancakes" and think they are getting a delicacy.

We served things nicely and made the table look attractive. I can honestly say that we could always, without any embarrassment, ask a friend who dropped in to stay to dinner. During the month of August, when newspapers and magazines were discussing the high cost of living, I spent just \$40, or about one half what I had been in the habit of spending. I think every home woman could do this and more, for I am a business woman away at the office all day. Any married woman can do this much to help her husband, and many of them would if they had to go out and earn the money they waste at the market. Prices vary much in different locations, and women will tell you that time is money; but your husband pays for your time. I market several blocks from my home, and it does take considerable time, but I arrange matters so I need go only every other day. Ten dollars a week will run a good, comfortable home right in a first-class neighborhood in New York city, occupied by four people, three of them going to business and not being home for lunch.

FLORAL FASHION REVIVED

A pretty Louis XV. floral headdress has been revived for evening wear, according to the Philadelphia Times. It consists of a small oval shaped flat bouquet of tiny flowers placed in a slanting position above the temple. Two or three different colored blossoms are chosen, such as pompon roses, forget-me-nots, and violets in subdued tints; violet pansies, bluebells and lily of the valley; forget-me-nots and pansies alone; mauve pinks and jasmine; tuberoses and violets, purple heather and moss roses, etc. A corresponding bouquet of larger dimensions is pinned to the bodice.

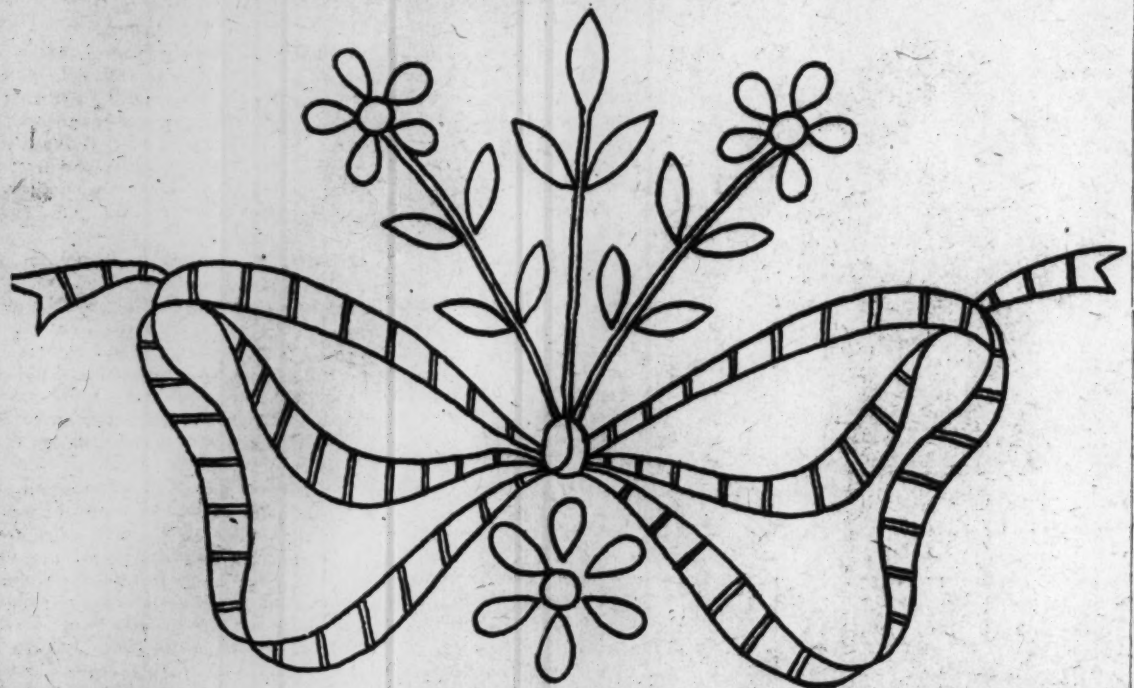
RED RAREBIT

For red rarebit put into a frying pan or chafing dish six eggs, reserving three of the whites, which should be beaten to a stiff froth. Add half a cup of water, a saltspoonful of red pepper, and four teaspoonfuls of the tomato paste. Mix well and cook, stirring constantly just as you do for scrambled eggs. Just before it is cooked add two tablespoonfuls of sliced olives; then quickly beat in the reserved white and serve on dry toast.—San Diego Union.

THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY DECORATION FOR BAG OR SACHET

The bow is buttonholed closely around the edge



THIS motif is an effective decoration for a bag or sachet. The flowers and leaves are solidly worked with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. The bow is buttonholed closely around the edge with the purling brought to the center. The cross-bars are formed of several strands of the cotton stretched from one side to the other. These strands are covered with a close buttonholing which is done without catching through the material. When the buttonholing is finished, the linen underneath is cut away, giving an openwork effect. Mercerized cotton No. 25 is used.

LACE MOTIFS COMBINED IN MANY LOVELY ARTICLES

THIS season there has been a revival of filet and cluny lace in needlework circles. Square, oblong and long rectangular motifs are sold at the lace shops from 15 cents apiece upward. These are effectively combined with linen, mercerized poplin, linen canvas, crash or pongee, to fashion the loveliest sofa cushions, table runners and scarfs.

The woman who crochets can make file medallions, but those who are not familiar with the art can pick up many pretty designs in cluny, filet or Arabian lace. The motifs need not match, for many of the most attractive articles show a variety of tiny squares, says the Philadelphia North American.

Filet crochet is, perhaps, the oldest crocheted lace; and it has great possibilities as a means of artistic development. The needlewoman who enjoys hand sewing can make exquisite window curtains by combining the lace motifs with squares of eyelet embroidery to form a border around the curtain.

To make a table runner for the library or living room, purchase a strip of linen crash in the natural color, the desired length. Select two motifs of filet lace from six to eight inches square and set in the center of each end, cutting away the linen from beneath. Finish the ends with a linen fringe or with bands of filet insertion. A row of small motifs may be successfully substituted for the insertion. Another scarf can be made, using a double row of small motifs, joined to form bands and separated with a strip of linen.

Centerpieces of linen, with motifs of filet or cluny lace forming a border, are especially pretty. A piece of linen 20 inches square is used for a charming centerpiece, and in each corner is set a square motif of Arabian lace in an animal or flower design. Finish the edge by crocheting a narrow picot lace around it.

Oblong sofa cushions are enjoying an enviable popularity. Ecru mercerized poplin is much used in combination with strips or motifs of filet lace. Purchase two bands of insertion to encircle the width of the pillow and join them to a band of poplin with an inch wide hemstitched hem down each side. Use linen fringe to finish the ends.

Pincushion tops can be made by using the small motifs in combination with squares of eyelet embroidery, to form a square or an oblong strip. Join these motifs by whipping the two edges together, and when the top is completed attach it to the bottom of linen. Border this with a scant ruffle with filet or cluny lace. Small pincushions are fashioned from a single square of lace with an edging showing fullness only where the corners are turned.

COLLAR PROTECTORS

While collar protectors, dainty as can be, may be bought at no great price, they are so inexpensive to make that the woman who sees bargains in lace insertions is prone to pick up the lengths for these dainty dress accessories. Three quarters to a yard of lace insertion, six or seven inches wide, is required for one of the protectors. All that is needed is to gather the lace at either end and cover the gathers or fullness with a tassel or ball of crochet. These dangles may be picked up for a few cents in some of the shops at the clearance sales which now abound, says the Newark News. No matter how careful one is with the fur or marabout neck piece, there is always a chance of its rubbing against and soiling the dress collar. One of these protectors will save the rubbing on the gown, and when soiled, may be as easily washed as a handkerchief.

PUNCH WORK EFFECTIVE

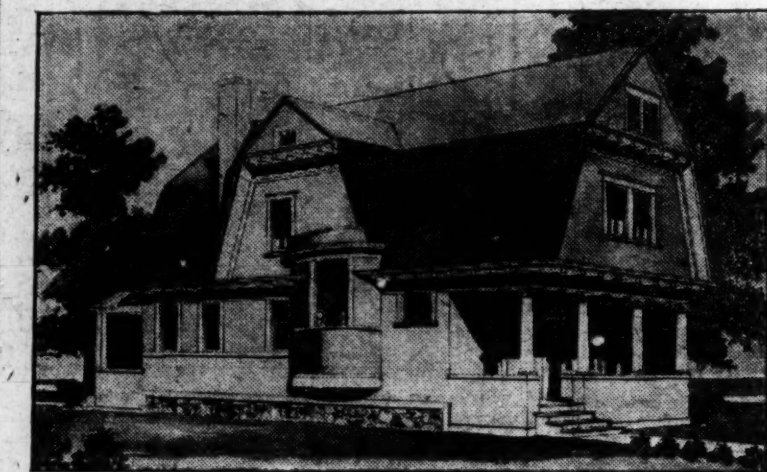
Sheets and pillow cases with designs wrought out in satin stitch and punch work are extremely beautiful, says the Newark News. A very simple design is effective if well done. Some bed linen of this sort seen recently has the punch work done in soft yellow, for the linen is used in a "yellow room."

CHANGES IN FASHION NOTED AS NEW SEASON APPROACHES

NOWADAYS, passing from one season to the next, fashions evolve so gradually from the old to the new that the dividing line is quite lost. At this moment in an assembly of modish women the casual eye will see little difference in their appearance from the women of a similar gathering six months ago. On close inspection, however, it will be seen that in reality a considerable difference exists. The modish woman has discarded the straight, tight, silhouette, though she remains astonishingly slender when one considers the great amount of drapery she wears about her hips. This drapery is not universal, for still the conflict rages between the partisans of the tight and draped skirt; but it is quite certain that when all the noise of battle is over full skirts and draperies will triumph, says a fashion writer for Harpers Bazar.

Our attention is attracted by a short brocade coat worn over a skirt of thin material. Here is a prophecy of spring. We notice familiar details—that the skirt just escapes the ground; that some fullness is indicated in gathers at the waist line; and that there is little width at the foot. Further study shows that the length of this coat is new and the square front, square armhole, and square, long coat-tail back are novelties. The material of the gown is sheer, over black and white striped silk. The same silk, with some lace and big jade buttons, makes the coat very smart. A blouse of black and white goes with the gown.

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



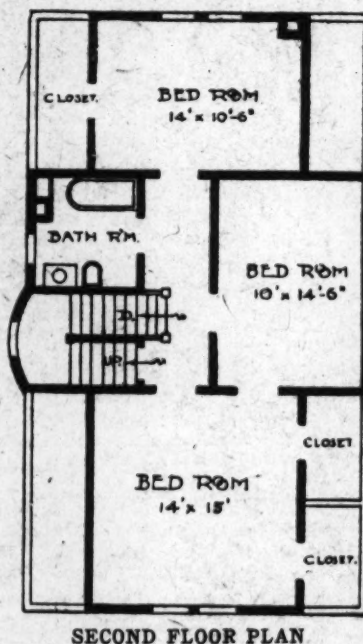
Seven-room gambrel-roof cottage, large dining and living rooms and colonial doorway

THIS pretty cottage is 23 feet 6 inches in width by 42 feet in depth, including the front piazza, which is 8 feet wide. The second story is carried forward over the piazza, giving space for three good rooms and a bath room on the second floor. It is frame construction and sided on the outside. This house is well adapted to a city lot.

The entrance is on the left-hand side with colonial doorway with side lights and small lights in the door opening into a small music or reception hall with stairway leading to the second floor, and at the right connecting into the main living room with wide arch. This room is 12 feet in width by 16 feet, 6 inches in depth, with a wide fireplace opposite the entrance and windows on either side. At the rear of the living room is a dining room same size, with the fireplace at the rear. At the foot of the main stairs is a door opening into a small connecting hall that opens through into the kitchen and there is a small toilet room back of the main stairs.

This is a unique and pretty plan with no waste space, and in addition to the seven rooms there are two small rooms provided in the attic that are 10 feet in width by 12 feet in length and 7 feet in height with a central space for storage. This house can be built, under favoring conditions, for about \$3000. It is designed to be finished in plain Craftsman

style with stained Washington fir for finish, natural oak floors. The second story may be enameled if desired. There is a good full basement under the house and the second story is well provided with closets, bath room, etc.

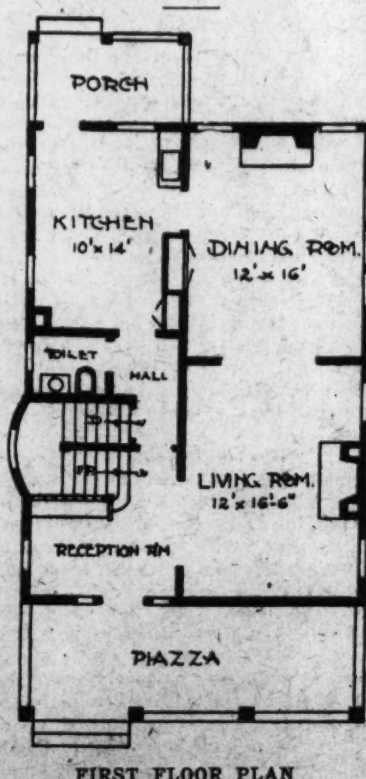


RICK-RACK BRAID

Twenty-five years and more ago every one who had a moment to spare was making lace from the so-called rick-rack braid. There were collars of rick-rack, cuffs of rick-rack, edgings of rick-rack, and even entire overdresses for the small daughter made of this braid. Within a short time the tiny bundles of the braid have again appeared in the stores, and have made a strong bid for popularity, according to the Newark News. Already one sees some very attractive needlework made with this braid as a foundation. Bandings of it are being used for trimming wash gowns and some exceptionally pretty table doilies and runners are edged with rick-rack trimming.

FROZEN DESSERT

A frozen dessert that is quite unusual is made after this recipe, says the Newark News. Whip up 1½ pints of sweet cream and then add 1½ cupfuls of chopped nuts and a cupful of orange juice; sweeten if necessary. Pack in a mold and then in ice and salt. When the dessert is unmolded the juice of the orange will have formed a layer of rich yellow at the bottom of the mold with the delicate frozen nut-filled cream above.



HOME HELPS

Before broiling a slice of ham rub brown sugar on it. The ham will then have a delicious flavor.

For whitening pocket handkerchiefs and laces put them to soak over night in a bath of toilet carbolio soap. This is said to whiten them and to make them clean with but little laundering.

To stop the rotting of Irish potatoes in the cellar do not keep the cellar too warm. Sprinkle plenty of air slacked lime among them and cover them lightly to keep the light away from them.

To darn table linen use, if possible, a raveling from the goods. Where there is a hole put under it a piece of the same damask, matching the pattern carefully, and then darn back and forth with the raveling. Carefully done, the patch will not show after laundering except by close scrutiny.

If mutton chops simmer in just a little water on the back of the stove before broiling or frying the flavor will be quite like lamb chops.—Indianapolis News.

CRUMB-CATCHER

When grinding dry bread for bread crumbs, by fastening a bag over the nose of the chopper the crumbs will be prevented from scattering over the neighboring table and floor.—Woman's Home Companion.

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LAMP SHADES OF CRETONNE

BEAUTIFUL lamp shades are being made from cretonne and chintz, and they are easy to copy at home. The wire frame should be wound with ribbon or tape, either in white or to match the shade covering. If a panel frame is selected the material should be cut by a pattern to fit the panels, then the panels sewed together and stretched over the frame. The Empire shades are easier to make, says the Ladies Home Journal. The material may be stretched on plain, gathered or laid in plaits; the top and bottom may be finished with braid or gimp, and a further finish may be added by fringe at the bottom. A cretonne with a broad stripe—say six or seven inches—of mixed flowers in bright colors should be chosen. The small figured English chintzes are also good for both lamp and candle shades. One of the new spring fabrics—a printed tussah silk—would be charming for an Empire shade.

MODES IN BRIEF

In silks the crepe weaves will be extremely modish; among the newest of the crepes, a crepe broche, in soft colorings, is fascinating.

Cotton crepes with borders or stripes of cotton velvet are among the hand-some novelties in summer goods.

Tiny bouquets of artificial flowers are worn pinned to the muff or fur neck-piece. They are, of course, appropriately scented.

Sashes for handsome evening gowns, whether of lace or shimmering silks, are often made of gold or silver tissue woven with or without some coloring.

Touches of black will be seen on the daintiest frocks of white wash goods.

White crepe will be the most used material for smart tennis suits. In place of embroidery some of the new silk hosiery has designs wrought out in sequins.—Newark News.

SPRING SUITS

The length of the spring suit jacket will be influenced by the general design. Cutaway models will be longer, and the simple tailored suits will be "wrist-length"—which is about 27 inches on the averaged sized woman, says the Philadelphia North American.

The skirts will show no material increase in width, but it will be there for the convenience of walkers. Slight drapings and plaied panels will be used, with fullness at the top of the skirt. This latter feature gives an easy line at the back, preventing the unsightly spanning which was so evident in the tight skirts of last year.

Eton and bolero effects will be very strong, and promise new becomingness to slender women.

The noticeable feature is the leniency of the coming styles.

MACRAME RETURNS

Macrame is by no means a new sort of work, it changes little in its revival and re-revival as decades go and come and bring it back again. But in its adaptation and the material used we may find the change, says the Modern Priscilla.

The name macrame is an Arabic word, used to signify an ornamental fringe or trimming. Germans call it "Knupfarbeit," literally "knot work."

About 30 years is the cycle of its last disappearance and recent revival. The mantel lambrequin of 30 years ago was usually of macrame, and was an indestructible piece of handiwork.

It is now very much used abroad for dress trimmings.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

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50c, 75c
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ANTIQUE SILVER and JEWELRY ½ OFF.

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DOESKIN GLOVES

Every woman who invests in the washable doeskin gloves should invest in two pairs, for, unless the one pair is washed every night as regularly as one winds the watch, clean gloves are never available just when needed, says the Indianapolis News. Wash these gloves on the hands in water not too hot, and scrub them clean with nail brush and soap. Rinse the gloves, still on the hands, in several waters. Then shake the hands until the gloves slip off easily without being dragged by the finger tips.

Squeeze them as dry as possible and shake out before hanging up to dry. When they are dry run the end of a curling iron (wiped clean) or a gloves stretcher into each finger of the gloves.

WARM THE BOWL

Before creaming butter and sugar warm the bowl in the oven or fill it with hot water, empty and dry, says the Chicago Journal. This expedites the process and the heat is not so great as to melt the butter—the danger that is run if the butter is first warmed in the oven.

CITY CLUB MAY GET \$200,000 FUND IN LESS THAN TEN DAYS SET

Three-Quarter Mark Already Reached in Five Days of Campaign and Teams Hope to Raise Total in Seven

REPORTS ARE MADE

Steady increase is reported in the work of raising \$200,000 for the new building of the Boston City Club. A little more than \$30,000 was secured yesterday, the fifth day, bringing the total up to three fourths of the sum desired. The ten teams want to secure the whole amount in seven days, three days ahead of the schedule set. At the present rate at which subscriptions are being secured this would be assured.

The total for the first five days is \$150,100. At the dinner of the teams and their captains last evening an even \$30,000 was turned in by nine out of the 10 teams, team 2 being unable to make an exact report of the day's success. The results of the day's work, as announced at the dinner, are as follows:

Team 1—Capt. John A. Voodry..... \$6,800
Team 2—Capt. George V. Rogers..... 2,900
Team 3—Capt. Leonard Hargrave..... 2,900
Team 4—Capt. W. Stanwood Field..... 1,900
Team 5—Capt. Albert H. Houghton..... 4,300
Team 6—Capt. Louis E. Grosscup..... 1,950
Team 7—Capt. Joseph D. Dillworth..... 3,550
Team 8—Capt. Charles L. Burrill..... 2,900
Team 9—Capt. Arthur E. Gates..... 4,700
Team 10—Capt. Howard B. Grose..... 1,250

Total..... \$30,000
Civic Secretary Addison L. Winship, who has charge of collecting the fund, presided at the dinner.

The new home of the Boston City Club at 2-10 Ashburton place will be eight stories in height with a messanine story directly over the main floor. The total cost of the land and building will be about \$700,000. The structure will be built of red brick and white marble. No one style of interior decoration will be followed, but an effort has been made to preserve as far as possible a home-like atmosphere. The grillroom will be of mediaeval style. The main auditorium will be treated in a more or less formal fashion.

Definite plans for the new building were made last November when the question of a site and clubhouse was placed in the hands of the executive committee. A building committee was formed, consisting of James W. Rollins, chairman, Carl Dreyfus, James P. Munroe, John A. Coulthart and James M. Head. Subsequently Clarence H. Blackall was appointed a member of this committee to act as advisory architect. An option was then secured on the Ashburton place property.

Work of raising buildings will begin as soon as the Boston Y. M. C. A., which is now occupying temporary quarters on the site, moves to its new building on Huntington avenue.

The success of the Boston City Club since its organization, in November, 1906, is shown by the fact that at least five other American cities, eager to make the social bond a way of promoting community harmony, have followed the Boston organization as a model.

Financing plans for the building include the present 10-day campaign. It is necessary to raise \$200,000 on debenture bonds bearing 5 per cent annual interest. To do this a committee of 100 members was chosen and divided into 10 teams, each with a captain. These canvassers have been calling upon the members of the club, presenting the plan and asking for subscriptions in denominations of \$50 and multiples thereof.

Boston has never before had an organization quite like the Beacon street dining, reading and talking center as a place where all religious, racial, pecuniary and political differences of opinion are subordinated to the common aim of intercourse planned to unite citizens in local patriotism. Leaders in all sorts of estimable pursuits congregate there for conference, formal and informal. Men who founded it were builders and the Boston of today is very different from what it was before the City Club and the reconstructed Chamber of Commerce were organized.

The seventh year began with a membership of 3300 and over 700 on the waiting list. The club is non-partisan, non-sectarian and an open forum for the discussion of all worth-while topics. It gives its attention to everything which looks toward progress in any branch of the city's welfare.

RADCLIFFE GETS \$25,000 CURTIS GIFT

Radcliffe College has received from the executors of the estate of the late Alice M. Curtis the sum of \$25,000. By the terms of Miss Curtis' will this sum is to be found a scholarship or scholarships to be known as the Marion A. Curtis scholarship or scholarships, in memory of her mother, Marian A. Curtis, and in recognition of her early belief and interest in the higher education of women.

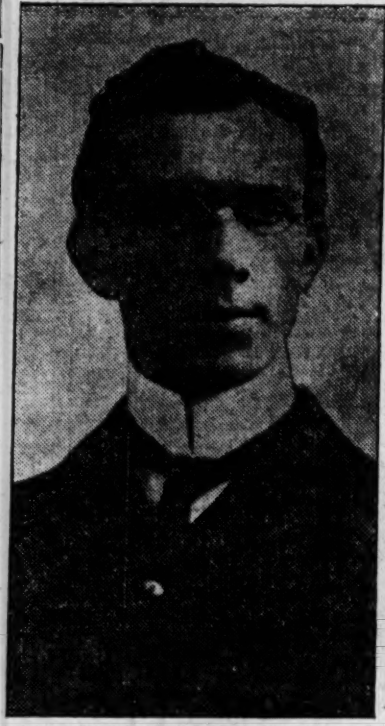
LABOR FOR COMPENSATION BILL

WASHINGTON—Support of organized labor was pledged by the House draft of the workmen's compensation law Friday by union leaders before the House judiciary committee. President Gompers of the Federation of Labor said he approved the bill.

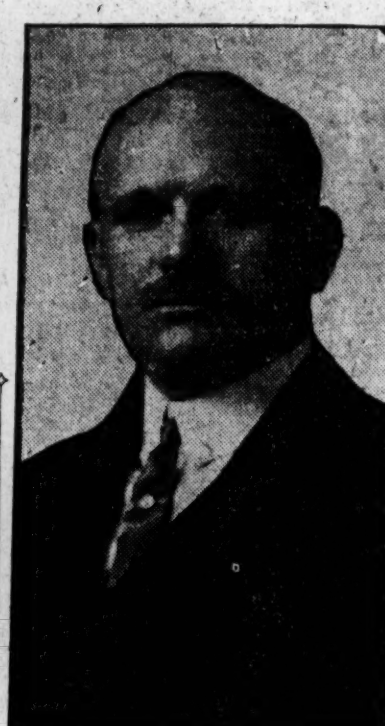
PASTOR ACCEPTS CALL

EAST LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Unitarian Follen church has extended a call to the Rev. Harold L. Pickett, and he has accepted. The church will install him Feb. 3.

CITY CLUB TEAM CAPTAINS WHO ARE RAISING \$200,000 FUND



(Photo by Purdy)
ARTHUR E. GATES



CHARLES L. BURRILL



JOHN A. VOODRY



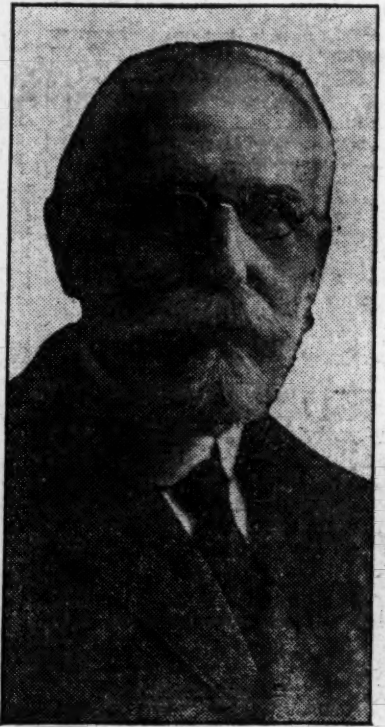
(Photo by Marceau)
LOUIS E. GROSSCUP



(Photo by Chickering)
G. V. ROGERS



ALBERT H. HOUGHTON



THE REV. HOWARD B. GROSE



W. STANWOOD FIELD



LEONARD HARGRAVE



JOSEPH DILLWORTH

FIVE GOVERNORS ARE IN CONFERENCE OVER RAILROAD SITUATION

(Continued from page one)

tain its position in industrial lines it must have good transportation facilities.

"We grow nothing here, and transportation seems to me to be our biggest problem, for the present at least.

"If the New Haven railroad, however, is not willing to do that which it should do in the way of giving New England good service, fair rates, and fast transportation of freight, then the New England states should act at once and compel such service.

"I believe, however, that the New Haven railroad will be found willing to meet the situation and do what it can to relieve it. We have had slow service and the rates have been unfair to some localities. I hope to secure from the public utilities committee of our state some facts concerning the actual conditions of service in Rhode Island.

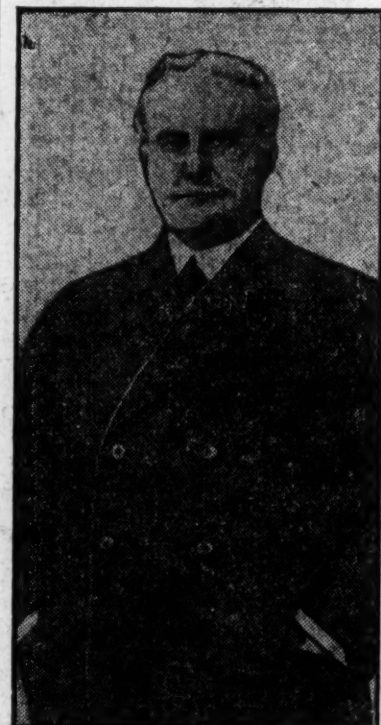
"I will present those facts, both good and bad, from the New Haven's standpoint to the governors at the conference. I intend to make clear the position of the New Haven railroad in Rhode Island in a fair and just manner, calling attention to its good points as well as demanding redress for its faults."

Governor Feltner of New Hampshire said: "Governor Foss invited me by telephone and later by letter to confer at Boston with the other New England governors on questions of mutual interest, including the railroad situation, which I suppose means some action will be taken in regard to the Grand Trunk situation. I am not familiar with the present status of the Grand Trunk controversy, however, and I have not the slightest notion as to what phases of the case, if any, will be taken up at today's meeting.

"I am making no preparation for the conference. I shall not make a report on the New Hampshire rate controversy because this seems to me to be a question of purely local interest in this state, and in two weeks or so I shall deliver a message on the subject to the Legislature, based on the report of the public service commissioner. It is not my purpose to announce my recommendations on railroad rates until my message appears. The public service commissioners may have a conference with President Melan as to the best method of disposing of the rate litigation and if this develops, presumably my utterance will be delayed somewhat."

Gov. Allen M. Fletcher and Mrs. Fletcher of Vermont engaged apartments at the Hotel Somerset, where they arrived Friday evening, accompanied by W. W. Brown of Springfield.

Governor Fletcher said that he expected that today's conference would be



JAMES W. ROLLINS
Chairman of fund committee



ADDISON L. WINSHIP
Directing raising of fund

productive of results but other than that statement he said he had no comment to make at present.

Plans Are Explained

In a letter to the other governors, made public today, Governor Foss explains briefly his two plans. He would have the commission composed of the chairmen of the boards now having jurisdiction over the railroads in the several New England states and would call it the New England transportation commission.

The state representation on railroad directorates, he says, would enable the people to have a voice in shaping railroad policies and opposing projects believed to be not in the public interest earlier than could the separate state railroad regulating bodies.

"With both a share in the management of the company by state directors and a control of that management by a special commission, I think that we could face the future with confidence that we had full control of our destinies," he says in his letter.

Declaring that New England is geographically a unit which is practically isolated from the rest of the country so far as transportation is concerned, Governor Foss says that the six states comprising this section have become dependent on one large railroad system. Each state, he says, is endeavoring to regulate that part of the system which lies within its borders and with little success.

Union Is Called For

In this connection the Governor's letter is in part as follows: "In dealing with this railroad system the different states acting separately are obviously at serious disadvantage. If we could confront this

aggregated system with our united power we could impose our own terms upon our railroads and work out our own future in our own way.

"With a New England commission we should have a combined commission to deal with this consolidated system. Such a board thus constituted could insist upon thorough-going reforms in our transportation agencies and an immense addition to our transportation facilities. Such a commission could be got together at once and could itself consider ways and means.

"My idea is that the scope of the work of this New England transportation commission should be broad. The commission should call upon the railroads to provide such facilities for the service of New England as they may decide to be requisite; they should also determine whether New England rates are upon a proper basis and use their influence to make the rates in and out of New England favorable to the development of this region."

"In connection therewith the financing of these improvements must necessarily be considered, and the general policy of the states in regard to the railroads should be discussed. The present situation has great potentialities which vitally concern New England as a whole. Only by acting as a unit can we hope to mold things to our desires.

"It may be said that the orders of this New England transportation commission cannot be given the force of law; but this commission would prove to be a very formidable board to deal with. No corporation would dare to disregard instructions from a body made up of the executive heads of the state commissions, and the recommendations of such a board ought to insure identical legislation in the various legisla-

tures. It would have behind its decisions the virtual authority of the six commissions, to say nothing of the united opinion of the six states.

Public Opinions Sure

"This is a question where there is no danger that public opinion will ever be inactive; and whatever policies such a commission should agree upon as essential to the welfare of all New England would have behind them that tremendous power.

"No one believes more strongly than I in the policy of regulation; but I am not at all sure that regulation alone will solve our New England problem where we are absolutely dependent for our prosperity upon a single railroad system.

"I am inclined to believe that we must insist upon having a voice in the management by the appointment of a certain number of directors, in order to feel secure of our future.

"Directors appointed by the states would have an authority in determining the policies of railroads which could be obtained in no other way, and they would have also opportunities for inquiring into transactions and opposing their consummation at an earlier stage than any regulating body could take action.

"It seems to me that until we have settled our transportation problem we cannot feel sure of our future development. We of New England have this overshadowing question in common, and the suggestion has been repeatedly made that we might make greater progress toward its solution by more cooperation between the New England states. I believe that the conference of governors is an effective step in this direction.

Situation Here Peculiar

"New England has a peculiar situation to deal with which can better be handled if some general understanding can be reached. Our geographical position tends to bind us together in common interest, if indeed it does not also put us in common danger.

"When we see the limitations upon the powers of our state commissions, acting separately, in such fundamental matters as the corporate powers of our railroad lines, we see the common interest we of New England have in regulating our situation as a whole; and in the decisions against us on the matter of our differentials we of New England see our common danger of being ignored in national councils.

"To the extent that New England naturally stands apart from the rest of the country, we must inevitably stand together. Our trade routes have been established without regard to state borders, and they are, therefore, beyond the power of any one state.

"Our principal rivers, in which we all see great possibilities for future development, flow across several states.

"Our railroad problem is obviously one for New England to deal with according to a common policy.

He Expects Union

"I feel that we can rely upon having a united New England, because these New England states have been acting together from the beginning. New Eng-

land is more than a geographical expression; it has a long history of common action in public affairs.

"I feel, therefore, that the governors, by meeting in an informal conference and expressing the sentiment of their various sections, will be in position to render important service to their several states later on; and I am delighted that this conference is to be held in Massachusetts, for I believe that this commonwealth has much to gain from cooperation with the other sections of New England; and from my correspondence I should judge that the people of this state are looking forward with great interest to the visit of the chief executives.

"The transportation problem has many other aspects than those of which I have spoken. Some of these have been taken up by the various governors in their addresses to the legislatures, but I refrain from further reference to them here, preferring to await an expression of opinion by the other members of the conference."

MR. FOSTER PRESENTS COMMERCE CHAMBER PROTEST ON SHIP BILL

WASHINGTON—Frederick Foster of the Boston Chamber of Commerce appeared before the Senate committee on commerce today and protested in behalf of the chamber against the passage of the bill amending the harbor shipping and providing that owners of vessels transporting merchandise between the United States and foreign ports shall be liable for losses arising from neglect in navigation.

The purpose of the bill is to make it impossible for foreign owners to continue to avoid such liability by the wording of bills of lading. The jurisdiction of the bill would be over shipments on foreign vessels from the United States and shipments both to and from the United States on American vessels.

The protest of the Boston chamber is based on the following reasons: that the bill would tend to increase freight rates; second, that it would discriminate against American ships engaged in foreign trade; third, that it would retard the upbuilding of the American merchant marine; fourth, that it would cause retaliation by foreign governments; fifth, that it makes no provision for American coastwise vessels.

COLLEGE GETS \$5000

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—J. J. Oller of Waynesboro, has donated \$5000 to the proposed new hall planned for Juniata College, a Dunkard church institution, at Huntingdon, Pa.

IMMIGRATION STATION PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—Representative Asher Hinds Friday introduced in the House a bill providing for an immigrant station at Portland, Me. The bill calls for an appropriation of \$100,000.

CONNECTICUT RIVER PROJECT BILL URGED BY GIFFORD PINCHOT

President of National Conservation Association Says It Is First Step in Protecting Water Power Resources

APPEALS TO PEOPLE

WASHINGTON—Calling public attention to the importance of the Connecticut river project bill, which is to come before the Senate Jan. 28, as marking the first step in protecting the water power resources of the country for the people, Gifford Pinchot, president of the National Conservation Association, today issued a statement urging public support of the measure.

This is the Brandegee bill authorizing the development of the river by private corporations under the regulation of the government and with compensation to the government for the grant of its property.

It is the first New England bill to be brought before Congress under the new federal policy and emphasis has been laid upon it as beginning the rental system of granting water power privileges, whereby the burden of such development is not laid on the tax-paying public and whereby the government secures adequate return compensation without surrendering oversight and superintendence. "Friends of conservation everywhere will be glad to learn that the long deadlock in water power development seems likely to be broken," says Mr. Pinchot.

Since President Roosevelt vetoed the James river dam bill and laid down the principle that power companies which secure valuable grants from the federal government must compensate the public for what they get, certain would-be water-power monopolists have succeeded in checking all progress in waterpower legislation rather than have the rights of the people fairly recognized.

"The patriotic insistence of Secretary Stimson upon proper regulation in the public interest, and the wise and reasonable recognition of public rights by the firm of Stone & Webster, have resulted in a sound and fair agreement to go ahead with developments.

"This agreement is expressed in the Brandegee bill, a bill to authorize the Connecticut River Company to relocate and construct a dam across the Connecticut river above the village of Windsor Locks, in the state of Connecticut, which has the endorsement of the administration and of Stone & Webster, whose intelligent attitude upon this bill is worthy of high praise and the strong support of the National Conservation Association.

"This bill, with the agreement which it authorizes Secretary Stimson to make, sets two precedents which will be of immense value in protecting the water-power resources of the country for the use of the people.

"First, it provides for complete financial publicity, and absolutely insures that returns shall be based solely on bona-fide investment of stock. In the second place, it provides for compensation to the government for a grant of government property.

"The danger to this bill is that the friends of water power monopoly will prevent its passage. The votes of senators and congressmen upon it should be carefully scrutinized by the constituents with the fact in mind."

WINDSOR LOCK BILL IS CALLED VICTORY FOR CONSERVATION

WASHINGTON—Anticipating favorable congressional action upon the bill reported from the Senate commerce committee to authorize the construction of a dam across the Connecticut river above Windsor locks, Secretary Stimson issued a statement Friday which in effect claimed that action as a substantial victory for conservation and a substantial vindication of the President's policy of insisting upon compensation to the government for the allowance of valuable water power privileges.

Mr. Stimson has negotiated an arrangement with a private company, which is to dam the river, and, at an additional expense of \$470,000, build a lock and channel around the dam in the interests of navigation, without cost to the government. Moreover, the company is to divide with the government all net profits derived from water-power above 8 per cent upon its actual cash investment.

MIDYEAR TESTS BEGIN

The midyear examinations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology began Friday. The examinations continue throughout next week, most classes having about five each. The second term of school work opens Feb. 10.



Hooper Lewis & Co. Inc.
107 Federal Street, Boston
STATIONERS FOR OVER A CENTURY

Art and Craftsman Interests in Boston

NOTED WOOD CARVER TELLS OF WORK

I. Kirchmayer, Who Does Not Seek Notoriety, Keeps Busy in Little Shop at Top of Building in East Cambridge

On the top floor of an East Cambridge building, in a little shop crowded with many examples of his art, one may find, morning or afternoon, the man whose name probably stands at the head of the list of wood carvers in America.

Mr. Kirchmayer—or I. Kirchmayer, as he signs himself—makes no claims, though he believes he has done more wood carving than any one else in this country, and adds modestly: "And I have been very fortunate with my work, for always I seem to please people. But of course there is a great deal in trying hard to please. When I find out what idea people have when they wish me to design something for them, I do my best to carry their idea out, and it seems that I succeed, for they like my work."

With this unassuming confession the wood carver turns again to his task and you are at liberty to walk about the shop, examine all the work, and ask as many questions as you choose.

In the meantime between your questions your busy host explains to you his views upon wood carving wrought by hand as compared with that done by machinery.

"There would be no satisfaction to me in doing my work by machinery," he says emphatically, "for such work has to be done in stone before it is done in wood, and that means that the final production keeps the character of stone and the character of the wood is not brought out. In doing carving by hand the character of the wood is preserved, and I am also able to make use of the many advantages which wood offers as material for carving."

Much Is Done Quickly

As Mr. Kirchmayer talks he busily chips away at a half-life-size statue of the prophet Jeremiah which is fast nearing completion under the swift and certain strokes of the chisel. When asked if it takes him long to make a statue of that kind he smilingly replies, "I think it would not be policy for me to tell just how long it takes me to do certain things, but perhaps I may admit that I began this work this morning. I have worked so many years at my profession that now I can get much done quickly."

"In this statue I am working out a new conception of Jeremiah. By the arrangement of hands and drapery I am trying to show that he is trying to lift the veil away for the people."

While yet he is admiring this bit of the wood carver's art he will tell you that he never copies anything, that all his designs are original, that he sometimes makes paper drawings before he begins his carving but that often he simply draws his design for the first time upon the wood and begins at once to chip the block into shape. If you should ask him what he would do should he make a mistake and chip too deep, he would answer simply, "But I don't do it! It is easy to work quickly when you know what you're doing."

Statues Trade for Churches

Among the treasures in the shop may be seen two panels, one showing St. John in the rose garden, the other representing St. Joseph among the lilies. Here is a delicate bit made for a church in Philadelphia, showing a figure kneeling. There are numerous statues that have been made for churches, and Mr. Kirchmayer will tell you of others, whole series, in many parts of the country.

He takes special delight in telling of the series he made for the American church in Manila, of which R. Clifton Sturgis of Boston was the architect. This set began with George Washington and ended with Phillips Brooks, and in between were many Bible characters.

But Mr. Kirchmayer's work is not all for churches. In his shop are examples of attractive designs made for libraries or Boston residences. Here are two panel heads showing "Childhood" and "Sweet Sixteen." Each is a work that commands instant admiration because it is so true in conception and so clear in expression.

Demand is Increasing

Yet it is very evident from much that Mr. Kirchmayer says that he does not care for this sort of work as he does the other, and he will tell you with sincere delight of how the demand for ecclesiastical wood carving is increasing in America. "The American people appreciate this work much more than they used to," he says; "at least I get much more work to do now. Of course, the work is better all the time, but there is also much progress in appreciation. I am glad to see it."

This leads you to ask your host if he has always lived here. "I have been in America 30 years," he answers, "but I was born in Oberammergau. I am very proud I was born there."

Then perhaps you knew Anton Lang?" "Oh, yes, I knew him, but I knew his father better. Often I used to play in his father's shop and get covered with clay. 'Johnnie,' he would say to me, 'you have to become a potter!' But you see it was not so. I became a wood carver instead, because all my family were wood carvers, and there was nothing I liked so well. In 1910 I went back to Oberammergau to visit. I found the village much larger, still there were many people there that I knew. The Passion Play was as wonderful as ever. The reason it makes such an impression is because in it the style of the middle ages is transplanted to the present. Of

EXPERT WOOD CARVER AT WORK



I. Kirchmayer, trained in his craft under tradition and practice at Oberammergau

course some people find fault with the Passion Play, but they are the people who have never seen it."

Mr. Kirchmayer's ecclesiastical work is notable as including some of the finest examples of American Gothic style yet produced. The style was seen in its perfection in the exquisite piece of high relief recently on exhibition in the rooms of the Society of Arts and Crafts. Mr. Kirchmayer is a council member of the society, and it would be difficult to say whether the man or the society derives the more honor from this fact.

At all events he is a man art critics will not lose sight of, though when they wish to find him they will always have to seek him out, for apparently he has little desire for personal notoriety. And his constant care is explained in his own statement: "I am anxious always to have my work right for the sake of my profession."

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR COMMAND HOLDS A "LADIES' NIGHT"

De Molay commandery, K. T. held its ladies night in Masonic Temple Friday night. Eminent Commander Edgar W. Evans was present.

During the reception in Corinthian hall there was an organ recital by William W. Chute. In the line with the commander and grand-commander, besides the other two members of De Molay's council, were several officers of the grand body. There was a drill by the 10 guards of the commandery under the direction of Adj. Fred M. Goodwin.

At the dinner Commander Evans presided and at the same table were Mrs. Evans; Right Eminent Frank L. Nagle, G. C. and Mrs. Nagle; Eminent Walter F. Medding, G. C. and Mrs. Medding; Eminent Frederick I. Dana, G. C. G. and Mrs. Dana; Eminent Asa C. Jewett, G. W.; Eminent Harry G. Pollard, G. C. G. and Mrs. Pollard; Eminent Isaac Chase, G. L. and Mrs. Chase; Right Eminent William H. H. Soule, P. G. C.; Right Eminent Walter W. Burnham, P. G. C. and Mrs. Burnham; Right Excellent Eugene A. Holton, G. H. P.

From other commanderies there were Frank W. Lockwood, E. C. of St. Johns, and Mrs. Lockwood; Leonard W. Ross, E. C. of Boston, and Mrs. Ross; Walter A. Griffith, E. C. of Calvary, and Mrs. Griffith; J. Willard Baker, E. C. of Holy Sepulchre, and Mrs. Baker; John R. Dennis, P. C. of St. Johns, and Mrs. Dennis; William L. Phillips, G. of St. Johns, and Mrs. Phillips; Frederick C. Graves, G. of Boston, and Mrs. Graves; Arthur L. Foster, G. of Joseph Warren, and Mrs. Foster; Arthur S. Vaughan, G. C. of St. Johns, and Mrs. Vaughan; Joseph T. Paul, G. C. of Boston, and Mrs. Paul; Howard Walker, C. G. of Palestine; Joseph Lawton, C. G. of Calvary, and Mrs. Lawton; Sanford Crandon Jr., C. G. of Hugh de Payens, and Mrs. Crandon; Arthur T. Reed, C. G. of Joseph Warren, and Miss Cora B. Ackley; Chas. E. Pierce, P. C. of St. Omer, and Mrs. Pierce; George C. Thatcher, P. C. of St. Bernard.

There was dancing in Gothic hall.

TECHNICAL TEACHER NAMED
FALL RIVER, Mass.—At a special meeting of the school committee Friday William H. Dooley, at present principal of the Lowell Technical high school, was elected principal of the new Technical high school in this city, which will soon be opened. His salary was fixed at \$3000 per year.

THIRD MATCH TO MASS. "AGGIES"

WASHINGTON.—The result of the third match in the intercollegiate series of gallery rifle shooting matches for the college championship was announced Friday by the National Rifle Association as follows:

Dartmouth 802, Clemson Agricultural 850, Columbia 930, Cornell 886, Lehigh 838, Rhode Island State 688, Massachusetts Aggies 954, Princeton 944, Norwich 912, Vermont 877, Massachusetts Technology 920, North Georgia Aggies 901, Harvard 950, Maine 830, California 887, Kansas 783, Wisconsin 878, Louisiana State 858, Minnesota 924, Washington State 862, West Virginia 831, Michigan Aggies 921, Nebraska 828, United States Veterinary 820, Iowa 928, Purdue 901, Oklahoma A. and M. with 866 won by default from Missouri.

PENN STATE SIGNS HOLLENBACK

PHILADELPHIA.—All doubts as to the future of W. M. Hollenback for next season were settled Friday when the old Pennsylvania fullback signed to coach Pennsylvania State College for another season. Hollenback had received several offers.

SKATING RECORD ESTABLISHED
CINCINNATI, O.—Another skating record was broken Friday night by Robert McLean of Chicago, the amateur champion, when, in a match race, he skated half a mile in 1m. 16.1-5s. The previous record of 1m. 17.3-5s. was made here three years ago by Edmund Lamy of Saranac Lake, N. Y.

FOREIGN WHEAT CROP LARGE

WASHINGTON.—Wheat production in Argentina, Australia and New Zealand this season is one third greater than in the previous season, totalling 321,000,000 bushels.

BESNARD'S PORTRAIT OF HIS FAMILY



Fine example of early work by noted French painter, now on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Daily 9 to 4, Sunday 1 to 4. Admission 25 cents. Free Saturday and Sunday. Works of Albert Besnard in the Renaissance court.

The following exhibitions are open free daily from 9 to 4:

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—All paintings by F. W. Rogers.

Copley gallery 103, Newbury street—Paintings by Willard F. Metcalf.

Boston Art Club, 130 Newbury street—Eighteenth century Japanese prints.

Vose galleries, 208 Boylston street—Paintings by Charles J. Woodbury, Carlton Wiggins, Paul Daugherty, E. Davis, Emil Carlsson, Birge Harrison, George Innes, Gardner Symons, and other American artists.

SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Decent service tomorrow at the Museum of Fine Arts will be in charge of Charles Hopkinson of the department of paintings, and of Henry L. Seaver, assistant professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Hopkinson will meet visitors to the exhibition of paintings by Albert Besnard in the Renaissance court at 2:45 p. m. Mr. Seaver will speak on "William Morris Hunt," in the first modern gallery, at 3:30 p. m.

SCHOONER MILLER HEARD FROM

ST. JOHN, N. B.—According to advice received here the schooner Harry Miller, Captain Granville, bound from this port to Shelburne, N. S., and which was 15 days overdue, had arrived in Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, Friday. The schooner was blown 850 miles out of her course.

TELEGRAPHERS SEEK NEW WAGE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The telegraphers on the New Haven road, unable to agree with General Manager Pollock on a new wage and time schedule, have appealed to Vice-President H. J. Horn.

EXAMPLE OF ARTIST'S PRESENT STYLE



"Portrait of Miss Stephens" in the special exhibition of 103 works by Albert Besnard at the Museum of Fine Arts

BESNARD'S PICTURES AT MUSEUM REVEAL RISE OF HIS STYLE

An unusual feature of the special loan exhibition of paintings by Albert Besnard now on at the Museum of Fine Arts is the range of the 103 works shown, for they cover the 40 years of this noted French artist's development.

Greatly admired for its humanity and for the loving sympathy that went into the work, is the portrait of his own family, made over 20 years ago.

Another, "Portrait of Miss Stephens," represents a striking example of the style of painting he is now practising. Against the dark green of a luxuriant rose garden and the yellow glints on the trunk of a great tree is painted the figure of an animated young woman poised in a moment of arrested motion that few would dare to attempt to paint. The gown is of richly figured, mellow satin and there is a strictly Besnard touch in the vigorous reflection of the carmine of the rose along the line of the gown that passes over the shoulder.

The pictures are open to public view until Feb. 10. Their collection was the result of personal visits of M. Jean Guiffrey, curator of art at the museum, to the homes of the many owners, to officials of the French government and of the city of Paris. M. Besnard himself lent many of the pictures. After leaving Boston the pictures will go to Buffalo, Chicago and New York.

Shuman Corner Clothing Reduction Bulletin

MEN'S OVERCOATS
\$20, \$25, \$30 Overcoats.....\$15, \$20, \$25

MEN'S SUITS
\$15 and \$20 Suits.....\$12.50
\$20 and \$25 Suits.....\$15.00
\$30 and \$35 Suits.....\$25.00
\$15 and \$20 Blue and Black Suits...\$12.50
Large and Stout Sizes.
\$25 and \$30 Blue and Black Suits...\$17.50
Large and Stout Sizes.

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GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY PLANS NEW BUILDING

National Organization With Headquarters in Washington Has Grown From Membership of 1000 in 1899 to 165,000 Today and Additional Structure Is Needed

WASHINGTON.—The National Geographic Society has arranged to erect an additional building for administration purposes adjoining Hubbard Memorial hall on Sixteenth street, its present headquarters. In 1899 the society had a membership of 1000; today it has 165,000. Next year the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation will be observed. The enlarged quarters are to be constructed this year.

In 1887 a small company of men, headed by Alexander Graham Bell, determined to organize in this city a society to "increase the diffusion of geographic knowledge," and on Jan. 27, 1888, the National Geographic Society was organized. In 1898 Gilbert H. Grosvenor assumed charge of the society's magazine. The magazine was put on a more popular basis, men and women everywhere were invited to become members and in a variety of other ways the society began to reach out.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, president in 1898, first proposed the lines of development which the society has followed since. The earlier members were desirous that the society should conduct explorations and researches, and that it should strive to make the study of geography more interesting in the schools. But to achieve these results more funds were necessary than were provided by the small annual dues.

Dr. Bell proposed that the society develop a magazine of sufficient interest to be supported by the public. He pointed out that such a magazine would be a big revenue producer, and that this revenue could be used in financing geographical investigations. The reading of such a magazine would popularize the study of geography.

The society adopted the plan and opened its doors to all. The result was a rapid increase in membership. The magazine, which had been technical and supported with difficulty, was made to appeal to all intelligent people, and the technical features were subordinated and finally practically eliminated. The success of the magazine was the success of the society.

The present large membership makes it possible for the society to keep in the field several exploration parties. Three of these were at work in 1912—one in Alaska, studying volcanoes; one on the eastern shore of Hudson bay, engaged in biological surveys; and the third in Peru, making explorations in the land of the Incas. A fourth exploration party is now to be sent out, headed by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the discoverer of the "blind Eskimos" of the Arctic circle.

The exploration party in Peru is working in conjunction with Yale University, and it has been busy around Cuzco, making geographical, geological and archeological investigations. The Alaska party has been investigating the recent eruption of Mt. Katmai. The society has recently concluded an investigation of the glaciers of Alaska. A popular account

of each of these investigations appears in the magazine. Technical accounts are published in separate monographs.

The society has a series of lectures every season, which cover important questions connected directly or indirectly with geography. It was in the course of one of these lectures that Peary told the story of his discovery of the north pole, Amundsen of the south pole, Roosevelt of his expedition to Africa and Shackleton of his farthest south.

From time to time the society presents gold medals. Among the persons thus honored are: Robert E. Peary, for discovery of the north pole; Roald Amundsen, for discovery of the northwest passage and the location of the magnetic pole in 1907, and a second medal for discovery of the south pole; G. K. Gilbert, geologist; Sir Ernest Shackleton, for Antarctic discoveries, and Capt. Robert Bartlett, for attaining farthest known north in the Roosevelt.

GEOLOGIC BOOKS WITH NO REPLICA

The library of the United States geological survey is a collection of geologic literature that in degree of completeness cannot be duplicated elsewhere in this country, if indeed in the world. In commenting in his annual report on the need of a new fireproof building for the survey, the director says that this library has a value which cannot be easily estimated, since, if destroyed, it could not be wholly replaced, and such portion as is replaceable could be duplicated only at great expense of time and public money.

Although the present rented building of the survey is constructed of iron and brick, it is honeycombed with light wooden partitions. Even if these wooden partitions should be replaced with fireproof, the building would still be classed with the third-rate risks.

CAPITOL KITCHENS AN IMPROVEMENT

From the standpoint of the housewife perhaps the most interesting of the improvements at the Capitol have had to do with the kitchens in which the food of the law-makers and the guests is cooked. Among the new furnishings in the kitchens are two refrigerating machines of four tons' capacity each, and a variety of cooking utensils, including some designed for the use of Mrs. Murphy, the Senate's much-praised official "pie-baker," who turns out each day 50 pies of the proverbial kind "that mother used to make," says the Christian Herald.

In keeping with the improvements in the kitchens is an enlargement of the Capitol restaurants, including the provision of an additional dining room at the Senate restaurant.

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WORLD SPEAKER FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE TO TALK IN BOSTON

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, Who Has Traveled Far and Done Much for Cause, Comes Here Wednesday

AT TREMONT TEMPLE

Recently returned to her own country after a circuit of the globe, Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, will give an address in Tremont Temple next Wednesday evening. She is to be one of three speakers on the social evil. With her on the program are Dr. Clarence J. Blake of Harvard University and Frederick H. Whitin, general secretary of the committee of fourteen of New York city. This committee is composed of leading men and women of the city and in the last six years it has practically secured the abolition of Raines law hotels. The meeting will be conducted under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

The greatest interest in the meeting centers, possibly, in Mrs. Chapman-Catt. She has long been known as a speaker of power in behalf of women. An ardent advocate of suffrage for women, her womanly dignity and her sense of humor have won her friends as no mere argument or rhetoric could. Her experiences are as interesting as any story. In an extract from a private letter to a friend received a few days ago he who reads between the lines can see devotion, sacrifice, hardship, fun and romance in her experiences and a keen enjoyment of them from the humorous side. She had been asked for some facts about herself to be given to the papers and this is her reply:

"I do not think there is much to say about me except that I have given myself to the suffrage work and that I have performed all the various obligations which an enlistment in the cause puts upon one. I have opened the doors of churches and halls and lighted the kerosene lamps; attended the babies while the meeting was in progress; made the speech; taken the collection; pronounced the benediction; organized the club or committee, etc., and have held all the offices imaginable from club president up and down and sidewise. As I look back upon it, this seems to be a record of annual and even weekly drudgery, doing each day what the cause seemed to demand of me, but I do not perceive in that record any glorious heroism or headlines to attract public attention. If you find any it will be due to your imagination."

Mrs. Catt has lectured in every state in the Union except South Carolina and Florida. She has stumped several states and addressed constitutional conventions and legislatures in a number of them. She has lectured for suffrage in England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Saxony, Bohemia, Prussia and Hungary, and has conducted meetings in China, Japan, South Africa, Havana and the Philippines. In all she has traveled over 100,000 miles in the cause of suffrage. Mrs. Catt's name was the first in America to be associated with success in the suffrage movement.

In 1900 Mrs. Catt was made president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The only presidents that organization had had previously were Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Catt was the first suffragist definitely to try to organize the sympathizers in every state in the Union. She was also the originator of the idea of organizing in a single league the suffragists of the world. The first world suffrage convention was held in Berlin in 1904. Only eight countries were represented. At the second held in London in 1909 the list had grown to 21.

Mrs. Catt does not ask for the ballot for women because of any good they may do with it but because she believes they need whatever power may reside in it for their own protection.

CONDUCTORS TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE

BANGOR, Me.—It is expected that the conductors and trainmen of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad will take a strike vote tomorrow, their request for shorter hours and an increase of pay having been refused by President Todd on the ground that the road was unable to meet the demands which, it is said, would mean an increase in the pay of about 250 men on an average of about 46 per cent. The railroad on Friday operated its passenger train on all except some of the short branches. A freight train was made up to carry about 60 carloads of potatoes, which have been sidetracked since last Saturday morning. Tomorrow and Sunday the road expects to move several hundred carloads of freight.

The state board of arbitration and conciliation was in session all Friday at the Penobscot Exchange hotel. President Todd of the railroad, Fred S. Gilbert, a timberland agent for the Great Northern Paper Company, Alden Chase, a striking engineer, and L. G. Griffing, grand assistant engineer of the union, were the witnesses.

MR. MARSHALL TO LIVE IN HOTEL
WASHINGTON.—Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall have determined not to take a house in Washington during their four years' residence here after March 4. Accommodations have been engaged in a hotel within three blocks of the White House.

Advocate of Suffrage for Women Has Recently Completed World Tour



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN-CATT

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB SEEKS BOARD TO HELP IMMIGRANT

Petitioning the Legislature for an act to establish a commission to inquire into the social welfare, distribution and educational opportunities of the immigrant population in the state of Massachusetts, the committee on international relations of the Twentieth Century Club has called a conference to be held at the clubhouse, 3 Joy street, next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. This is based on the recommendation of the federal commission on immigration that definite action be taken for immigrants by each state. New York and New Jersey have already appointed permanent immigrant commissions.

A statement issued by the committee says nearly 90,000 overseas people annually settle in the state. Many of these newcomers are ignorant of the English language, laws and standards of living. Numbers are in need of protection against exploitation, of enlarged educational opportunities and increased information concerning things of vital importance to immigrants.

Different phases of the question will be presented by Dr. Charles F. Dole, president of the Twentieth Century Club; Dr. C. W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Prof. E. G. Balch, Wellesley College; Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Central Labor Bureau; Judge Frank Leveroni and Edwin Mulready, Massachusetts commissioner of probation.

The committee on international relations is composed of Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, Mrs. Anna S. Duran, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, the Rev. William R. Lord, Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, the Rev. J. L. Tryon, George W. Tupper, Mary A. Wilcox, Philip Davis, John Daniels.

NEW YORK BAR BACKS CANAL TOLLS STAND OF PRESIDENT TAFT

UTICA, N. Y.—The New York State Bar Association, in its thirty-sixth annual meeting Friday, voted approval of President Taft's position in regard to the Panama canal tolls. It rejected the majority report of its committee on international arbitration presented by Everett P. Wheeler. A minority report submitted by Charles Henry Butler was more favorable to the President's stand, but was similar in thought to the other. Defeating an attempt to defer action "until the proper occasion arises for associations of this nature to act," the association adopted the following:

Resolved, That we reiterate our adherence and devotion to the principle of international arbitration as heretofore announced by this association, and cordially approve the position of President Taft on the Panama question as stated in his speech of Jan. 4, and quoted in Mr. Butler's minority report.

President Taft, in his speech of Jan. 4 in New York, said he would be willing to arbitrate the question, but he explained next day that he meant he would submit it to a commission to be chosen by the two countries, rather than to the Hague tribunal.

PIER BILLS NOT INDORSED
WASHINGTON.—It became apparent Friday at a hearing before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce that the committee would not indorse bills introduced by former Representative Goldfogle of New York for an extension of the pierhead lines of the North river from the Battery to Thirtieth street.

BIBLE INSTRUCTION PLANNED
DAYTON, O.—Acting upon recommendations of the International Sunday School Association, the council of evangelical churches in session here is considering a plan for establishment of week-day schools for Bible instruction.

ARTICLE ON REVIEWERS CALLS FORTH LETTERS

Professional Writers and Editors from Boston to Saskatchewan Hasten to Give Their Personal Views

THREE SPECIMENS

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK
OUR brief article on the subject of critics and reviewers has been received with a great deal of favor, not only on the part of the lay public but of the professional as well. It is a fact well known that literary men are singularly unsensitive and averse to any expression of emotion, but the gratitude and kindly admiration lavished on our modest efforts is proved by the scores of letters that we have received from reviewers and critics, to say nothing of editors. We shall try to give some excerpts from the letters of the first two classifications, but until the end of the paper we shall not decide what to do about the third. Several editorial letters are being deciphered and corrected at the present moment. We shall begin by asking the reader to remember what we said in our first paper on this subject and how we had bare some of the methods of the reviewer. If he do this, he can the better understand the tenor of the letters sent us, of which we now give No. 1, viz.:

"Saskatchewan, Jan. 20, 1913.
"Sir: Although your coarse ridicule and childish belittlement of a profession much above you, debar you forever from the serious notice of literary men, I nevertheless deem it my duty to remind you that such efforts as yours are quite without effect and that the gentlemen of the more respectable press share my sentiments in regarding you with amused pity, although it cannot be said that you have deserved even that. Your attempt to quibble about the value of my work in the literary columns of the Saskatchewan Tribune has only gained it hosts of new readers and I rather think that they will read my reviews with more pleasure than the outpourings of an irresponsible hack whose only resource is to depreciate that which he himself is incapable of."

The length of the sentences in this little note and the caudal position of the prepositions will offend the eye of readers accustomed to polished accuracy, but outside of these minor defects, we look upon this letter as a model. Its words have gone home, and we feel better and wiser for them. The only thing that has puzzled us is, how long a letter does our correspondent write when he thinks the

subject really worthy of his notice? We now enrich our article with Letter No. 2, viz.:

"Chicago, Jan. 18, 1913.
"Dear Sir: I liked your article on critics very much indeed, as nowadays it is difficult to find work that combines literacy and humor. Accustomed as you have plainly been to police court work of the coarser kind, it is not to be expected that you should know anything about your subject, but you have succeeded in making a good little burlesque. I deem it my duty, however, to tell you that writing of this sort can never be accepted by the more thoughtful elements in the middle West. While it may suit the less well educated taste of New England and perchance gain a passing plaudit from the thoughtless New Yorker and the frivolous Marylander, it can never win the laurel of the plains. Your reference to encyclopedias was singularly unfortunate, for any one that was at all up to date would know that the best encyclopedias are now written (and reviewed) west of the Alleghenies. Westward the star of empire takes its way. Your intimation that American fiction was carelessly written and mechanically reviewed was not a very dignified one nor very wise, in view of the fact that a great historical novel is printed every week. I regret that I have not time to develop my subject further, but feel sure that what I have said will help you to do better."

Let us now reluctantly drag ourselves away from the pastoral effort, and read a letter from an editor. Here follows Letter No. 3, viz.:

"Boston, Jan. 23, 1913.

"My Dear Sir: There are times when professional reserve must be put off and the mesh of self-control be thrown away. It is at such a time that I write these lines to express to you my pleasure and gratitude for having touched so tenderly and so understandingly the secret of one lonely life. I am an editor. . . .
"You will understand from these facts that I have had little time to devote to English literature. Equally you can see how much of the reviewing and criticizing I must devote to hands more skilled but not more willing. . . .
"We can do nothing with him. He will not read the novels through, indeed he says that the less he reads the better reviews he writes. He has said more than once that Bancroft was shaky in his authorities and he would read but the last two chapters of Raubentauer's 'History of the Monongahela Valley.' And now he wants a raise of salary and will not write advertisements."

We have not space to give more. Fall, dark curtain on the woes of the editor, drape yourselves, ye sables, blaze in the sighing wind, ye flambeaux, be silent before a kind man's grief.

GOVERNMENT COMPLETES ITS LAKE KACHEES DAM FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES

ELLENBURG, Wash.—Work of building a dam and spillway across the foot of Lake Kachees in the Cascade mountains, to store 210,000 acre-feet of water for the various irrigation projects now operating or contemplated in the Kittitas and Yakima valleys was officially completed recently, and the engineers have taken up quarters in the lower valley. C. E. Crownover, supervising engineer, will retain a large force of office men to prepare plans for the storage work to be undertaken at Lake Keechelus next summer, says the Portland Oregonian.

The work at that point will cost close to \$1,225,000 and 165,000 acre-feet of water will be impounded. There is at present \$75,000 available for this work.
The Kachees river as it leaves the lake makes several bends and runs about two miles in reaching a point 2800 feet from the lake. In this distance it drops some 30 feet. In order to increase the available storage of the lake, a channel is being built which taps the lake about 30 feet below its present level. The channel crosses the winding Kachees river three times, and empties into the fourth junction with the river, making available about 90,000 acre-feet of sub-storage. Between the second and third river crossings is the dam site.
The dam will raise the lake about 30 feet, so that the depth of stored water, when the reservoir is full, will be about 80 feet, and the total capacity about 210,000 acre-feet. In addition to the outlet channel and dam, the work includes a spillway through a low point in the rim of the reservoir, about half a mile east of the dam.

The first construction work to be started was the excavation of the outlet channel, between the end of the 1910 work and the second river crossing, with the excavator operating three shifts a day. The clearing and grubbing of this right-of-way had been done in 1910.
This cut was about 14,000 feet long, 30 to 55 feet deep, and contained about 80,000 cubic yards of material.
While the excavator was starting the 1911 cut, a concrete plant was erected and as soon as a section of hand trimming was completed it was followed up with concrete 10 feet high and about 1400 feet long. This contains approximately 2800 cubic yards of concrete.
The principal problem of the 1911 work was to plan and execute it so as to be able to deliver substorage water to the Yakima river not later than Sept. 1. In order to do this the 1400 feet of conduit had to be completed, a channel in the lake dredged to 12 feet depth and 1200 feet of channel below the conduit to be excavated.
This embankment was 2400 feet long, 60 feet high at the maximum section and contained 240,000 cubic yards of

SHipyARDS REPORT \$4,850,000 CONTRACTS

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore shipyards turned out in 1912 vessels valued at \$4,010,800, and began the new year with contracts amounting to \$4,850,000. In 1911 the shipbuilding total was \$1,887,294, when 49 vessels were built, aggregating 24,102 tons, while in 1912 the 59 vessels launched represented 51,000 tons.

The new year opened with cheering prospects for two years' work at the Maryland Steel Company's plant. It has in hand six 6655-ton steamships for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company. It is also to build the turbine steamers City of Annapolis and City of Richmond for the Chesapeake Steamship Company for the York river route to Richmond. The approximate value of these vessels will be \$4,850,000.

A large steel tug for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway and two large wooden car floats for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company start the new year at the yards of the Skinner Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, says the Sun.

CITIZENS TO PAY MORE TAXES
MINNEAPOLIS.—People who pay taxes will contribute nearly \$8,500,000 to the public revenue this year compared with \$7,777,343.69 last year, and this increase of approximately \$725,000 will be due principally to an advance from 30 to 30½ mills of assessed valuation. The total assessment of Minneapolis on the basis of half the actual value is \$213,399,439. This is approximately \$15,000,000 more than a year ago.

HUGE GRAVEL BED PURCHASED
BATON ROUGE, La.—A gravel plant to rival that of the Thompsons or the Jahnecks, or even Col. William McCausland's, is planned by T. P. Singletary, who has purchased 10 miles of gravel beds in the Amite river from the Greenwell Springs bridge of the Baton Rouge-Hammond & Eastern north to the old toll bridge. Dr. Singletary has also purchased the abutting properties. The plan is to build spurs out from the railroad, going up the river bank, and to operate pumps direct into cars.

ALSKAN THE CRAFTSMAN

468 Boylston Street, Boston

CONTINUATION OF

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

OWING to the tremendous business during the first week, and in consideration of the fact that another carload of Furniture has just arrived, we have decided to extend this sale through the month. Many of our customers are taking advantage of this opportunity to furnish their summer homes with Craftsman Furniture.

A 25% REDUCTION

In our entire stock of chairs, settles, tables, desks, book-cases, dining-room suites, bed-room suites, rugs, fabrics, pillows, electroliers, lamps, lamp shades, etc.

Craftsman Stores at
468 Boylston St., Boston
29 West 34th St., New York
1512 H St., N. W., Washington

Manufacturer of
Craftsman
Furniture and
Furnishings

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

Future of the Consular Service

WASHINGTON HERALD.—Among the many nominations sent to the Senate by President Taft, the confirmation of which is denied by the Democrats, are those of a score of consular officers.

These were not made for political reasons, but in the course of the general administration of the consular service. They represent transfers and promotions of men who have served creditably in promoting American trade abroad and in facilitating international commerce. Since 1900, when President Roosevelt issued an executive order providing that admission to the consular service be obtained only after examination, and that all vacancies above class 3 should be filled by promotion, based upon efficiency and ability, no charge of political exploitation of the service has been heard, much less proved. American manufacturers, turning more and more toward the foreign market, have learned to lean upon the service. For years the consuls-general and consuls have been the opportunities which lay outside their own country. Nevertheless, they kept pointing the way to new markets, and the results of persistent work are now apparent in the swelling exports of American manufacturers—articles which enter into the keenest competition with the products of the mills and factories of European nations. Shortly before the last election an organization of manufacturers, anxious to see the merit system in the consular service maintained, addressed letters to each presidential candidate. All committed themselves, in general terms at least, to the merit system. Governor Wilson's inclinations are toward the civil service system and against spoils, but his Democratic friends in the Senate are holding up the nominations of postmasters, customs collectors, United States marshals, and the other classes of federal officeholders whose jobs are frankly in the political grab-bag. Army and navy nominations are confirmed. Why not consular nominations?

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—Senator Fossey's cold storage food bill appears to be a back-handed way of getting at a recognized evil in the handling of perishable products. It requires hotels and restaurants using cold storage products to advertise the fact by signs. One fails to see how this would help the public, in comparison with a proper regulation of the cold storage plants themselves. If cold storage is so bad that people must be warned on the walls of restaurants, it would be better to prohibit it entirely. But if cold storage, properly used, is good, then the place to regulate it is in the cold storage warehouse. Regulation appears to be comparatively easy. A time limit on the storage of eggs, meat and fish can be enforced. The state can inspect foods before they go into storage. It can move legally against combinations to withhold products from the market. It can license cold storage warehouses, and thus prevent the continued operation of places that do not come up to the mark. Cold storage is, or should be, a boon to the public. Theoretically it should tend toward the steadying of markets and the supplying at all seasons of abundant quantities of perishable foods. Practically it is sometimes used to create a scarcity in the midst of plenty, but this is something the state can prevent.

NEWARK NEWS—The permanent injunction in the lumber trust case would seem to point to a freeing of the lumber market to the consumer through opening up direct relations with wholesalers. The court pointed out that there are classes of wholesalers

whose business consists in selling direct to consumers. This was objected to by certain retailers who regarded such dealers as "scalpers" and "poachers" on the retail preserves, and who formed associations for the express purpose of black-listing them. By its injunction the court has declared this practice a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Now, the principle is fast being established, throughout the country, largely by the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, but partly also by mere recognition of abuses hidden in trade customs, that wherever goods are on sale, the seller must not be a respecter of persons. If a man wants to purchase 10,000 feet of lumber, he should be free to purchase it in any market he pleases, whether wholesale or retail, and the only limit to this rule that will endure the scrutiny of the law is economic advantage—which is much the same as saying practical convenience. If a wholesaler should be required to handle small lots he would have to equip his business accordingly, and this would involve added expenses which would tend steadily to force upward the prices of his wares toward the retail level. With that level attained, the consumer would have lost his advantage. But between this extreme and the other extreme of debarring the consumer from the wholesale market altogether there is a wide field. The extent of this field will be determined by the practical considerations just cited—provided markets are kept open. That they must be kept open is now established law.

TOLEDO BLADE—The saying that politics is the only profession a man could practise without previous preparation is beginning to lose its edge. The politics that could get along without preparation is going out and for the simple reason that words no longer pass current in lieu of works. The time now calls for a minimum of speech and a maximum of performance. And the wisest, more far-seeing men who practise the profession of politics realize it more fully than any one else. It is with a view to founding a sort of training school for public men that Governor Cox is urging the General Assembly to establish a bureau wherein will be stored all sorts of information which may be handy for lawmakers, wherein the acid test can be applied to the ideas of legislators and systems worked out for the practical application of such ideas as stand the test. They have such a bureau in Wisconsin, and it has proved so well worth while that Senator La Follette used it as one of his arguments in the pre-convention campaign why the voters ought to support his delegates. Governor Cox's bureau isn't to be called a school. But it will be that, nevertheless. For the public man who doesn't use it and who finds himself running counter to the man who has used it, will be marked as one who neglects the opportunity of getting an education when he can—than which there is nothing less pardonable in this country.

MODEL CITY IS PLANNED
DENVER.—A model city will be found in Colorado if the plan advocated by the Rev. Hiram Vrooman, pastor of the Liberal congregation, is carried out. An organization for forwarding the project has been formed. Dr. Vrooman advocates the acquisition of at least 10,000 acres of land in one of the more fertile regions of the state, upon which the ideal city will be built on a cooperative

OYSTER LAWS FAVORED
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Oyster men are uniting forces to appear in the Legislature and ask laws protecting the oyster industry, which last year, when the measures were proposed by a special commission, they opposed.

MINERAL RIGHTS BILL PASSES
MINNEAPOLIS.—Without a dissenting voice the House passed Representative H. H. Dunn's bill reserving state mineral rights in lands granted in railroad land grants.

FARMERS ADVISED TO INCREASE AND RAISE THEIR OWN CATTLE

Farmers' institutes are being held today in Barre, Marshfield and Colerain. J. Lewis Ellsworth, retiring secretary of the state board of agriculture, and Representative George H. Ellis of Newton speak on dairying matters in the town hall at Barre at the morning session.

Mr. Ellsworth explains the various milk bills now before the Legislature. He also urges the farmers of this state to increase their cattle and raise their own stock instead of buying it. If the stock does not prove to be of good milk-producing qualities he advises raising the animal as beef, the price on that product being sufficient to give a small profit. The time is coming very soon, according to Mr. Ellsworth, when the farmer will receive better prices for the milk that he produces and when dairying will become the most profitable branch of agriculture, which is not the case now, in Mr. Ellsworth's opinion.

The Marshfield Institute is for fruit growers and is held in Ventress hall, with L. S. Richards of Marshfield speaking on "How to Make Apples the Most Profitable Crop on the Farm." A. G. Gulley, professor of horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, talks on "Apple Growing as a Business." According to announcement, the South Shore farmers are bidden to hear the lectures that the young men and women many know how to grow fruit "fit to eat or sell."

Prof. O. A. Morton of the Massachusetts Agricultural College is scheduled to speak at Colerain on a subject dealing with community cooperation.

INDEPENDENT FILM TRUST IS CHARGED

NEW YORK.—Counsel for the defendants in the government's dissolution suit sought Friday by examining a witness for the prosecution to show that there exists a combination of independent film manufacturers as much a "trust" as that which the defendants, the Motion Picture Patents Company and its affiliates, are charged with maintaining. William W. Swanson, an independent film manufacturer of Chicago, named five independent companies which formed the Universal Film Company.

"What was your principal reason for forming the Universal Film Company?" asked counsel.

"To make money," said witness.
"And what was the second reason?"
"To make money," responded Mr. Swanson.

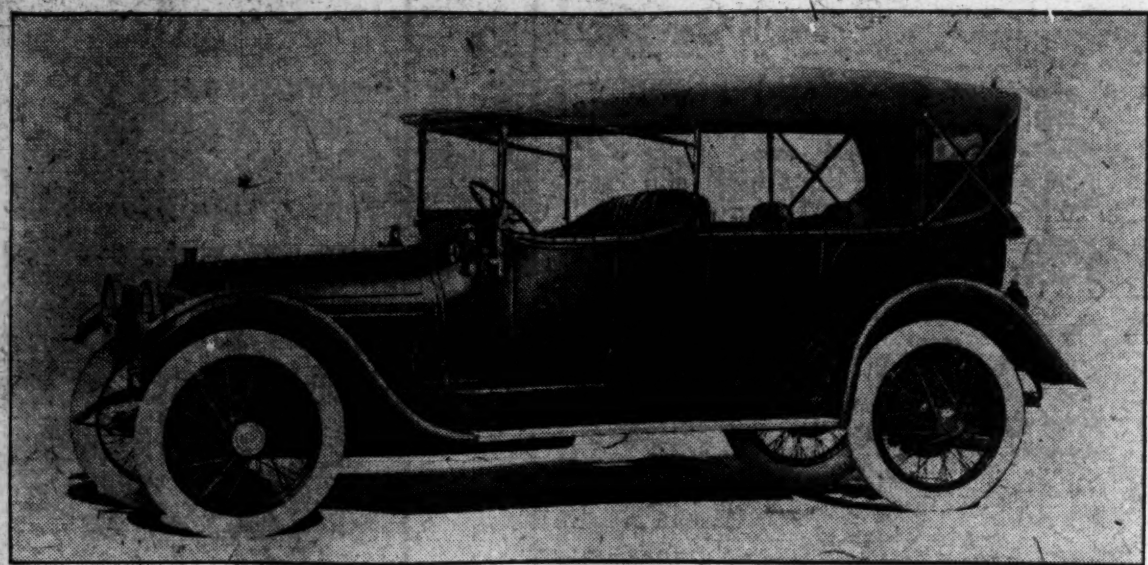
The hearings will be resumed Feb. 5 with about 70 more witnesses yet to be called by the government.

AID ASKED FOR NEW BRIDGE
COBALT, Ont.—The Temiskaming associated boards of trade forwarded a petition to the Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways and canals, asking for government support in the building of a bridge across the Quince river at North Temiskaming in northern Quebec. The Hon. F. D. Monk, former minister of public works, estimated \$60,000 as the cost of the bridge and the Quebec government is willing to contribute \$15,000.

SHIPBUILDERS FOR CANADA
MONTREAL, Cal.—The English shipbuilding firm of Swan Hunter & Wiggin Richardson is now considering entering the Canadian shipbuilding trade, according to the statement of Clarence I. De Sola, Canadian director of the firm. It has been decided that if a Canadian navy is to be constructed in Canada the great Wallsend-on-Tyne firm will tender.

News of Interest to Automobilists

ONE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN MOTOR CARS



THE STEVENS-DURYEA C-SIX FOR 1913 EQUIPPED WITH WIRE WHEELS AND DETACHABLE RIMS

**BETTER EQUIPMENT
IS BIG FEATURE OF
NEW AUTO MODELS**

Manufacturers Are Now Furnishing Their Cars with More Essential Accessories Than Ever Before Done

MORE REFINEMENT

NEW YORK—"Visitors to the thirtieth national automobile show in Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace last week, were amazed at the advance that has been made during the last season in pleasure car construction," says C. E. Palmer, M. E. "This does not mean that many radical changes have been made in mechanical construction, but refers more particularly to the very complete equipment that is being offered. Editors of the various automobile trade journals refer to 1913 as 'an equipment year,' and the visitor at the show found that fully 90 per cent of the car manufacturers are furnishing their cars with more accessories than ever before and more than was ever dreamed of only four years ago.

"For instance, where only three years ago only two manufacturers furnished self-starters with their cars, this year there were scarcely a dozen out of nearly 200 pleasure vehicles that were not equipped with some form of motor starter which does away with starting the car by hand. These starters may be divided into five classes as follows: electric, compressed air, acetylene, gasoline or other volatile liquid and spring starters.

"One important trend in design is seen in the adoption of wire wheels by several car builders. Wire wheels have been quite common in Europe for several years but it is only within the last season that they have been seriously considered by the American manufacturer. At last year's show only one company exhibited wire wheels, while this year no less than five wheel builders showed those of the wire type. Two of these have demountable rims which is a step in advance of European practice, while the rest have special devices which allow the wheels to be placed and locked on the hub in a 'jiffy.' Several new designs of wood wheel demountable rims were also shown.

"Gasoline motor builders have something new to show in the way of six-cylinder machines, while several radical designs in valve construction were placed on exhibition. There was one motor in particular which has been taken up extensively and discussed by the American Society of Automobile Engineers. It has crescent shaped sliding valves which operate in grooves cut into the cylinder walls. These valves are actuated by means of box cams, one set on either side of the cylinders. This new motor is said to have extraordinarily high compression and to develop great power at moderate speeds. While the older motor companies have not made any startling changes in essential design, they have made their motors extremely neat and clean in appearance. This includes the complete enclosing of the valves in cages, covering the electric wires in conduits and providing better means of mounting the intake and exhaust manifolds, the magneto and the pumps.

"Last year only 13 per cent of the cars shown had the steering wheel located on the left hand side of the car. In the majority of these cases the control levers were centrally located although a few had the levers at the left of the driver. This year about 30 per cent of the cars have left hand drive while many of those cars which retain the right hand drive have adopted the center control levers. Such an arrangement allows access to the front seats from either side of the car.

"Devices which make for greater safety and ease of operation as well as comfort of the passengers are more in evidence than ever before. Electric signaling devices, speedometers, bumpers, shock absorbers and numerous other accessories, all of the latest design including several new makes seen for the first time, were shown.

"This year brings with it the greatest variety in body designs ever before brought together for the criticism of the motoring public. Almost every car manufacturer is prepared to equip each of his chassis with a half dozen different types of bodies, including the touring body of different passenger capacities, the roadster, the torpedo, coupe, limousine, landaulet or Berlinette."

GOODYEAR TIRES POPULAR

Goodyear tires were regular equipment on 142 of the 324 cars displayed at the New York automobile show. The New York show reflects the sentiment of the entire industry and shows to a large extent what the indication of the times are. Goodyear tires were, on the average, displayed on one third of the cars exhibited during 1912 at the automobile shows throughout the country.

AMERICAN AUTOS ABROAD

The popularity of the American automobile abroad is evidenced by the fact that the exports of automobiles and parts thereof, including tires, approximately \$30,000,000 in 1912, against \$22,000,000 in 1911, \$15,000,000 in 1910 and \$9,000,000 in 1909.

HENRY T. MYERS ASSUMES DUTIES ALLOTING CARS

Henry T. Myers this week assumed charge as manager of the Studebaker Corporation of America, Boston branch, entering upon his duties of allotting Studebaker cars throughout New England with the announced declaration of getting immediately into touch with the personnel of the Studebaker selling organization.

Mr. Myers, a Kentuckian by birth, is a veteran of the automobile industry, with which he has been identified at Detroit in a varied succession of alliances. He comes to Boston from South Bend, Ind., where he had charge of the Studebaker branch, and where he came into close touch with the members of the Studebaker family, the automobile branch being part of the mammoth Studebaker vehicle-building headquarters located in that city.

Prior to his South Bend connection, Mr. Myers was a confidential representative of the Studebaker sales department in Detroit. He also spent several months in the service of the corporation's foreign department, in charge of the moving picture films which did so much to introduce Studebaker cars into Europe.

His assignment to the Boston branch brings Mr. Myers back to many old associations. He was one of the first graduates of the Harvard school of business administration and formed the Business School Club which has become one of the features of the undergraduate life.

Mr. Myers says he is announcing no new policies, but expects to follow up the effective work of his predecessors along the lines laid down by Sales Manager Ernest R. Benson. As soon as he becomes familiar with the details of the local organization it is his purpose to make a series of trips through his New England territory, becoming acquainted with the army of Studebaker representatives.

Prior to his advent in Boston the new Boston branch manager spent several days at the New York show, where the new Studebaker line was shown for the first time in its entirety.

SALON AUTO SHOW FOR PROVIDENCE IS READY TO OPEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—All is in readiness for the big auto salon to be held at the Narragansett hotel next week. This show, the first of its kind ever to have been held in a hotel in New England, will be opened at 8 o'clock this evening by Governor Pothier and staff. Exact copies of the racing cars to be entered in the Vanderbilt and Indianapolis races this year will be entered at the salon. Manager J. P. McDonald of the hotel has sent invitations to a number of leading racing car drivers throughout the country and it is now expected that some of these men will be in attendance.

So great has been the demand for positions at the show, by people who desire to see the machines taken into the hotel, that Manager McDonald has made special arrangements to take care of all who desire to see the exhibitors place their cars. As there is much interest already manifest in the coming racing events, autoists will be especially attracted to the Narragansett show because of the fact that there will be exhibited the American types which are to compete with the foreign machines. The foreigners have made a specialty of the racing car this year and are doing their utmost to get out a type of car that will beat the American-built car.

C. C. EDWARDS WITH BERGDOLL
C. C. Edwards, formerly connected with the Marquette car in this city, is now manager of the Bergdoll Motor Company, with headquarters at 171 Huntington Avenue. Mr. Edwards has a full line of the latest models of the Bergdoll car and will be pleased to see his many friends at his new quarters.

Hillman AUTO SUPPLY CO.
99 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
COR. NEWBURY ST. TEL. R. 16
RADIATOR, LAMP AND WIND SHIELD
REPAIRING
PLATING OILIZING ENAMELING



A REAL LONG STROKE MOTOR AT A MEDIUM PRICE

4 in. bore, 6 in. stroke. Three new models that compare favorably with the most expensive cars made. Equipped with electric self-starter and electric lights; long wheel base, low straight line bodies, 4-speed transmission—flexible, luxurious and stylish. Economical on gasoline and tires, which are important factors. Ride as easy as any car built. Bergdoll cars have always been built of the best materials that the market produces. Three types of chassis. Car complete—everything necessary.

\$1600 \$1800 \$2000

If you are in the market for an automobile you owe it to yourself to see and ride in a Bergdoll before purchasing. See the new 1913 models now at our new salesroom. Correspondence and inspection invited. Call for demonstration. Drop postal for 1913 catalog.

BERGDOLL MOTOR CO. OF BOSTON 171 Huntington Avenue
PHONE R. 2, 6122

PLANNING BOSTON'S BIG AUTO EXHIBITS PROGRESSING WELL

Managers Expect to Make Pleasure Car and Commercial Vehicle Show in Mechanics Hall Great Success

MANY NOVELTIES

Following the big shows in New York the two big exhibitions booked for Mechanics building, Boston, promise to surpass anything ever held in this city, and present indications point to even larger shows than those of the metropolis. The pleasure car show will be held during the week of March 8 to 12. Great as were the New York shows the Boston exhibitions will be still greater, for all the big exhibits which created such a sensation will be shown in Boston, together with many others which did not exhibit at New York. The pleasure car show will embody the very latest ideas in design and construction with that refinement and simplicity toward which the automobile engineers have been working during the past few years. The various styles of self-starting devices and equipment for cars will be shown, while the new six-cylinder cars of various makes will hold a prominent place among the exhibitors. Some magnificent stripped chassis will be shown, so that visitors can inspect every part of the motor plant. Many little conveniences will be found in the arrangements of the bodies, which will add to the comfort of the autoists. New and beautiful color schemes and artistic upholstery will combine to make the pleasure vehicles a real "de luxe."

Society will be allotted its usual special night, when the ultra-fashionable of Boston's most exclusive set will be present to inspect the magnificent array of pleasure vehicles. There will be charming music afternoon and evening during both shows.

The commercial vehicle exhibition should prove a wonderful educational institution, and every one connected with the business life of New England should visit Mechanics building during this wonderful exposition of phenomenal progress that has been made in the development of the motor-driven vehicle. There will be wagons and trucks of every description and for every business, and some of the five and six-ton trucks are bound to create a sensation.

There will be great tank wagons for carrying oil, big massive coal carrying trucks, fire apparatus, carts and vehicles for municipal uses, light and natty delivery wagons, designed especially to suit the character of the goods to be carried, and wagons with extra "nests" or detachable bodies which can be loaded and ready to slip into place when the motor truck returns from a trip, will be among some of the novelties to be shown. New ideas in transmission systems, lubricating devices and general construction will be found in many of the exhibits. The commercial vehicle show will be a tremendous object lesson and the business man will recognize the value of its economic side to say nothing of the value in the service that can be commanded by the use of motor-driven vehicles.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

It is estimated that 8000 motorcycles are now in use in Los Angeles, Cal.

Members of the Salt Lake Motorcycle Club have passed a resolution to aid the city officials in putting a stop to speeding in the city streets.

A motorcycle has been purchased by the Freeport (Ill.) Railway, Light & Power Company, to be used by its employees for trips about the city.

Although Milwaukee has but three concerns manufacturing motorcycles, the output from these factories in 1912 amounted to \$4,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent over the output of 1911.

BIG AUTO DISPLAY OPENS TONIGHT IN THE STATE ARMORY

Annual Providence Show by Rhode Island Automobile Dealers Association Will Be Largest Held so Far

EXPECT BIG CROWD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The doors of the Providence State Armory will open at 8 o'clock this evening upon the second annual automobile show held under the auspices of the Rhode Island Automobile Dealers' Association. The show will be larger and more complete in every way than any of the previous shows held in Rhode Island.

All the details of the big display have been perfected, and when the doors open the entire exhibition will be complete with every motor car in place, every motorcycle installed, and the hundreds of accessories ready for inspection. And every dealer who is exhibiting will be on hand to attend to the wants of his patrons.

It is expected that thousands of automobilists and enthusiasts who hope shortly to become owners of motor cars, will avail themselves of the first opportunity of seeing the very latest products of the industry. The exhibition will run all next week, closing at 11 o'clock on Saturday, Feb. 1.

The armory has been transformed into two Japanese flower gardens, one in the main hall where the pleasure cars are shown and the other in the basement where commercial vehicles, motorcycles and a few accessories form the principal attraction. No more fitting scheme of decoration could have been conceived. The main hall, comprising more than 38,000 square feet of open floor space, has been made over into an imperial garden of Japan. Overhead hangs a "sky" of azure blue cloth, from which twinkle thousands of electric lights. The erection of this mammoth "sky" is alone a feature which caused the decorators weeks of work.

Columns, around which twining vines hang, divide the floor space into booths for exhibition purposes, and supported along the columns, after the pergola design, runs the timbering.

A framed lattice-work superstructure carries the overhead floral decorations. Along the timbering are thousands more of electric lights, illuminating the individual spaces perfectly.

The commercial car department in the basement has been treated in exactly the same manner, although on a smaller scale, as the space is smaller. The same general effect of the "sky" is reproduced, however, even in spite of the fact that there is not a 90-foot "overhead" as in the main hall.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

Coral is to be used in surfacing the new road which is to be built from New Orleans to the Southern Yacht Club's properties on Lake Pontchartrain.

At a recent meeting of the Hagerstown (Md.) A. C. the following officers were elected: Dr. William Preston Miller, president; Dr. J. Boyer Laughlin, vice-president; Roy M. Danzer, secretary; Charles Danzer, treasurer.

A. R. Erskine, treasurer of the Studebaker Corporation, is back from a vacation tour of Porto Rico, Cuba, Panama and other points in the tropics. One of the most interesting features was a motor trip to the Canal Zone, which he made in a Studebaker car.

"The new long stroke motor is one of the biggest features of our new model small car, the American Scout," says General Manager V. A. Longaker of the American Motors Company of Indianapolis. "With a motor having 4-inch bore and 5-inch stroke, the American Scout presents an ideal power plant."

J. L. SAUER TO GIVE A SERIES OF TALKS ON MOTORCYCLING

Will Tour Country, Going South and West, and Lecture in the Principal Cities Visited

START NEXT MONTH

NEW YORK—A coast-to-coast and gulf-to-lakes whirlwind tour of education—the most novel and most extensive personal effort ever extended in behalf of any sport—has just been sanctioned and authorized by the board of directors of the federation of American motorcyclists.

J. Leo Sauer of this city, one of the leading figures in the motorcycle world, has been drafted by the F. A. M. and has consented to make the tour, carrying to the members of the F. A. M. and the general public in a series of addresses on motorcycling.

Mr. Sauer's tour is expected to do much to help the wide-spread movement against motorcycle abuses such as the open muffler, reckless riding and speeding. It will bring the F. A. M. and its members into closer touch and better understanding and it will give to the general public a better idea of the advantages of motorcycling both in work and play.

Public meetings will be arranged in all the cities on the schedule and in many places there will be parades in advance of the meeting. Secretaries of local motorcycle clubs are being asked to correspond with Mr. Sauer relative to his visit in their city.

This national tour will have one other interesting feature in the form of a campaign for new members among the F. A. M. clubs. During the last four or five years the F. A. M. has grown in membership from a few thousands to 20,000. Its membership has been doubling almost every year. It is the ambition of the officers to have 30,000 motorcyclists enrolled by the time of the next annual convention and race meet next July.

In order to help the membership during Mr. Sauer's tour a plan, with competitive features, will be worked out whereby the club contributing the most new members at the time of Mr. Sauer's visit will be awarded some sort of trophy—probably a silver loving cup.

Mr. Sauer has not arranged his schedule in detail yet, but tentatively he is planning to leave New York by the middle of next month, going South first. He will probably proceed as far as Jacksonville, Fla., and start West about March 1. He will visit Los Angeles and other coast territory until about March 15 when he will start back East, through Denver and St. Louis.

GASOLINE QUESTION WILL BE DISCUSSED AT MOTOR BOAT SHOW

Experiments Which Are Now Being Conducted by Engine Builders Will Be Presented to Public

OPEN ON SATURDAY

With the advance in the price of gasoline marine motor manufacturers are experimenting with various fuels to reduce the cost of operating. Among the fuels that have thus far proved practical in a long test is that of equal parts of kerosene and gasoline. No change in carburetion is required in starting on this fuel as the ordinary priming can be filled with gasoline is the only necessary adjunct in starting a cold motor. Many of these fuels have been tested and will be discussed by exhibitors at the Boston motor boat and engine show, which opens Feb. 1 in Mechanics building.

The use of producer gas has proved very economical on the heavier four-cylinder motors and one well known manufacturer will exhibit a motor which has proved very successful during the past year in 10 different installations where this gas has been used exclusively.

The question of the increased cost of fuel has added an impetus to the motor manufacturer toward gathering data for these cheaper fuels and many valuable points may be gained by attending the Boston show and getting the information which the manufacturer is glad to give.

There will be a novelty added to the show this year by the exhibition of sailing craft. This year will be the best exhibition of high-grade, fast runabouts that Mechanics building has ever housed. Not only will the fastest boat in the world be exhibited but also the swiftest speed boat ever built and operated in New England.

A sporting goods exhibit of considerable extent in the accessory department will give the lovers of all outdoor sports

POPE-HARTFORD SERVICE STATION IS A BUSY PLACE

A visit to the Pope-Hartford service station, which is now located on Hayward street in Cambridge, just in the rear of the old Shoe and Leather building and within one minute's walk of the Kendall-square subway exit and entrance, and just five minutes from Park street, will show what a busy place it is.

The whirling of electrically-driven machinery and lathes, and the sound of the blacksmith's hammer, together with the pleasant whir caused by motors which have just been overhauled, and are being ground into condition by power, indicates clearly that the Pope-Hartford Company is fully living up to its promise to be progressive and to give better service all the time, and to give the kind of service that its many customers are entitled to.

The new location on Hayward street is a very accessible one, being quickly reached from any of Boston's business centers by trolley or by automobile. In town patrons would find it, if going by trolley, much more convenient to take the Cambridge subway at Park street, alighting at Kendall-square. If by automobile, the Pope service station is equally accessible by crossing either the Harvard or the Cambridge street bridges.

This new and enterprising organization extends a cordial invitation to its many friends and customers to visit this new service station, assuring them of every courtesy, be the visit for business or pleasure.

a chance to see implements and trophies of great interest to them.

Hydroplanes will be shown in larger numbers than heretofore; in fact it is doubtful if so many of these now popular speed boats were ever before exhibited in any one building in this country. Many power tenders are to be exhibited at prices within the reach of all, and the lover of boats will have no cause for disappointment either in number or variety of type in this the greatest show of them all.

The story of the now famous cruise of the motor boat Detroit from New York to St. Petersburg will be told and illustrated by Capt. Thomas Fleming Day in a series of lectures in connection with the show.

Motor Boat Engine Show

OPENS NEXT SAT. EVE.

MECHANICS BUILDING

"Best and Biggest Ever Held"

Direction Chester I. Campbell

An Agent for an Electric Vehicle

WANTED by an Electric Vehicle Co. which desires to be represented in New England by an energetic, capable and resourceful man. The company would like to communicate with a man competent to handle the business at this time when the increased cost of gasoline makes the proposition particularly attractive as well as important.

Address L 74, Monitor Office

Mantell for a Fortnight of Classics

To the varied theatrical fare already offered in Boston will be added next week Robert Mantell in his large repertoire, opening with "King Lear," which has not been performed in Boston for many years. Miss Grace Elliston will have a congenial role at the St. James theater as the brave heroine of "The Three of Us." "The Drums of Oude," a one act play at B. F. Keith's next week, will give vaudeville patrons to see the results of David Belasco's producing skill applied to a new field. Other theaters continue their current attractions, as listed in another column.

SHUBERT—ROBERT MANTELL

Productions of Shakespeare, following the best traditions that have come down from former days with the recourse to the stage arts of the present generation, are promised by Robert B. Mantell, during his two weeks' engagement at the Shubert theater, opening Monday evening. It has been Mr. Mantell's aim to preserve the power and pathos of the Shakespearean dramas, which have kept them vital all these centuries. But he recognizes the fact that a modern audience demands pictorial scenery, indicative of the locality and period of the play, and this scenery, Mr. Mantell and his manager, William A. Brady, have done their best to supply. Since Mr. Mantell's last visit to Boston, his productions have been rebuilt and repainted throughout.

Mr. Mantell will open his engagement with "King Lear," generally considered his masterpiece, and will repeat "Lear" Friday night of the first week. The remainder of the repertoire for the first week is made up of "Hamlet" Tuesday night, "The Merchant of Venice" Wednesday afternoon, "Richelieu" Wednesday night, "Othello" Thursday night, "Macbeth" Saturday and "Richard III." Saturday night. Mr. Mantell's second week at the Shubert will be opened with his first Boston performance of the Louis XI. of Casimir Delavigne which he is the first to interpret since the late Sir Henry Irving. "Julius Caesar," the only other play in the second week's repertoire not included in the first, will be given Tuesday and Friday nights. The other plays of the second week are "Richelieu" on Wednesday afternoon, "Macbeth" Wednesday and Saturday nights, "Othello" Thursday night and "The Merchant of Venice" Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Mantell this season has a new leading woman, Miss Florence Rockwell, well trained for a classic career. Richard Mansfield chose her when she was scarcely out of her teens as his leading woman. Others in Mr. Mantell's company are Fritz Leiber, who has been his leading man for half a dozen seasons; Miss Genevieve Hamper, Miss Agnes Elliott Scott, Miss Genevieve Reynolds, Guy Lindsay, Alfred Hastings, Brigham Royce, and Allen Thomas.

Talented Actress Now Guest Star at the St. James Theater



MISS GRACE ELLISTON

Miss Grace Elliston has chosen Rachael Crothers' comedy, "The Three of Us," for the second play in which to appear in during her visiting star engagement with the St. James Theater company. She has appeared in Miss Crothers' play with success in other cities than Boston. William C. Walsh and Miss Irene Martin will play the two boys for whom the heroine (Miss Elliston) struggles so bravely. This will be the first boy's part Miss Martin has played here. She made her first hit in the title role of "The Littlest Girl" with Robert Hilliard. The production of "The Three of Us" will be on the same plane as the preceding productions at the St. James. For the week of Feb. 3 the play will be "Sunday," a western play Miss Ethel Barrymore played one season.

OTHER BOSTON ATTRACTIONS
David Belasco's production of "The Drums of Oude," a one act drama of Indian military life, will be the leading number on the vaudeville at B. F. Keith's theater next week. Cast and production are unusual in the varieties. Others are Frank North and company in a sketch; Smith, Voelck and Cronin, comedians; four Onetti sisters, aerialists; Heim children; Stuart and Kelley, dancers.

Miss Maud Shearer will present "The Women of Shakespeare" as the fourth in the series of recitals by the faculty of the Leland Powers school, Monday evening in Blackwell hall, 200 Huntington avenue. Miss Shearer is a reader of ripe powers with an unusual command of word color.

ROBERT MANTELL AS RICHELIEU



Tragedian who will give first Boston performance of "Lear" in many years Monday at the Shubert as he appears in cardinal role

GIRL WRITES STRONG ENGLISH PLAY

"Rutherford and Son," Author's First Attempt at Playwriting, Proves Notable Success in London and New York

PLAYGOERS in New York have for weeks been applauding a drama called "Rutherford and Son," written by Miss Gita Sowerby. The play is of deep human interest, and is such a graphic study of the family life of a north of England glass manufacturer, whose one thought is to perpetuate the works that have been passed along by the Rutherfords from father to son. Miss Sowerby was not yet 20 when she completed the play, writing it during holidays when she drifted about on the Thames in a punt, scribbling the lines with a pencil on a block of paper. How much of the technical merit of the play is due to revision by the producer is not known, but the play as it stands is one of the big dramatic achievements of recent years. It had a long run in London and appears destined to fill out the season at Withrop Ames' Little theater in New York. The story of the play, omitting mention of a long incidental scene with the mother of one of Rutherford's discharged workmen, is as follows:

The central character is John Rutherford, who is absorbed in the glass works that have been carried through generations of the Rutherfords. He has a sister, Ann, two sons, John and Richard, and a daughter, Janet. Rutherford dominates them all, as he does all his workmen. Richard has chosen the ministry, so it is in John that Rutherford sees the man who is to carry on the Rutherford glass works. This it was that led Rutherford to forgive John for a runaway marriage and take him back into the family home when the young man failed to make a comfortable living for his wife and child in London. Janet is sullen against the sacrifice of the family to the one idea of keeping up the glass works, but has never openly rebelled. John's wife, Mary, is also inwardly rebellious against the ruling note of this family life, but is silent because her child, at least, has the necessary comforts. The other important character, Martin, is Rutherford's confidential man, a doggedly loyal employee for 25 years.

Opening of Play

The play opens with preparation for the evening meal, for which the whole family must wait until that indefinite time when Rutherford shall have finished his day's work at his mills. Ann is reproving Janet for condescending to do servants' work, when her father brought her up to be "a lady." Janet sharply declares that she is of the same common stock as the wives of the men who work for her father.

Mary is oppressed by the bleak atmosphere of the north of England, and misses the warmth and color of London, little as was the time left her by work in a shop to enjoy it. Her young husband, too, is dissatisfied, and with the hope of getting out of it by getting rich quickly, has been experimenting to produce at a reduced cost a white metal used at the works. John is irritated at Mary's remark that living in this house is intolerable. He is willing to tolerate it, with its slight demands on him for exertion, until he can perfect his formula for the new metal. Ann sniffs at his ideas, for to her the best ways to do things are the old ways. Rutherford's works are gradually running to seed, and Rutherford can scarcely man-

age to keep the works running, so both are the banking men to supply capital. Here John sees his chance, for the extra profit to be made through the saving in cost that his producing formula promises will enable the works to pay lapsed dividends and show a working profit within two years. His plan is to sell the secret to his father or to some other manufacturer, and go away into a life more congenial.

Rutherford comes in. He has been almost defeated in his fight to obtain capital, but his ruling motive to keep the works going will not let him admit defeat. He seizes on the hope that lies in John's formula, but ridicules his son's idea of selling it. He finally learns that the metal is perfected and that Martin knows the proportions of the formula.

Rutherford demands that the new metal be given to the works. John refuses to do so, declaring that he must have his money now without waiting until he succeeds to the possession of the business. He refuses to be sacrificed for the good of the firm, as Janet has been sacrificed to the false aristocracy the Rutherfords have pretended to. The act ends in the coming of a suspicion to Rutherford that Janet loves Martin.

Tries to Get Secret

Rutherford in the second act learns the truth about Janet. When Martin comes in, however, Rutherford's first thought is for the works. As usual he dominates the faithful, servile Martin and convinces him that it is his duty to betray the secret of John's metal that the prosperity of the glass works may be restored and perpetuated.

Martin—And what'll Mr. John get for it?
Rutherford—Rutherford's when I'm through. He'll thank you in 10 years—he'll come to laugh at himself—him and his price. He'll see the big thing one day, mebbe, like what I've done. He'll see that it was no more his to keep than 'twas yours to give nor mine to take. 'Tis Rutherford's.

Martin promises to betray the secret process for the sake of the works and goes out.

Rutherford now taxes Janet with caring for his "servant," Martin. Janet denies that she is any better than the working girls, merely because her father employs half the village. He was once a workman like the rest. He tells her she is to leave the house on the morrow. She declares she is glad to be free of the power that would sacrifice all to Rutherford's.

In the final act there is a moving scene between Martin and Janet. He has given up the secret and has then been discharged. This is Martin's tragedy, and he does not respond to Janet's triumph in their freedom. Martin has served Rutherford's so long it has become a mental and moral habit, a creed, with him.

Solution of Story

Martin tells John what he has done and that youth is crushed by the disappointment. His only satisfaction is that the discharged Martin will not share in the profits of the new process. Then John in revenge takes the little money that is in his father's cash box, despite the pleadings of Mary. This is the crisis

THE THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Mrs. Fiske in "The High Road," a drama by Edward Sheldon, showing the rise of a woman from drudge to wife of a state governor; Hollis Street theater, final week.
"Bunny Pulls the String," comedy of Scottish life of 50 years ago; Majestic theater, indefinite.
Robert Mantell in repertoire at Shubert theater for two weeks.
George Arliss in "Disraeli," romantic and historical comedy of intrigue by Louis N. Parker; well set and well acted; Plymouth theater, final month.
"The Garden of Allah," elaborate dramatic spectacle of life on borders of Sahara; Boston theater, indefinite.
"The Woman," emotional drama by W. C. DeMille, in which a courageous telephone girl refuses to tell a band of politicians a "number" that their opponent has called, because it will involve another woman unhappily; Park theater, indefinite.
"Milestones," comedy by Knoblauch-Bennett, showing 50 years in a shipbuilding family, and the course of business and social evolution; Tremont theater.
"Believe Me, Xanthippe," comedy of western life; Castle Square theater, indefinite.
"The Three of Us," St. James theater, one week.
Vaudeville entertainment at B. F. Keith's, Orpheum and National theaters.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; daily at Keith's, Orpheum, National; daily except Mondays at St. James; Wednesday and Saturday at all other theaters.

BOSTON ANNOUNCEMENTS

Burton Holmes will lecture next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Tremont Temple on "The Glories of India, from the Taj to the Himalayas," an entirely new talk never given here before. The scenic wonders will be represented in colored views and the life of the people in vivid motion pictures. In response to demand Mr. Holmes will repeat "Panama" Friday evening, Feb. 14, and Saturday afternoon, Feb. 15.

J. Townsend Russell is to give picture readings of Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn" at Tremont Temple for two weeks beginning Feb. 3.
"Disraeli" will stay at the Plymouth until Feb. 8 at least.

ACTOR'S DUTY TO TELL THE STORY SAYS JOHN W. COPE

"Even at the sacrifice of the natural desire of an actor to win personal applause from an audience he should devote himself to telling the author's story. To project the total effect of the play, that is the art of acting," said John W. Cope in a talk with a Monitor representative. Mr. Cope is giving a notably natural and graphic characterization of the leading politician in "The Woman" at the Park theater.

"It is easy to make points and so call attention to one's acting. The hard thing is to resist this, but it should be overcome when self-exploiting throws a scene out of the proportion of the dramatist's design.

"To be able to estimate things in their true values—that is the secret of good acting, and, of course, to get your work over the footlights to every person in the audience. Although this subordination of self to the play may mean loss of a chance to make a personal 'hit,' I believe it the better way for it assists in making the play as a whole a bigger 'hit.' This in the long run will give an actor a better reputation with the discriminating as well as having an unobvious but none the less powerful appeal to the average playgoer, who sees effects but does not analyze the means used to get those effects.

"Ability to judge values comes from experience and this experience helps in composing each new role undertaken. To me, good acting is the result only of long experience. The young actor should be glad of years spent in learning his art, with never a chance at a big, fine part. If he is well grounded he will be able to do justice to the big part when it comes.

"An actor cannot be said to be an artist until he has been through the hard mill of years of experience and come out able to look at his talents impersonally. Then he can take up a role and so prepare and act it that the character becomes a distinct impersonation.

"Acting is difficult, because the actor cannot get a perspective on either himself or the play he is in. He cannot see himself, not even accurately hear his own voice,—that is, hear it as the audience does—at a distance. He can only estimate values, and on the accuracy of his estimates depends the quality of his acting. His value to the play.

"The final test of acting is to entertain the audience with the play, not with individual bits that call attention to the personal cleverness of the actor. Whenever you hear an actor praised for the beauty of his 'reading of lines' begin to suspect that he acted the part badly, for he has won an attention to his personal skill that should have been given to the idea of the play.

"To give a good performance an actor should believe in his role as real and must think his lines at every performance. He should eliminate every unnecessary movement of the hands and head, and above all avoid 'mugging,' the actor's term for unnatural, incessant facial expression.

"In 'The Woman' some of the effect of immovable poise and repose I get comes through reflection, the attitude of deference of other characters toward this politician. Then of course I keep pretty still myself, for I am acting a big man, a thinker. This type, so active mentally, expresses little in physical movement. What movement there is must not be restless or piffing, but always significant.

"More and more modern plays are demanding subordination of obvious acting to the total effect of the play. More and more I believe plays will appeal to mental rather than emotional appreciation from the audience. The day of the personal adulation of the matinee idol is about over.

"Perhaps the worshippers have begun to see art in the drama; perhaps they have ceased playgoing and their successors do not see actors through the play, but rather the play through the actors. At any rate I believe in working for the play, not myself, and I believe that is more and more to become the test of good acting.

"It is the effect of the play, rather than actor's hits, that Mr. Belasco wants. He traveled with his play for some time, noting every place where the audience stopped the action with handclapping and rehearsed these places with new readings and business to choke off the applause. Let the audience laugh at the humor and utter sighs or gasps in response to emotions, but not for a moment should the action halt for a period of handclapping in approval of virtuous platitude or righteous defiance. Then, at the end of the act, if you are pleased, give us the patter of handclapping that is so pleasant for the actor to hear, and as many curtain calls as you will."

These remarks were made by Mr. Cope, sandwiched between long stretches of appreciation of the work of other actors. He had much rating talk about elements in the fine playing of Blanche Bates, Charles Richmond, George Arliss, "Billy" Thompson, Frank Campeau, Guy Bates Post, John Westley and a score of others than about himself.

For Mr. Cope takes his art, not himself, seriously. He is full of anecdotes about Belasco, with whom he has been nine years, appearing in "The Girl of the Golden West," "The Rose of the Rancho," and "The Fighting Hope," among other plays. He is fond of the role of Canby in "Arizona," which he played three years. Following years of touring experience with various companies he got his first Broadway hearing as the policeman in Broadhurst's "What Happened to Jones." This farce had a long run at the old Boston museum.

LONDON SEES NEW IRISH COMEDY



(Copyright by Messrs. Foulsham and Banfield)

Scene in the Irish play "Gen. John Regan" by George A. Birmingham—The market square, Ballymoy

Dr. O'Grady (Charles Hawtree) introduces the American tourist (Mr. Wenman) to the fictitious general's great-niece (Miss Kathleen Nesbit)

"GEN. JOHN REGAN"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An American gentleman motoring through Ireland visits the town of Ballymoy. He believes it to be the most dead-alive, desolate place in his experience he has ever visited. He is, however, a newspaper man, by nature and trade resourceful, and he feels it up to him to produce some sort of animation in a condition of things that has the appearance of being permanently stagnant.

Where is the statue, he asks, of Gen. John Regan, President of Bolivia? Timothy Doyle, the hotel keeper, has never heard of the general, neither has Thaddeus Golligher, the editor of the Connaught Eagle. Dr. Lucius O'Grady at the sight of the large motor car of this evidently opulent American, is prepared to know all about the fictitious hero of Bolivia. The police station was where the gallant general was brought up, and he sends the reluctant editor of the Connaught Eagle to show the distinguished stranger the place where the President of Bolivia was born.

Then the maid of all work at the hotel is discovered as the great-niece and only surviving relative of the redoubtable Regan. He regrets that no statue has as yet been raised to the memory of the general, but a subscription is got up at once, and the lord lieutenant himself shall be asked to unveil the same.

Ballymoy is in a state of ferment. Half incredulous they are overpersuaded by the tactful emphasis of the persuasive doctor. Everybody is to promise a subscription to the statue on the understanding that they will get it back from the government grant which is, of course, to be promised by the lord lieutenant. On the strength that no one in Ballymoy is likely to know "Rule Britannia," that air is to be played in honor of his excellency instead of the national anthem, which would, of course, provoke a riot.

Then the two ladies of importance in the place claim equal rights on the day of the ceremony. Why is Mrs. Gregg to present a bouquet to her excellency? asks the wife of the resident magistrate. Because, answers the ever-ready and tactful doctor, you are the only person who could possibly present the illuminated address. Major Kent is doubtful of the honesty of the whole proceedings, he is latently fearful of being made to look ridiculous, but Timothy Doyle, who sees innumerable luncheons at his hotel at 5s. a head, besides a government grant, says, whether it is honest or not, they will go through with it.

The great day arrives, a statue bought ready made from Timothy Doyle's

nephew in Dublin is veiled in the middle of the market place; the great-niece of the general, Mary Ellen, is draped in diaphanous green gauze to represent for some reason a fairy; and a liberal display of bunting is, as is only proper, paraded in honor of the King's representative.

At the supreme moment the resourcefulness of the doctor is taxed to the uttermost. The editor of the Connaught Eagle, a perverted home ruler, has discovered the origin of "Rule Britannia." A riot, Timothy Doyle declares, is imminent. Then, instead of the lord lieutenant, his excellency's aide-de-camp, Lord Alfred Blakeney, turns up demanding an apology. It appears that the British museum and the Bodleian library can furnish no information whatever regarding the existence of General Regan. But the doctor's genius is merely stimulated by difficulties. Has Lord Alfred an ear for music, he asks with apparent irrelevance? It appears he has not; so "The Wearing of the Green" is struck up by the local band, the principle of home rule is maintained, and the lord lieutenant's representative with the rest respectfully uncovers his head.

It is true a doubt enters his lordship's mind as to the nature of the tune, but O'Grady assures him it is merely the national anthem of Bolivia. After the "general's great-niece" has unveiled the statue, and Mrs. Gregg, led by the reluctant Major Kent has laid a bouquet at the feet of Bolivia's warrior and patriot, the American originator of the plot, addressing the assembled crowd, declares the whole thing to be a piece of "bluff." "Do you mean to tell me that Gen. John Regan does not exist?" asks the unabashed doctor, "when his statue is staring you in the face?" And so the curtain descends amid acclamations from both sides of the footlights.

George Birmingham's farce and first play is so amusing and so fresh, that though it wears a little thin here and there, its defects are swallowed up in the laughter it inspires. Charles Hawtree, with occasional lapses into a sort of brogue, is the resourceful doctor to the life, while Leonard Boyne is altogether admirable in the role of Timothy Doyle. Though one or two members of the cast did not seem to make quite enough of the material that was given them, the production as a whole was very good indeed. From first to last the fun, which is always of a farcical kind, is received with shouts of laughter from the delighted audience. It may be hoped that this first play of George Birmingham's will be followed by many more, and that possibly his next may be in the nature of comedy.

SHAKESPEARE DATA IN SHOPS

The controversy over the authorship of Shakespeare is not hopeless of an ultimate solution that will be satisfactory to any one not unreasonably biased, according to Robert B. Mantell, who will be seen at the Shubert theater for two weeks in Shakespearean and classic repertoire.

Mr. Mantell personally, takes little interest in the Shakespearean-Bacon controversy, believing, with most actors, that an actor, namely Shakespeare, and not a closet philosopher like Bacon, wrote the plays. He admits, however, that the Baconians have put forth arguments that have convinced others, and that, consequently, a real controversy exists.

"There is still a good chance of unearthing important documentary evidence," said Mr. Mantell recently, "and without the employment, too, of any such fantastic measures as turning a river out of its bed. I believe that hidden away in the cellars of some of the old bookshops of London and Edinburgh are hundreds and thousands of leather-bound volumes of the Elizabethan period, whose contents are unknown. Gladstone's favorite London bookseller remarked a few years ago that he had, in his basement, shelf after shelf of books that had not been disturbed since about 1750, and I believe the same may be true of some of the other huge bookshops of Great Britain. When the antiquarians find time to rest a few hours from their speculative writings and to go through these books, it is not impossible that they may discover something in them that will throw a flood of light on Shakespeare and the Elizabethan stage."

NEW LINE IS RUSHED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Work on the Oregon Eastern railroad, which is building from Vale, in eastern Oregon, to Dog mountain, 140 miles west, is progressing steadily. Officials of the Oregon, Washington Railroad & Navigation Company who have charge of the work say that the entire project will be completed within the present year.

LODGE FOUNDER MADE ITS HEAD

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—John W. Talbot of South Bend was elected president of the supreme lodge of the Order of Owls at the annual meeting of fourth degree members Friday. Mr. Talbot founded the order.

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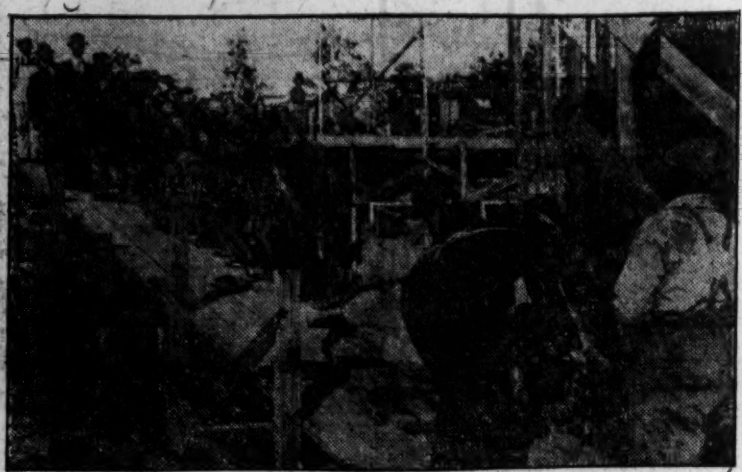
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HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

BUILDING HOTEL WITH BOULDERS



(Photo by Herbert W. Pelton, Asheville, N. C.)

Laborers placing stones for the new Grove Park inn structure at Asheville, N. C.

It is said that the Grove Park inn, now being erected in Asheville, N. C., is the most elaborate and costly building of its size in America. It is being constructed of the great boulders of Sunset mountain, at whose foot it is located. These boulders are piled one on top of another without the aid of modern steam hoisting apparatus and entirely by hand in the old-fashioned way.

Placed in its lines, the Grove Park inn nevertheless combines the idea of solidity, rest, comfort and wholesomeness. One of the features of the interior will be the "big room," with its two great stone fireplaces, capable of burning 12-foot logs. Four hundred one-piece rugs are being made at Aubusson, France, for the floors of this inn, and the furniture is being made by hand by the Roverscrofters. The arts and crafts method will be

employed in the manufacture of all the equipment, and the silver is to be all hand hammered.

The grounds in front of the hotel will consist of 60 acres of fine lawn and golf links and in addition about 800 acres of valuable land are owned by the hotel company.

William S. Kenney, who has been most successful in the management of the Mt. Washington at Bretton Woods, N. H., in summer and the Clarendon Inn at Seabreeze, Fla., has been selected by the owners to manage the Pine Grove Inn. Mr. Kenney will retain the management of the Clarendon Inn, as it will not interfere with his duties at the new hotel. It is expected the Pine Grove Inn will be completed and opened to the public July 1st as an all-the-year-round resort.

PINEHURST GOLF CENTER IN WINTER

As a winter golf center Pinehurst has three distinct 9000-yard 18-hole courses with a hitherto unheard of fourth course in process of construction. Laid out in accordance with modern standards, they rank with the most famous courses. Here are held annually four of the best international importance beginning with the mid-winter tournament in January, and concluding with the United North and South amateur championship in April. A fireproof locker room, shower baths and observation room add to the attractions of the conveniently located Country Club house. The four hotels include the Carolina, the largest in the state and one of the best appointed in the South; the Holly Inn, accommodating 200 guests; the Berkshire and Harvard, caring for 100 guests each. The Magnolia and Lexington are the boarding houses. In addition to 50 cozy family cottages, well furnished and provided with modern conveniences, are numerous private homes.

Pinehurst is 18 hours from New York and through Pullmans run all the season direct to the village over the Seaboard Air Line railroad. The western service is excellent. Stopover privileges are granted to tourists going either north or south.

RAILWAY CARS TO BE KEPT CLEAN

A step for the benefit of the public and one which will be much appreciated has been taken by a prominent western railroad.

C. G. Elmore, who has just been appointed an inspector of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, is to inspect and inquire into the condition of coaches and chair cars, paying special attention to cleanliness of the cars. For the present his efforts will be concentrated at Chicago.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black ink is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable:

Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods in the piece.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons.

The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing.

Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.

Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

LAKE STEAMER LAUNCHED

DETROIT, Mich.—Catherine, the little daughter of R. B. Davis of Chicago, christened the new passenger steamer North American, when it was launched at Ecorse last week. The steamer was built for the Chicago, Duluth & Georgian Bay Transportation Company.

WOULD BUILD IN NATIONAL PARK

Frank Miller, proprietor of the Mission Inn at Riverside, Cal., has applied to the interior department for a concession to build a resort hotel in the Yosemite national park, the estimated cost of which is to be in the neighborhood of \$200,000, says an exchange.

INCOME TAX, AND THAT TAX ONLY, IS URGED BY MR. VAIL

Adoption of the income tax throughout the country and the abolishment of all other forms of taxation are favored by Theodore Newton Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, who believes the investigation of the so-called "wire trust," initiated by the interstate commerce commission on the recommendation of Attorney-General Wickersham, will give official sanction to another theory he advocates—that a private monopoly of a public utility such as the telephone, and telegraph will give the public the most efficient service at the lowest rates.

In an interview given to the Boston Post at his home in Lyndonville, Vt., Mr. Vail declared:

"An income tax is the only fair method of taxation. I want a graduated income tax, with a high rate on large incomes. Such a penalty should be provided for evading this tax that the richest man in the country would not dare to pay less than his just tax. If such a tax were adopted and all other forms abolished I believe it would be the greatest stride in progress this country ever made. This is the only form of taxation that is fair to all."

Opposes Profit Sharing

Mr. Vail declared he does not believe in profit sharing. He prefers the insurance and pension plan. He also opposes Governor Foss' project of a public utility commission. He believes a number of commissions which can give each utility personal attention are better for corporations and for the public.

Mr. Vail continued:

"I do not believe that government ownership in this country will ever take place. If it does, I do not think it would succeed or be tolerated for a long time. Government control or regulation can give everybody all that is desired. The postoffice, without considering whether or not it could be operated any more economically than it is, is a case in point. What are the facts? The whole organization is that of collecting and distributing the mails by the employees, through or over or in facilities and transportation furnished and operated by others. Nine tenths of the increasing efficiency of the postoffice is the increasing efficiency and improvement in the transportation facilities."

"Whatever improvement there is largely due to the improvement in transportation facilities. And that improvement is the result entirely of private initiative enterprise toward which the postoffice administration has not contributed."

On Federal Incorporation

"I am not in favor of federal incorporation. We get our rights to carry on business from the several states. The national government cannot infringe on state rights. Federal incorporation wouldn't help the situation any; it would only make it all the more confusing; it would not give the government any more control over the corporation than it now has or can have."

"In regard to one public utility commission the only criticism I should make is that it would throw upon that commission too much work, but on the other hand a commission of that magnitude could probably command the service of better men for members. So far as the telephone are concerned we have no reason to find fault with the existing method."

"I don't think there is any problem between capital and labor except the education of both labor and capital to a full realization of the proper rights and privileges of each."

"I believe in a graduated income tax, but I would not make it confiscatory."

"I think it is the very best kind of a tax and the most just tax in the world, doing away with taxes on everything except revenue. I would make every man contribute towards the funds of the government because I would want to make every man interested in the expenditures of the government."

The mass of the people in this country do not contribute to the revenue of the country except indirectly. These people don't care about the expenses, because they think everything comes out of the capitalist. As a matter of fact our present system of taxation is much harder on the small man than the big capitalist. There would be no tax-dodgers if taxes were imposed equitably."

"It is a popular idea that taxes come out of the thing taxed; it does not—it comes out of those who use the thing taxed."

"It seems to me that New England is on the eve of a great awakening. The agricultural interests are coming to the front and there is much interest in the farm among the boys, who formerly left the country for the cities."



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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. W. A. Duncan, medical corps, to Ft. McPherson, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., army and navy hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and Ft. Wayne, Mich., on official business.

First Lieut. A. Morton, C. A. C., detailed a member of examining board, Ft. Stevens, Ore., vice First Lieut. L. B. Chambers, C. A. C., relieved.

A board consisting of Lieut.-Col. M. M. Patrick, Maj. C. Keller, corps of engineers, and Lieut.-Col. F. J. Kernan, adjutant-general, is appointed to investigate concerning permanent policy and desired legislation for the control of Niagara falls.

Maj. F. J. Koester, twelfth cavalry, to this city for duty in adjutant-general's office.

First Lieut. H. H. Bagby, sixth infantry, and First Lieut. J. J. Burleigh, twenty-second infantry, relieved from assignment their regiments.

First Lieut. J. S. Upham, infantry, relieved from third and assigned to twenty-second infantry.

First Lieut. M. M. Tomlinson from the twenty-third to sixth infantry.

Navy Orders

Naval Constructor W. G. Groesbeck, resignation accepted, to take effect March 1.

Gunnery W. A. Vick, Axel Linblad, J. C. Maxon, J. J. Welch and C. C. Stolz, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

Marine Corps Order

Second Lieut. J. A. Gray, detached marine barracks, Puget sound, to Philippines.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Jenkins, the Monaghan and the Vulcan are at Guantanamo.

The Castine, the Tonopah, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3 and the E-1 are at Charleston.

The Morris is at navy yard, New York. The Hercules is at Norfolk.

The Celtic has left Boston for Guantanamo.

The Denver is at Acapulco.

The Charleston is at Bremerton.

The Buffalo has left Panama for Corinto.

The Des Moines has left Santo Domingo City for Monte Christi.

Navy Notes

The Pacific torpedo flotilla has been assigned temporarily to the Pacific fleet.

Charles S. Haight of New York, an attorney representing the Fall River Steamship line, conferred Friday with Beekman Winthrop, assistant secretary of the navy, in regard to the claim of that company against the government resulting from the collision between the Fall River steamship Commonwealth and the battleship New Hampshire in Narragansett bay last autumn.

Lieut.-Commander J. S. Dorr, in charge of the naval recruiting station at New Orleans, La., has reported to the navy department for examination for promotion.

Officials of the navy department and members of Congress leave Washington Sunday morning for Annapolis to attend the John Paul Jones ceremonies.

MONTENEGRO HAS EYES ON SCUTARI

(Special to the Monitor)

CETTINJE, Montenegro—King Nicholas, on the occasion of the Greek Christmas, issued an order of the day expressing his good wishes to his army. After complimenting the troops on their behavior during the recent fighting, King Nicholas stated that he was persuaded that they would further distinguish themselves should anybody dispute the right of Montenegro to incorporate its old capital within its borders. This, it would appear is a reference to Scutari, and the reported opposition by Austria-Hungary to its occupation by Montenegro.



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FROM NEW YORK

*PENNSYLVANIA Jan. 30, 1 P. M.

*PRES. LINCOLN Feb. 6, 9 A. M.

*AMERICA Feb. 8, 10 A. M.

*PATRICIA Feb. 19, 9 A. M.

FROM BOSTON

*S.S. CLEVELAND June 7

*S.S. CLEVELAND June 24

MEDITERRANEAN

Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa

*S.S. YAMAGUCHI (11,000 tons), Feb. 22, 10 A. M.

*S.S. CINCINNATI (17,000 tons), Mar. 11, 10 A. M.

*S.S. HAMBURG (17,000 tons), April 8, 9 A. M.

*S.S. MOETZ (12,000 tons), April 19, 8:30 A. M.

*S.S. HAMBURG (17,000 tons), May 20, 9 A. M.

*Units call at Algiers and Madeira.

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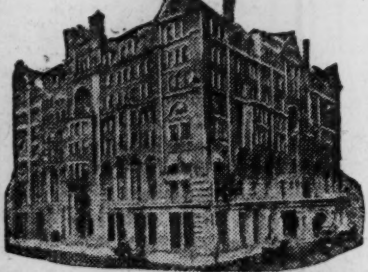
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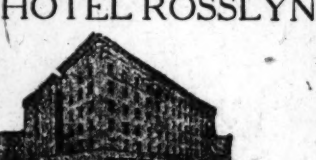
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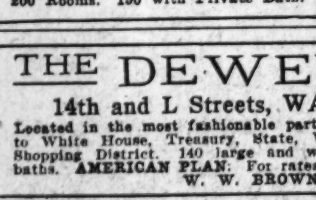
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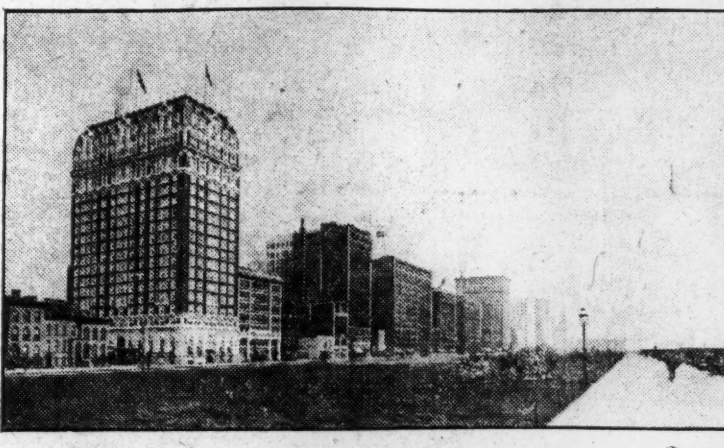
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 One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York
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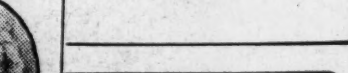
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New, spacious, beautifully furnished, combining in its complete equipment the quiet comfort of a home with the attraction of a luxurious hotel. Where special attention is given to detail in every line of service. Central and quiet location, facing park. The Military of Fort Sam Houston, the most conspicuous Army Post in America, adds greatly to the social life of the St. Anthony, which is recognized as the Hotel Par Excellence of the great state of Texas.

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Absolutely Fireproof—Most Centrally Located

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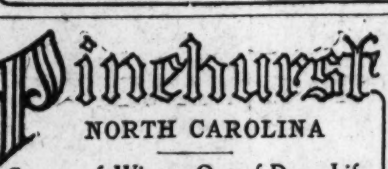
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Situating on a peninsula with magnificent water views from every room.
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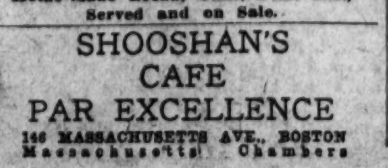
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A family hotel of the highest class

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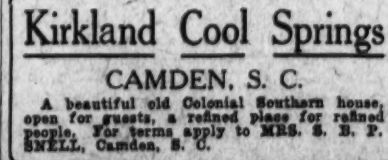
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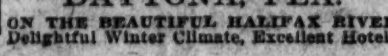
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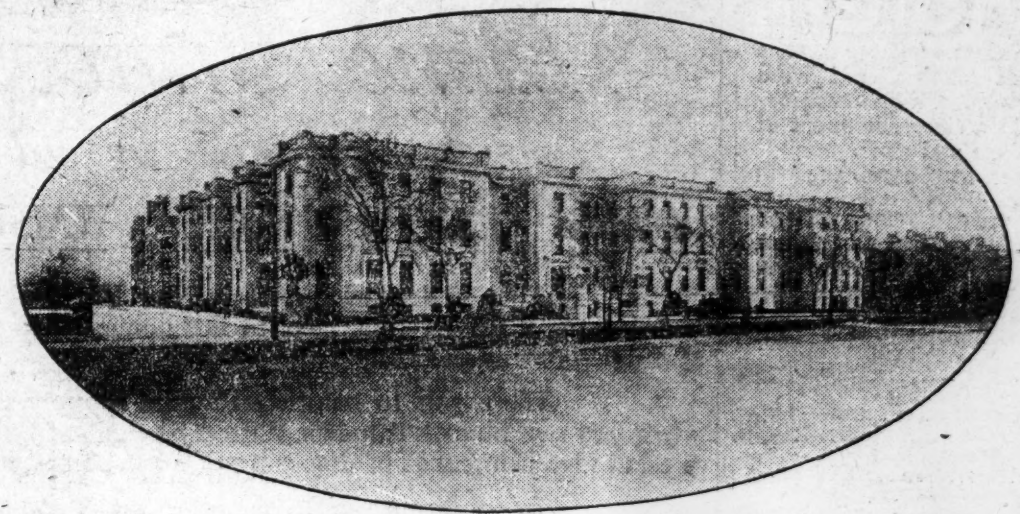
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Containing 3500 rooms—200 with private baths

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Boston's best family hotel, strictly temperance; centrally located, superb view. Send for booklet. Storrs F. Crafts, Gen. Mgr.

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Private home in Paris, France, 150 Boulevard Pereire—near Bois de Boulogne and all surface communication. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—bath, electricity, excellent table. Terms \$120 monthly, including daily French lessons. References required and given. Address L. S. M. or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

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Near Paris

French Protestant family takes pensioners; historic chateau, 12-acre park. Ask for views. French lessons given if desired.

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Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

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Lunches, 11 to 3

Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

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Special Breakfasts and Lunch a la Carte

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Trustworthy goods at low prices, with prompt and intelligent service, are bringing people to this store in larger numbers than ever before.

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Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Trustworthy goods at low prices, with prompt and intelligent service, are bringing people to this store in larger numbers than ever before.

Waists

100 Chiffon, Silk and Lace Waists—new waists, new materials and new models, all marked a little over one-half of their regular values. These waists are in semi-tailored and dress styles, a good variety and in a fine assortment of colorings and sizes. Val. 8.50, 12.50, 20.00. All priced 5.00, 7.50 and 10.50

Values	Prices
5 Voile Waists col. em. 15.00	10.50
3 French Voile Waists 35.00	20.00
1 French O'Gie Waist 35.00	20.00
1 Dutch neck voile hand emb. Waist 25.00	15.00
1 Silk Wash Crepe Waist, hand made 20.00	15.00
1 Imported Voile Waist 45.00	35.00
1 Voile Waist, Irish lace 30.00	15.00
1 Heavy Allover Emb. Voile Waist 35.00	15.00
6 Open Front Voile Waists 8.00	5.00
2 Eyelet Embroidered Blouses 35.00	20.00
10 Waists, voile and batiste 10.50	7.50
4 Emb. Novelty Waists 15.00	10.50
15 Emb. Batiste Waists 5.00	3.50
1 Venice and Em. Filet Lace Dinner Blouse 55.00	30.00
1 White Net Waist 15.00	10.50

An Important Announcement Regarding the Purchase and Sale of Superlatively Beautiful Merchandise from the Stock of

Mme. Simcox—Importer and Modiste

Fifth Avenue, New York City

GOWNS WRAPS SUITS WAISTS SILKS VELVETS LACES TRIMMINGS ROBES FURS

All well dressed women in New York, as also many in Boston, are familiar with Mme. Simcox's beautiful establishment occupying an entire building on Fifth Avenue, next to Delmonico's—in fact, she is known the country over for her originality and genius in designing and making all kinds of dresses, gowns and wraps.

Were you to mention Paquin, Doucet, Callot, Beer and Paul Poiret in Paris, it would mean the highest art in the dressmaking line, and when you say Simcox it means the very height of the dressmaking art in America. Mme. Simcox has original ways of conducting her business, her present idea being that of disposing of a portion of her stocks and continually opening the new season with new materials and new models.

In conference with Chandler & Co. she deemed it advisable this season to close these stocks out in one lot, and they purchased the entire offering of this magnificent quality merchandise at a figure so low as to enable them to offer it to their customers

At Discounts of $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and More

And they also supplemented this important purchase by large purchases of similar materials from importing dressmaking supply houses, all of which are offered in connection with this sale at extremely low prices.

Dresses—Gowns—Suits—Coats

3 Tailored Velvet Dresses, fur trimmed 30.00	16.50
1 Simcox Afternoon Gown 195.00	55.00
1 Vistaria Velvet Afternoon Gown 95.00	45.00
7 Dancing Frocks, of chiffon and charmeuse 25.00	16.50
3 Tailored Wool Dresses 225.00	15.00
1 French Lingerie Gown 110.00	75.00
1 American Beauty Chiffon Gown 110.00	75.00
Evening Gowns—Soft clinging charmeuse, chiffon bodice over gold lace edged with rhinestone trimmings—all evening shades. Value \$45.00. At 29.50	
Evening Gowns of chiffon over draped charmeuse with long pointed train—tunic beautifully embroidered with crystal and satin beads. Value 65.00. At 35.00	
Dresses of Worsted Fabrics, serges, vicunas, English mixtures, fancy broadcloths, chevrons, etc. All imported materials. Values 25.00 and 35.00. At 12.50 and 15.00	

Evening Coats

1 Fur Trimmed Evening Coat 145.00	60.00
1 Model Evening Coat 135.00	50.00
1 Chiffon Taffeta Coat 100.00	25.00
1 Paris Model Evening Coat 250.00	75.00
1 Blue Coat, velvet trimmed 100.00	45.00
1 Imported Evening Coat 136.00	50.00
1 Gray Broadcloth Evening Wrap 55.00	25.00
6 Evening Coats, draped models 50.00	29.50
2 Black and Gold Brocade Evening Wraps 150.00	95.00
1 Imported Evening Coat, Chiffon Velvet 150.00	45.00
1 Gerson Model Chiffon Velvet Eve. Coat 125.00	35.00
1 Cerise and Gold Brocade Velvet Coat 150.00	95.00
Misses' and Small Women's Coats—Cheviots, Chinchillas, Boucles, Eponge Cloths and Tweeds. Values up to 35.00. All priced 10.00 and 16.50	
Top Coats—About 15 in all. These are in fine imported materials, mostly in the shades of gray. Smart model, silk lined throughout, with velvet collar. Regular price \$30.00. At 18.50	

Tailored Suits—Dress Suits

Including the "Simcox" Suits and selections from Chandler & Co.'s fine suit stock	
1 Brown Embroidered Broadcloth Suit 65.00	45.00
1 Linker Model Draped Skirt 150.00	50.00
1 Suit, Bernard Model—fancy 230.00	45.00
1 Black Eponge Suit 60.00	35.00
1 Blue Velvet Suit—black satin trimmed 87.50	45.00
35 Misses' Corduroy and Velvet Suits in sizes ranging from 14 to 18 years. Brown, navy, black and taupe. Values up to 45.00. All priced 22.50	
Corduroy Suits—In brown, taupe, black and navy. These models are in straight and cut-away coats, and many of these suits will be shown Monday for the first time. Values \$45.00 and \$50.00. All priced 25.00	
Broadcloth and Diagonal Suits—two models—made from fine quality materials, beautifully tailored. Values 45.00 and 50.00. All priced 25.00	

1 Rose and Silver Brocade Evening Gown 285.00	125.00
4 Charmeuse Gowns, with chiffon blouse 50.00	39.50
10 Broadcloth Street Dresses 25.00	12.50
3 Chiffon Afternoon Gowns 55.00	35.00
5 Charmeuse Evening Gowns, draped skirt 45.00	29.50
1 Simcox Afternoon Gown, large size 105.00	65.00
4 Charmeuse and Chiffon Dresses 35.00	25.00
1 Cheruit Model Gown 275.00	35.00

New Evening and Afternoon Dresses

Values Ranging from 65.00, 75.00 to 95.00	
In charmeuse, crepe de chine, brocade silks, chiffons and velvets. Tunic with crystal embroidery; draped charmeuse and chiffon in combination with fine lace and nets. Every gown is new and made in the very latest model, some in advance styles for the coming season.	
39.50	
48.50	

Street Coats

1 Berlin Model Coat, black satin 195.00	95.00
1 Brocade Velour Street Coat 95.00	55.00
1 Velvet Street Coat 58.00	30.00
1 Corduroy Street Coat, fur collar 48.00	25.00
1 White Serge Coat 32.50	18.50
1 White Serge Coat 32.50	15.00
1 Bernard Model Top Coat 150.00	75.00
1 Cheruit Model Coat 150.00	50.00
4 Velvet Street Coats 40.00	25.00
1 Imported Broadcloth Coat for street wear 48.00	35.00
1 Black Broadcloth Coat, braided trim 45.00	25.00
1 Mixture Top Coat 35.00	19.50
2 Imported Street Coats 15.00	10.50
4 Mixture Coats, full length 25.00	15.00

30 Chinchilla Coats—two models—full length coats, wide shawl collars of plush, all silk lined. Colors blue, oxford, light gray and brown. Value \$40.00. All 21.50	
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Silks—Satin—Velvets

COLORED SILKS

Value	Price
29 1/2 yds. Persian border on black Charmeuse 5.00	2.25
17 yds. Charmeuse, white pin stripes, blue border 4.00	1.95
4 1/2 yds. Heavy Coating Shantung 3.00	1.45
6 yds. Chiffon Taffeta, bordered, yd. 6.00	2.45
1 Dress Pattern, Black Chiffon Cloth, woven gold wire border 35.00	22.50
1 Panel Robe, old ivory moire 62.50	27.50
Finest Lyons Chiffon, Bulgarian border 6.50	2.50
7 1/2 yds. Double Ombre Chiffon; yard 3.50	1.25
1 Dress Pattern Apricot Marquisette 16.50	9.00
14 yds. Fancy Silk Veiling, ivory; yd. 2.00	95c
8 1/2 yds. Lyons Foulard 3.00	1.25

Imported Lyons Foulards—Black and white, white and black, and brown and white. Values ranging from 2.50 to 3.75. Prices 1.75 to 1.95

5 yds. Fine Lyons Cotele, blue 7.00 2.45
5 yds. French Voile, navy, emb. 6.00 1.95
14 yds. Lyons Silk Moire, lavender 3.00 1.50
13 yds. Pekin Striped Cloth of Gold 9.00 1.95

Value	Price
60 yds. All Silk Faille 2.50	1.45
40 yds. Chiffon Taffeta 1.50	.95
32 yds. Velveteen 1.50	.95
18 yds. Ottoman 2.25	1.50
50 yds. Foulard 1.25	.75
55 yds. Fine Weave Silk Serge 1.25	.98
35 yds. Navy Hairline Striped Suiting 2.50	1.25
17 yds. Fancy Marquisette 4.00	2.95
10 yds. 44-inch Velveteen 4.00	2.50
28 yds. Silk Serge 2.50	1.35

6 1/2 yds. Striped Suiting 3.50 1.50
6 yds. Fancy Checked Suitings, 54 inch 3.00 1.65
1 piece Fine English Covered Suiting 3.50 2.00
35 yds. Navy Hairline Striped Suiting 2.50 1.25
7 yds. Brown Striped English Suiting 3.00 1.25
10 1/2 yds. Green Checked Suiting 2.50 1.25
Diagonal Striped Cheviot 2.50 1.25
24 yds. Gray Mixed Zibeline 3.00 1.65
35 yds. Reseda Fancy Broadcloth, 54 in. 3.50 1.65
8 yds. Royal Blue Diagonal Suiting 2.50 1.25
25 yds. Wistaria Prunella Cloth 2.50 1.65

250 yds. Colored Suitings, Serges, Chevrons, Poplins and Fancy Mixtures. Goods valued at 1.00 to 2.00 per yard. All 55c

350 yds. of Diagonal Striped Gray Cheviots, chevrons, stripes in blues, browns, grays, mixtures and corduroys. Values from 1.75 to 2.75. All 85c

Dress Patterns, consisting of Serges, Fancy Suitings, Fancy Broadcloths—all high-class materials. Sold by the dress pattern. Values up to 8.00 per pattern. All 3.00

Single Dress Patterns, Imported and Novelty Dress Goods, in plain, fine and rough weaves; four and five yards in these patterns. Values up to 10.00 per pattern. All 5.00

20 Button Real French Kid Gloves Made to Chandler & Co.'s order in France. Fully guaranteed by the maker and by Chandler & Co. Value 4.00. 2.65

French Lingerie at American Wholesale Prices

In the purchase from Mme. Simcox there was no muslin underwear, but it so happens that at this time a very special purchase of Fine French Lingerie has just come through the Custom House, which Chandler & Co. will include in the Simcox sale.

Price	Value
140 French Combinations, elaborately hand embroidered. Value 2.75.	1.95
245 French Combinations, elaborately hand embroidered on corded covers and drawers; finest French nainsook. Value 4.00.	2.95
95 French Novelty Combinations in three of Chandler & Co.'s designs. Wonderful amount of remarkable needlework on each one; trimmed with linen Cluny lace. These combinations are worth 7.00 and 8.00 each.	5.90
200 pairs Circular French Drawers; hand scalloped. Value 1.25.	75c
150 pairs French Circular Drawers, hand embroidered. Regular value 2.75.	1.95
White Skirts—One lot with Louis Sixteenth bow knot ruffle embroidery. The best Chandler & Co. have ever offered at the price. Value 5.50.	3.95

Value	Price
18 1/2 yds. Raspberry Cotele, 44 inches. Yard 3.50	1.50
22 yds. Black Charmeuse, Scotch plaid back. Yard 4.50	2.50
4 1/2 yds. Reseda Charmeuse. Yard 5.00	2.50
7 yds. Fine Lyons Chiffon Cloth, cadet. Yard 9.50	3.75
40 yds. Novelty Shantung, check. 1.50	55c
24 yds. 40-inch Crepe de Chine 1.50	95c
18 yds. French Chiffon, plaid, 40-inch. 4.00	1.25
13 yds. Olive Charmeuse, 42-inch. 3.50	1.25
20 yds. Apricot Marquisette 2.00	70c
25 yds. Silk Suiting Satin, myrtle. 4.50	1.95

Messalines, Taffetas, Fancy Louisines, Checked Taffetas, various shades. Values ranging from 75c to \$1.25. 50c

Value	Price
10 yds. Novelty French Catechism 3.50	1.50
12 yds. White Emb'd Silk Batiste, figured 2.50	65c
12 yds. Ivory Silk and Wool Veiling 1.50	65c
8 yds. Lyons Chiffon, pompadour 3.50	1.45
1 Dress Pattern of Ivory Chiffon, bordered of gold and broche velvet 100.00	30.00
9 yds. Gold Wire Brocade on Black Charmeuse 18.00	10.00
1 Dress Pattern, hand painted, hand cut velvet, chiffon ground 100.00	45.00

Value	Price
38 yds. Novelty Velveteen 1.50	45c
17 1/2 yds. Novelty Chiffon Velvet 6.50	2.25
15 yds. Reseda Radumal Corduroy, 27 in. 1.50	1.25
5 1/2 yds. Changeable Chiffon Velvet 5.75	3.50
8 yds. Amethyst Corduroy 1.50	65c

Exclusive Dress Fabrics and Suitings

Many at Less Than They Cost to Make

Think of buying the finest and most exclusive foreign dress fabrics imported into this country for one-half, and some even one-third of their value. Such goods as are seen in suits and garments coming from the most exclusive and fashionable private tailors in the country. Dress pattern after dress pattern of materials altogether too expensive for most stores to carry at all and imported in individual patterns only.

Hundreds of yards of beautiful plain fabrics, actually made to order—yet such are many of the dress goods offered in this sale, and such the opportunity of those who buy them.

Value	Price
14 yards Chain Diagonal Serge 2.50	1.35
10 1/2 yards Hairline Striped Suiting 2.25	1.25
6 1/2 yards Checked Suiting, white ground 2.25	1.00
15 yards Imp. Black Striped Cashmere 2.50	1.25
5 1/2 yards Black Cheviot Striped Suiting 2.50	1.25
23 yards Black Silk and Wool Voile 1.50	75c
1 piece Black Herringbone Serge 1.25	55c
40 yards 54-inch Heather Mixture 3.00	1.50
1 piece Black Panama, 54-inch 1.50	55c
1 piece Black Canvas Suiting 2.00	95c
20 yards Black English Melton 3.50	2.00
Fancy Imported Mixtures. The original price was 3.00 per yard. They are grays, browns, black and white, suitable for coats or wraps. All 1.25	
Cheviot Serges—54 inches, navy, black, old rose, brown, sand, brown. Values 2.75 and 3.25. All for 1.25	
Silk and Wool Crepes—Suitable for kimonos, wrappers, etc. 50 inches wide in lavender, pink, white and blue. Original price 2.50. All 1.65	
Finest Quality of Broadcloths Imported—in the following colors: Olive, crushed rose, myrtle green, tan, taupe. Value 3.75. All 1.95	

Trimmings, Laces, Robes

In quoting the retail value on many of these beautiful French laces, allovers, webs and trimmings, it can be only approximated as the wholesale price is all that can be arrived at.

Values	Prices
4 yds. Dull Jet Bead Applique 2.75	95c
20 yds. Repousse Net Edge 75c	25c
21 yds. Old Blue Bulgarian Band 3.25	1.65
7 yds. Oriental Shaded Metal Points 7.50	1.95
20 yds. Emb. Gilt Net Edge 1.25	25c
8 yds. Black Net, Bulgarian Emb. 1.25	65c
5 yds. Gold Boheme Points 10.50	5.50
5 yds. Filet Band, metal emb. 3.50	1.65
10 yds. Filet and Cluny Band 10.50	4.95
5 yds. White and Gold Emb. Band 6.50	2.95
20 yds. Lyons Shadow Band 85c	45c
9 yds. Black Chantilly Applique 1.25	25c
5 yds. Silver Band 10.50	3.95
27 yds. White Cotton Applique edge 95c	55c
9 yds. Gold Boheme Web 5.50	3.95
17 yds. Steel Trimming 3.25	1.95
6 yds. 45-in. Silver Cloth 3.00	95c
92 yds. Imported Black Braids 1.50	25c
18 yds. White Chantilly Lace Band 2.50	1.25
9 yds. Shadow Net 3.00	1.65
11 yds. Gold Dotted Web 2.50	1.25
16 yds. Silver Web Net 3.00	1.50
7 yds. Beaded Oriental Band 7.50	2.95
8 yds. Silver Emb. Lace Edge 2.00	1.00
7 yds. Gray Trimming 5.50	2.95

IMPORTED MODEL SET, shadow Valenciennes lace in edges, galons and demiflores, in white and ecru. Values in different widths 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 4.00. Prices 75c, 95c, 1.45 and 1.95

230 yds. Silk Mousseline de Soie 75c	38c
22 yds. Gold Spotted Net 2.00	75c
6 yds. Net, Flounce, embroidered in gold rhinestone and beads 35.00	12.50
8 yds. Wide, Flat Venice Band 5.00	2.95
9 yds. Taupe Shadow Lace Flouncing 5.50	2.65
8 yds. Gold and Silver Plaid Ribbons 1.50	25c
10 1/2 yds. Shadow Lace Demi-Flounce 4.50	1.95
12 yds. Shadow Insertion 1.50	75c

ROBES

Many Robes from exclusive importers added

Values	Prices
1 Paris Robe Tunic 200.00	75.00
1 Black Net Tunic 75.00	35.00
1 Black Silk Net Robe 58.00	35.00
3 Black Silk Net Robes 45.00	35.00
5 French Batiste Tunic 38.50	25.00
1 Purple Chiffon Tunic 50.00	25.00
1 Rosaline Duchess Lace Robe 750.00	265.00
1 Imported Tunic Dress 125.00	55.00
1 Misses' Chiffon Tunic 65.00	28.50
1 Silver Net Tunic 95.00	35.00
6 Tunics of Net and Chiffon 25.00 to 40.00	19.50
1 Real Bruges Lace Robe 100.00	35.00
1 Model Tunic Robe 75.00	35.50
1 Net Tunic 65.00	35.50
1 Imp. Chiffon Robe (imperfect) 75.00	10.00
3 Imp. Hand Emb. Batiste Robes 32.50	17.50

Beautiful Wash Fabrics

Values	Prices
1 Dress Pattern White Swiss Mull, embroidered border in black 19.50	6.00
2 Dress Patterns White French Voile, embroidered border in lavender 22.00	5.00
4 Dress Patterns White French Voile allover embroidery, also border. Colors—Pink, mals, light blue 12.50	7.50
3 Dress Patterns White Voile, embroidered border in white 9.75	6.50
2 Dress Patterns White Voile, with white ratine border 10.00	6.50

1200 YDS. RAMIE LINEN 36 inches wide. Colors: pink, light blue, cadet, lavender, tan and natural. Special price for this sale 39c

New Challie Dresses

At Special Prices

Tailored Challie Dress with collar to match and turnover cuffs. Open front style trimmed with silk piping and silk covered buttons. Fine quality all wool Challie in hairline stripes, also pretty figures and small dots. Colors—Cadet, Brown, Navy, Old Rose, Lavender and Black and 9.75 White. A 14.00 dress priced 11.50

The Furs in the Simcox Sale

Combine an attraction in Fur saving far beyond Chandler & Co.'s calculations when they made their great purchase from Mme. Simcox, although they knew that in buying her furs they were securing wonderful furs at wonderfully low prices—indeed her fur business was one of the important departments of her large establishment, but in addition to their purchases of Mme. Simcox's furs they made at the same time

An Additional Purchase of Nearly \$42,000

Worth of Other Fine Furs at 50% Discount

Bringing Chandler & Co.'s fur purchases since January 1st up to the enormous sum of \$100,000 in value.

Never before have Chandler & Co. been able to offer as choice a lot in so large a quantity as at the present time. Think of a

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1913

Preparing Through Trains an Undertaking of Magnitude

Hustle and Bustle at Yards in All Big Cities Having Passenger Terminals Where Rolling Stock Is Overhauled, Dining and Sleeping Cars Made Ready

BOSTON SITUATION IS A TYPICAL ONE

HOOD RIVER HIGHWAY PROJECT FURTHERED BY COUNTY'S EFFORTS

PORTLAND, Ore.—The county court of Multnomah county intends to expend \$75,000 on the projected Portland-Hood River road during the year, says the Oregonian. Whatever balance is necessary to complete Multnomah's part of the highway will be appropriated for 1914.

Hood River already has begun construction of its part of the road. With the assistance of S. Benton of Portland, who donated \$10,000 to Hood River county for the road, the work is progressing at a pleasing rate.

Numerous construction problems confronting County Road Superintendent Chapman and County Surveyor Holbrook have been worked out. Mr. Chapman and Mr. Holbrook estimate that the work can be done for less than \$125,000, providing a generous force is placed on the work. One tunnel, 110 feet in length, near Onenta, costing approximately \$6000, is the most expensive part of the work. Just a mile east there is a mile which is estimated to cost \$20,000 to build. In both places it is planned to establish camps. The new road will provide an outlet to eastern Oregon and also one of great scenic beauty.

At Shell Rock point it may be necessary to blow off the entire side of an overhanging cliff. In any event the base of the cliff will have to be carved out in a semicircle. This particular cliff rises to a height of between 400 and 500 feet.

The O. W. R. & N. company, it is stated, has under consideration the double-tracking of the entire line between Portland and The Dalles.

TRAVELERS are apt to enjoy and frequently comment upon the "comforts of home" that the up-to-date railroad management puts before its patrons. But how many stop to consider what must have been the amount of work before these dining and sleeping facilities, for instance, were made ready?

All large cities with passenger terminals must have yards for the storing of coaches. These yards are busy places. It is here that the rolling stock and complement are examined after a run and everything made ready for the next journey. The dining cars and the sleepers are overhauled and stocked up. The Boston & Albany railroad's yard at Huntington avenue and Boylston street

Trying Out of the Air Brakes Under Conditions Like Those Met on Road



AIR PRESSURE TEST

MUNICIPAL POWER PLANT BEGINS PROFIT EARNING IN TWO MONTHS' OPERATION

TACOMA, Wash.—Nearly one half what the city paid is being saved daily through the manufacture of power at the city's new hydroelectric power plant at La Grande on the Nisqually river, says the Tribune. In the final finding it will be found that the rates to consumers in Tacoma can be lowered fully one third and still leave a surplus fund for investment and extraordinary expenditures in maintenance and operation, according to figures in the office of Chief Clerk S. Clifford Davis of the city light and water department.

The records in his office show that 1,912,000 kilowatts of electricity were manufactured by the Nisqually plant in November and that it cost just \$1340.15 to operate the plant. At the average price of five and one quarter cents, a kilowatt hour it would have returned a revenue of \$9936.73. If purchased from Stone & Webster corporation at the rate of 1 1/4 cents a kilowatt it would have cost the city \$2388.73 and brought in the same amount. This shows that \$1048.58 was saved in the purchase of power or nearly 50 per cent.

Complete figures for one month's operation will not be attainable until Feb. 25, when the report for the month of December, showing the cost of manufacturing and maintaining both the city and Nisqually departments, amount of power sold and amount received, will be forthcoming. The above figures, it was declared, however, are a good indication of what they will be, and assure the consumer that within a comparatively short time he will have an opportunity to demand and receive a reduction in rates and at the same time put by a little money every month in the city treasury to hasten the retirement of bonds beyond the mandatory automatic prescribed method of the bond issue. This out of the way, the consumer will be able to further reduce his light bills, that he may, if he desires, burn every light in the house 24 hours a day and not pay more than the present minimum rate.

The new plant, after practically two months' operation, one month of which it carried the entire lighting and power load of the city of Tacoma, has run smoothly and without a mishap. From the headworks nearly three miles above the power plant, the water has been diverted by the huge dam into the settling channel and thence into the tunnel, to flow under the mountain 10,000 feet, through the 10-foot steel pipe suspended 275 feet above the river at the bottom of the canyon, and into the reservoir. The high water has not yet diminished greatly, due to the frequent warm days; but should January prove a record-breaking cold spell the waters will drop incredibly fast. There has been no stop or hitch in the generating machinery.

Practically all of the work at the power plant has been completed. There is left but a few odd jobs that can be done any time at small cost and without

BARLEY SHIPMENTS GROW AS EUROPEAN DEMAND INCREASES

PORTLAND, Ore.—Continental Europe has drawn on the Northwest for barley to such an extent that the port record for shipments of that cereal already has been exceeded by 138,067 bushels, with the cereal record but half gone and other cargoes arranged for, so that there will be a new and much higher mark for barley exports to aim at in future.

Up to the present the best showing in barley was in the 1907-08 season, when 1,001,078 bushels were exported. With the clearance and departure recently of the British steamer Belgrano, 153,333 bushels were added to the column for the 1912-13 season, advancing the total to 1,139,145 bushels.

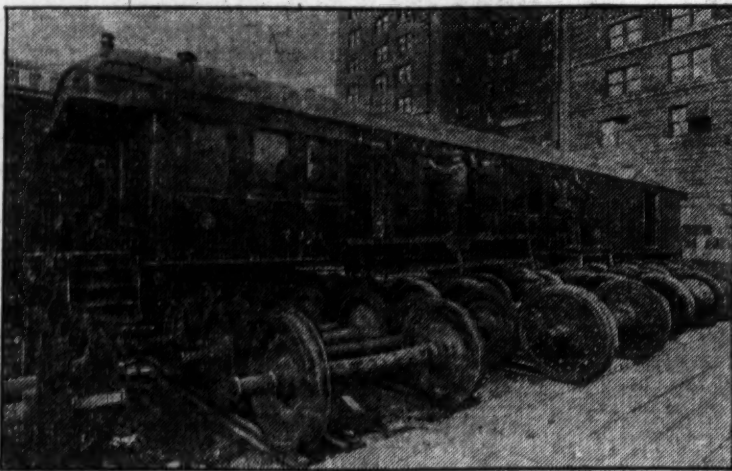
Activity in barley is accounted for by the strong condition of the European market, due to the crop of that continent being short. During the 1906-07, 1910-11 and 1911-12 seasons no barley was exported and the explanation was that the eastern crop's decrease boosted prices too high for export, while there was no material shortage in the European yield.

As the offshore fall has grown so has the demand from California been felt, though it is said the diversion of barley has been due to speculative solicitation rather than because California needs the grain.

KENTUCKY GETS TWO BANKS

WASHINGTON—Bowling Green, Ky., is to have a new national bank. It will be called the Warren National Bank and it will have \$100,000 capital. Corbin, Ky., also will have a new national bank with \$25,000 capital to be called the Citizens National Bank of Corbin.

QUICK PREPARATIONS FOR A TRIP



Car cleaners at work on both sides of coach at one time in order to hasten completion of their task

is typical of what may be found at similar places in other large cities.

As must be the case in all closely built-up communities, this Boston railroad yard is located some distance from the passenger terminal, the South station. It requires a vast amount of figuring and planning to permit the empty trains to get to and from the yard. The regular traffic on the line cannot be tampered with. The "empties" must find a way of occupying the tracks only when the scheduled trains are momentarily leaving the road clear. There is no phase of urban railroad work that calls for more attention than this bringing of ready-to-depart trains from the yard to the station or taking them to the yard after passengers have stepped off following a run.

Making Up a Train

There are a hundred and one things to be done when a train made up of parlor and dining cars comes to the yard for a momentary stay. Scores of men and women are waiting to give the coaches a thorough cleaning within and without. Automatic apparatus is put to work getting rid of every speck of dust. Scrubbing pails show their usefulness. Half a dozen men range themselves along a car, on movable platforms, and in this way get a chance to tackle the outside of the coaches near the roof. The yardmaster, the master mechanic, the chief of the commissary department and the Pullman car people look after their individual interests, while the whole moves along with the precision of a railroad clock. Every minute counts, and use is made of every minute.

Considering that when the yard is filled more than 800 coaches must be attended to, it will be realized how systematic must be the work. The tracks, in their criss-cross position, constitute a puzzle to those who for the first time get an insight into this phase of railroading. It seems hardly possible that with the little space available for shifting this way or that the cars can be moved about in due order. When to this comes considerable repairing, putting in new trucks, replacing a wheel, and the constant inspection of cars from top to bottom, there is reason to believe that much ingenuity must be displayed by those in charge in order to get it all done.

Perfect Trim Necessary

To assure smooth running, railroad cars must be kept in perfect mechanical trim. The tests to which the rolling stock is subjected in the storage yard are thorough-going. The airbrake testing apparatus has a function exactly like what is done by the engine when a sudden stop is required. Pressure is brought from the engine room, and every impression on the register is noted carefully. If there is the slightest hesitation in the work of the airbrake, new appliances are installed.

When it becomes necessary to place a new truck under a car, the latter is run under a scaffold, where compressed-air

machinery lifts the heavy body into the air. If anything more difficult is the matter with a coach, it is removed to the company's repair shops in another part of the city.

While the inspection, the cleaning processes and the general overhauling are in

MEN IN CHARGE OF FOOD SUPPLY



Butcher and other employees of the commissary department at the Boston & Albany railroad yard

teresting features, yet it is the commissary department and the sleeping equipment by the Pullman company that claim the major share of attention on the part of an outsider. You have often, no doubt, entered a dining car, seated yourself at a table, the appointments of which were equal to those at the most exclusive hotel, had a dinner that you pronounced perfection and come to the conclusion that the cook who did his task so well and those who made possible the service were artists in their line. A stray thought may have been given to the difficulty of preparing a meal so satisfactory in such limited quarters. You charged it all up to system and in that respect the guess is correct.

How much greater is the surprise, however, when the information is gained on a visit to the outfitting quarters off Huntington avenue that not only is it easy for the dining department to serve as complete a meal as any first-class hotel can do it, but that there are enough provisions taken aboard the car when it leaves Boston to serve four meals while en route.

Stocking Up Dinners

"The fact is," said J. F. Marcy, who is in charge of the Boston & Albany commissary department, "that when the diner on the Twentieth Century Limited leaves Boston it is stocked up with provisions not only for the day but enough to do for several meals to be served the

next day when the train returns to this city.

"The food is all prepared on the train. The heavy meats are cut in advance so as to facilitate further cutting. Our head butcher is an expert at his trade. His corps of assistants are all experienced. We require that every diner when it leaves here shall be stocked up completely with provisions, linen, tableware, cooking utensils, etc. Here is the requisition blank on the store room. Supplies wanted, car number, date, superintendent in charge, everything is noted down. Not a pinch of salt leaves this place without it is placed on record as a result of requisition made by the dining car superintendent."

Here Mr. Marcy produced a large sheet of paper on which were printed hundreds of items such as enter into the requirements of a hotel of the first order. To accommodate the many good things to eat there is a large refrigerator installed on the car.

"The matter of table linen is one that keeps us busy," continued the dining car specialist. "If there is so much as a flaw in any of the table cloths or napkins, off they come. The wear and tear occasioned by the laundry is something phenomenal. That is because the linen is continually changed, and a tablecloth is hardly in place before it renews acquaintance with the washing machine."

Many Men and Women Clean Coaches, Attend to Repairing and Testing or Provide Food and Other Necessities for Comfort and Convenience of Traveler

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT IMPORTANT

adjoining buildings are interesting features in themselves. In one of the rooms there is found every article that enters into the construction of a car except the building of the body. Wheels, spokes, screws, shovels, hammers, lanterns, glass, paint, a thousand articles, are stored ready for use at a moment's notice. The various grades of oil used for illuminating or cleansing purposes are in large tanks. In another room the cleaning force stores its equipment. The engine room where steam pressure is constant for the purpose of the airbrake tests is of considerable interest.

Moving the Cars

In showing the Monitor representative over the ground John B. Hammill, division superintendent of the Boston & Albany railroad, explained how every move of a car was directed from the switchtower to the upper end of the yard. First, each car must be given a certificate of readiness by E. S. Jones, foreman of the equipment department, without whose sanction not a wheel can move. Then the yardmaster, whose word is final, sets the machinery in motion, and to him is given general supervision of the place.

The time may come when all railroad equipment not in service will find storage quarters under ground, as has been proposed by experts who look into the future. The crowded city finds it difficult enough to allow even the present great space for terminal facilities that is now essential. In the meantime, fitting out the trains must continue for a while as at present, and that so much is accomplished is due entirely to systematic effort.

LEGISLATURE TO OPEN SOON

EDMONTON, Alta.—At the meeting of the provincial cabinet Feb. 11 was fixed as the date for the opening of the Legislature.

CEMENT OUTPUT OF 81,941,998 BARRELS RETAINS CURVE ON UPWARD SWING, SAYS SURVEY

WASHINGTON—According to returns received by the United States geological survey up to Jan. 15, 1913, it is estimated that the total quantity of Portland cement manufactured in the United States in 1912 was approximately 81,941,998 barrels. It is believed that this estimate is within 1.5 per cent of the exact figure. This quantity represents an increase of 3,413,361 barrels over 1911. The shipments of Portland cement during 1912 are estimated at 84,750,291 barrels, compared with 75,547,829 barrels in 1911. The production in 1912 was thus held in check sufficiently to permit a material reduction in the stocks of cement at the mills at the close of 1911, which amounted to nearly 12,000,000 barrels.

The continued increase in the production of Portland cement is significant in view of the fluctuations in the output of other leading mineral products such as coal, iron, and copper. The curve of production of Portland cement, although not now rising at so rapid a rate as during 1909 and 1910, is still pointing upward and has yet to take its first downward drop.

Practically all mills report having to contend with adverse business conditions during the first six months of the year. Prices were lower than the average for 1911 during this period, and some plants reported the lowest prices for which they had ever sold cement. After the middle of the year conditions improved materially and generally during the last four months of 1912 the demand for Portland cement was sufficient to keep most mills running at full capacity. In the Lehigh district production was curtailed slightly in order to diminish accumulated stocks. Production and shipments in New York show the greatest proportionate increase of all districts. In the southeastern states the increase in production and shipments was gratifyingly large, as it was also in the vicinity of Chicago and in Iowa and Missouri. Certain plants in Kansas by failure of the supply of natural gas, were obliged to shut down temporarily while installing coal-burning devices. This feature contributed to the decrease in production in the great plains states. In the Pacific coast states and in certain of the Rocky mountain states production did not keep pace with that of 1911, owing to the lack of demand for cement for large public works.

The average price, for the whole country, of Portland cement per barrel in bulk at the mills will probably show a slight decrease when complete returns are received, although at the close of the year prices were much better than they had been during the last two years.

C. P. R. REVENUE GAINS \$1,521,451

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A letter from W. A. Macdonald, K. C., who is representing the Province of British Columbia before the railway commission at Ottawa, contains the information that the inquiry into the western freight and passenger rate question is proceeding slowly.

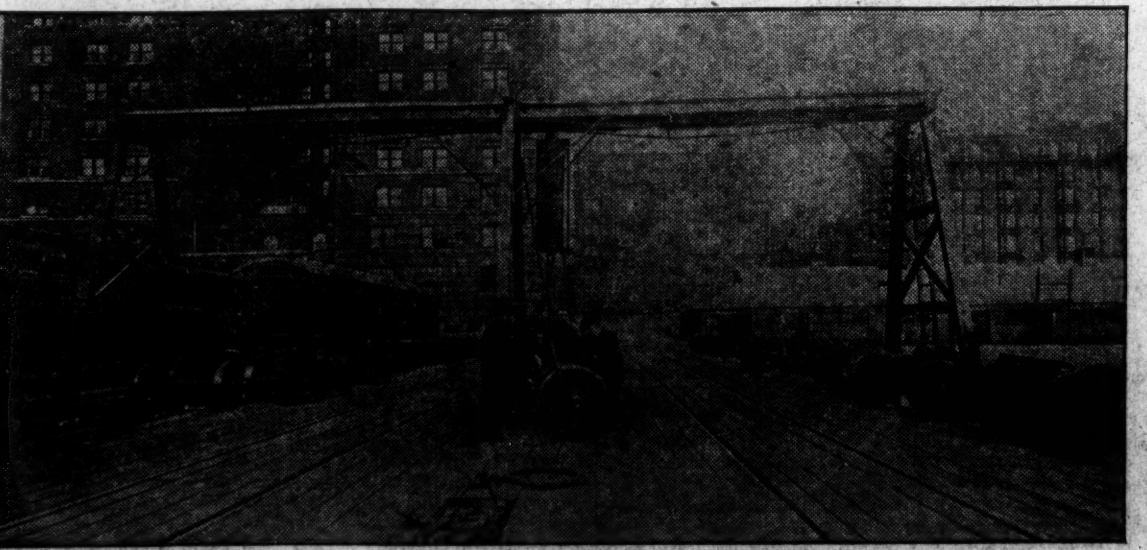
Just to show that trade is not languishing in British Columbia, Mr. Macdonald enclosed a copy of a return made by the Canadian Pacific Railway of the receipts of the British Columbia division of the road for 1911 and 1912. This showed a large increase. The return of receipts showed:

Passenger train service, 1911, \$3,101,000.77; 1912, \$3,504,166.88; freight service, 1911, \$6,105,282.48; 1912, \$7,133,648.29. Total 1911, \$9,206,283.25; 1912, \$10,727,714.67.

OTTAWA, Ont.—It was learned recently that far from abandoning its big terminal and tunnel scheme for Ottawa, the Canadian Pacific railway's engineers are working on plans which involve considerable change and improvement upon those previously filed.

It will be recalled that the original plan involved closing the canal from the deep cut northward, but in view of the objection of navigation and other interests, this was abandoned and a new arrangement made whereby the canal would be only slightly narrowed.

GETTING THE REPAIR CRANE IN POSITION



Workmen at Boston & Albany yard making ready to place new trucks under car just in from a journey

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

The Busyville Bees have deserted the hive
And gone off to play—there are just thirty-five;
That's Buzz who is IT; he is hiding his face
And counting a hundred, at my! such a pace.

So while the bees scamper, to count them we'll stop,
Thirty-seven, including Sir Polka and Hop;
Hop hops with such energy far up the hill
The bee who is IT must be hunting him still.

That's Biff with his head in the lily bell white,
He thinks he is hid, 'cause his head's out of sight;
Lest Buzz, though, should catch him by seeing his legs,
The loan of Biff's shiny new boots Biffy begs.

On the columbine May will be caught, I'm afraid;
Although her red gown is the very same shade,
Her head can be seen 'mid the group of wee doves
That name it the "dove flower"—which every one loves.

Down deep to the tulip heart Sammy is diving,
While three for the crocus cup seem to be striving;
Theophilus, Sally and Busy—all three
Say, "One should get out of here—only not me!"

Alida Jane Mary thinks best to hide near,
For Buzz will go looking far off, that is clear;
That her frock is a leaf he is certain to think,
'Tis a sweet apple green with a border of pink.

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There are bees on the tree trunk and bees in the branches,
But Sim for the clover his monoplane launches;
He himself is a monoplane, wings and his tail
Look just like an aeroplane taking a sail.

And funny Sir Polka Dot thinks that once more
His big um-ber-ella is going to score;
He spreads it wide open and crouches behind it—
If a thing is well covered, then how can you find it?

It's Jack who is hiding alone in a crocus,
And Susie's position to mirth should provoke us;
Neath the lily o' the valley leaf, see her two hands
Point opposite ways, as next Polly she stands.

Now which of the bees is the last of them all
Whom Buzz will discover—or p'raps not at all?
The bee who is showing his two wee antennae—
The child who will find him deserves a new penny.

Find a blossom that is not a flower (does that daunt you?)
But a clock that will tell you if mother should want you;
The fuzzy white dandelion gone all to seed!
A downy soft couch Otto finds it indeed.

Ninety-six, ninety-seven—I'm sure that Buzz wondered
Where the bees had all gone, when he got to one hundred;
So here let me close by just hinting my one dread,
That Buzz in his hurry forgot to say "Hun-dred."

CLEAN COLLAR GOT HER A PLACE

A GOOD name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and a clean collar than many business college certificates of merit in circles where the stenographer's influence makes itself felt.

I heard a private secretary express the above sentiments, and she meant what she said, writes Rose McRae in the New York Press.

"I do not undervalue business college opportunities," she continued. "The fact that I never had any made me feel when I started out that I didn't have a fair show with other girls who had had such advantages."

"My typewriting I was confident about. I had acquired it at home on a machine I rented three months for \$5. My shorthand was a self-devised system that I evolved when I found it impossible to learn any other way."

"I knew I could transcribe my pot-hooks. For weeks before I ventured to think myself competent to hold a real position I had attended public lectures, taking them down, and I must have collected several volumes of notes all of which I promptly and easily transcribed on my machine."

"Except for family letters I had never taken dictation. By this time I had exchanged my 'Stenography' at an old book store for a business letter writer's guide or something that sounded like that. Whatever the title was, it helped me to familiarize myself with the forms of business communications."

"Finally I answered an advertisement for a stenographer. The 'ad' said she must be 'neat and rapid.' I know now that it was a foregone conclusion that a neat and rapid stenographer would have had experience."

"When I reached the office where applicants were directed to call, I found 10 girls ahead of me. It was raining. I shall never forget that assemblage; There was one girl in a velvet dress, another wore a willow plume, a third impressed herself on my memory by the way her white veil had glued itself to her face. One girl chewed gum. I made mental notes of shoes. There wasn't a sensible

looking foot in the crowd; not even a nice looking one.

"I had dressed myself most carefully, taking a business letter as my model of neatness and simplicity. And still we all waited and nothing happened. Occasionally a trig looking woman from an inner office passed a doorway leading into a hall to send some office boy off on an errand. Finally a gentleman arrived. The girl chewing gum whispered as he passed on through that this was the boss."

"In a few minutes the trig looking woman came into the room. She looked over the crowd, and finally her eyes rested on me. She asked my name and what experience I had had. I said that I had had no experience. Nevertheless, she asked me to come with her into an inner office. Five minutes later she went back and sent the other girls away."

"I had been given the position. It was many weeks before I dared to ask her why she gave it to me, who, alone of all the applicants, had had no experience."

"Because," she returned, 'you were the only one in the crowd who had on a clean collar.'"

GOOD DRY CANDY

The new white candy-divinity—is likely to take the precedence of fudge, as if well made, it is very fine, says the Commoner. It calls for two cups of sugar, half a cup of water, one half cup of syrup, one egg-white and one half teaspoonful of salt. Put all the ingredients except the egg-white into a vessel and cook until it forms a soft ball in the water; have the white of the egg beaten stiff on the platter, and pour the candy slowly into it, beating all the time. When well beaten up, add, if liked, a cupful of chopped nut meats. When it begins to harden, spread it out on a sheet of clean brown wrapping paper cut into squares and let cool. These dry candies do not become sticky like taffy or molasses candies.

WHY?

WHY do bellows have a round hole?

We can scarcely have helped noticing, says the Children's Magazine, that a pair of bellows always has a small round hole on one side, and if we look closely or put our finger into the hole we shall find there is a little flap inside that moves up and down against the hole. The opening is to allow the air to enter the bellows. When we take the handles and pull them apart, thus opening the bellows, air rushes in through the opening, the flap inside being pushed aside by the air as it enters. But as soon as the bellows are full and we begin closing the handles, the air is forced against all the inside walls of the bellows and the flap is pushed down upon the hole, closing it and preventing the air escaping that way. It thus has no other outlet but the nozzle. If the flap inside the bellows is damaged, the bellows are of very little use.

CORRECT ENGLISH

"(1) Please tell me when to use 'was' and 'were,' 'ought' and 'should,' and cite examples. (2) In conversation, do you speak 'to' or 'with' a person?" In reply to these queries the Literary Digest says:

(1) Use "was" when "I," "he," "she," or "it" could stand as the subject, except in a clause which makes an assumption contrary to fact. In such a clause, and further in every passage where "you," "we," "they" could stand as the subject, use "were." "If, he, she, it was there;" "If I were there" (but I am not); "You were there;" "If you were there" (whether you were or were not); "If I was there" (conceding that I was). "Ought" is stronger than "should." Which you should use, or ought to use, depends upon your own feeling. (2) "Speak" means "to communicate with another orally." "To converse with another." In this sense it may be followed by the preposition "with." But in the sense of "to address another" it should be followed by "to."

TELLING TIME BY STAR CLOCK

NEARLY every one knows that the stars rise in the east, circle across the sky, and set in the west, much as the sun does. They are actually moving in circles round the pole of the sky as a center. It is clear from this that, if they could be watched like the hands of a clock, we could measure time by them. As a matter of fact, says Prof. Forest Ray Moulton, in an interesting treatise of which Popular Science Siftings has made an abstract, our time is actually measured by them.

At the big observatories observations of the stars are made every clear night, in order to correct the clocks, which, at the best, are imperfect. This time constitutes what is known as a standard time.

Suppose one stands facing the north and looks at the north star, which is almost exactly at the pole of the sky, as the center of the face of a clock. The stars will be observed to go round the pole from right to left; that is, in the opposite direction to that in which the hands of the clock move. When the big dipper, which is always above the horizon, as seen from the latitude of Greenwich, is found, it will be noticed that two of the stars in it are in a line with the pole star. They may be regarded as the hour hand of a clock which measures time.

The difficulty in finding the time of night by the stars arises from the fact that they go round in the opposite direction to that of the hands of a clock, and make but one circuit in 24 hours. Their position at midnight also varies with the time of year. Taking all these things into account, the rule for finding the time of night is as follows:

Regard the stars of the big dipper which are in a line with the pole as the hour-hand of a clock, and read off from their position the time it would be if these moving stars were an ordinary clock. Then add this result to the number of months counted from Jan. 1, and multiply the sum by two. Subtract the product from 15, or from 39 if it is greater than 14, and the result is the time of night. If the number obtained

is less than 12, the time is before midnight. If it is greater than 12, the time is after midnight, and 12 must be subtracted from it in order to get the hour by the clock.

As an example, suppose on July 15 that the stars of the big dipper, which are in a line with the north star, were straight under it. Considering this as a clock, the time would be 6. Adding this to the number of months from Jan. 1 to July 15, 6½ months, he would have 12½. Twice this sum is 25. Being greater than 24, it is subtracted from 39, leaving 14. Since this is greater than 12, it is two hours after midnight, or 2 o'clock in the morning.

PICTURES WITH NO CAMERA

Many children enjoy taking pictures with a camera, but few young people know that very pretty pictures may be printed without any camera at all. All you need to make these pictures is a roll of blue print-paper and a piece of window glass. You can get the paper at a photographer's or architect's. Be careful not to let the light touch the paper before you are ready to use it.

The next thing to do is to select dainty flowers or grasses or ferns.

Arrange your pretty growths quickly on a piece of the blue paper, then cover with the glass and leave them on the bright sunlight. Now you may rest for 10 minutes while the sun does your work for you. A window sill is a good place for making these prints.

When the clock tells you that 10 minutes have passed lift the glass and remove the flowers. You will see a pretty white impression of them on the blue paper. To make this impression lasting dip the paper in water for a few minutes, then take it out and pin it on a board to dry.

You can make many pretty impressions in this way and you will soon learn to make picture groupings that are really beautiful.—Churchman.

SLEEPS LITTLE

It is doubted whether, in the wild state, elephants ever lie down. Gordon Cummings thought he had found evidence, in marks upon the ground, that the adult bulls did stretch themselves out at full length for a few hours' rest at about midnight; but he contended that the young and the cows always remained on their feet.

Another authority, Selous, has expressed doubt whether even the old bulls lie down. He tells of one herd that was known to have kept moving and feeding throughout the 24 hours. "Except when rolling in mud and water," he says, "it is likely that an African elephant never lies down during its whole life."

However this may be, the most competent authorities seem to agree that this animal sleeps less and more lightly than any other. J. L. Kipling, the father of the writer, has estimated the period of slumber taken standing up to average about four hours in the 24.—Harpers Weekly.

SCOUTS GOING TO WASHINGTON

Several thousand Boy Scouts of America will attend the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President to serve as messengers. The aim is to take to Washington boy scouts who have won special distinction in scout-craft. Boys who have won honor medals, who have attained distinction in winning merit badges, and have proved themselves thorough scouts will probably go to Washington.

They will journey from Boston, New York, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and perhaps Chicago. Arrangements for boy scouts to travel in special cars or special trains will be made by representatives of the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America if necessary so that the boys can get reduced fares and special accommodations.

Special provisions for their comfort and entertainment when they arrive at the national capital are being made by Edgar S. Martin, scout commissioner of Washington.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

BIRD CATCHER

ABOUT six to 12 players are required in the game of bird catcher. The children sit or stand in a circle, with a "catcher" in the middle. Each child is given the name of some bird. The leader tells a story, or reads it, which occasionally brings in the name of a bird. At the mention of a bird the player assigned its name quickly raises his hands and brings them down again. When the owl is mentioned (no one is given this name) all place hands behind the back and hold them there until another bird is mentioned. The catcher tries to seize a hand whenever it is moved. A player whose hand is caught or who does not put up his hands when his particular name is read, or who

does the wrong thing, must change places with the catcher.—New England Homestead.

BOUNCE ABOUT

Two players with marbles play this game. The larger the marbles the better. One boy throws his marble down. If his companion can hit it with his own, he wins 10 marks, and has the right to try again, aiming from the spot at which his marble stops. He may keep on till he misses, when the other player takes a turn. A certain number should be fixed upon—say, 100—and the player whose marks reach this first will be the winner. Sometimes this game is played with smooth pebbles.—Children's Encyclopedia.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

BOYS TAUGHT TO MAKE FURNITURE OUT OF BOXES

THE desk," remarked Miss Louise Brigham, "is largely Tom's. And this," pointing to another piece of furniture, "is Jack's. And that work that looks built-in was almost all done by Joe and Philip. And—well, everything in the apartment is some one's."

Miss Brigham has been giving a series of afternoon receptions in these past weeks at her home at 546 East Eighty-ninth street, New York, says the Times. And she has confessed quite frankly that her little "at home" was not only for conversation but for sight-seeing. Miss Brigham has been "showing off" her apartment and its furnishings, proudly exhibiting not her own work but her boys'. For, with two exceptions, every piece of furniture in her five-room flat has been made by the boys, who are pupils and "apprentices" in the Home Thrift Association's "shop."

What is more, it has all been made from boxes. And Miss Brigham's afternoon receptions have been in reality a series of exhibitions of the Home Thrift Association's first year's work.

It is just a little more than a year since Miss Brigham, who had long been making box-furniture herself, organized the Home Thrift Association, opened a "laboratory" in the Carl Schurz park and rented her own apartment on the other side of East End avenue. Whereupon the boys who were already flocking to the old house to "learn how to make things" called upon Miss Brigham in a body and made a prearranged request. "Let us," begged the boys, "make the furniture. Let us make every single bit."

The request was granted. Miss Brigham's furniture has been made, during the past year, by her boys. Everything in the living room, from desk to handy box; everything in the two little bedrooms, the dining room table, chairs, candelabra, sideboard, all the kitchen cupboards, benches, tables, and chairs—the boys made them all.

When Miss Brigham came home from Europe about three years ago and began to make box furniture, she had no intention whatever of opening any sort of a school for boys, nor did she once plan to form an association. The shop with its apprentices—like many other good things in this world "just grew."

"I spent the biggest part of five years in Europe, studying various kinds of handicraft with the peasants and the artists of 19 different countries; and when I came home and talked and wrote about box furniture and other home crafts, people said how very interesting it all was, and how unfortunate that those things couldn't be done in America," Miss Brigham said. "Of course, I made up my mind to show people that 'those things' could be done in America, and I set to work myself, three years ago, with my boxwork and other things."

"The boys' workshop came in the natural way that good things do. We started in last winter. And now there are 600 boys in the 'shop.' They don't have to 'enroll'; they come when they feel like it. The house is open in the afternoon after school and in the evening. And they've made all my furniture."

"This is the way the 'laboratory' is managed. I am the director, and I have an assistant. The boys are allowed to come in during the afternoon after school hours and in the evening whenever they please. And we give each boy a set of the seven simple tools and show him the

beginnings of his work. Then he does the rest. They don't need elaborate tools any more than they need expensive wood to work with; and they don't need intricate instruction."

"Each boy, or group of boys, makes one thing completely. It is great fun when they come here to see me. They know who made every bit of furniture. So do I. They feel, which is just what I want them to feel, that my house is a part of the community and the community life."

All the children's handiwork has not found its way to Miss Brigham's little flat. By far the greater part of their specimens of carpentry they have used to furnish their own apartments. From doll houses and boats to desks and chairs, the boys have carried home furniture and toys for themselves and their families.

"I don't see any reason why we shouldn't train our boys to be good craftsmen here in America," Miss Brigham said. "Personally I believe that the ability to make with one's own hands, the things that go into the home does a great deal toward keeping the home together. That is one of the reasons why we call our organization the Home Thrift Association. It aims not only at thrift, but at the conservation of the home."

BOY'S JOURNEY

Over 60 years ago, before the country was crossed by the gigantic network of railroads, when stage coaches, canals and steamboats were the main facilities for transportation, Grover Cleveland, then a boy of 14, took a journey of 150 miles by packet boat on the Erie canal, to visit his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, at Buffalo, N. Y.

That journey of 150 miles was a big undertaking for a lad of his years, says the New York World. His home was at that time in Fayetteville, a hamlet on the Erie canal, eight miles east of Syracuse, where his father, the Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, was pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

To the uninformed child the Erie canal was a mysterious highway leading out through the unknown, and was in fact a source of great curiosity to the youth living along its banks.

BLANKET TREE

When an Ecuador Indian wants a blanket, he hunts up a demijagua tree and cuts from it a five or six foot section of the peculiarly soft, thick bark. This is dampened and beaten until the flexibility of the sheet is much increased. The rough, gray exterior is next peeled off, and the sheet dried in the sun. The result is a blanket, soft, light and fairly warm, of an attractive cream color. It may be rolled into a compact bundle without damage, and with ordinary usage will last for several years.—Harpers Weekly.

"Do you know what the dollar sign is, Teddy?"
"Yes. It's an S with a railroad running over it."—Harpers Young People.

CHILDREN OF PEOPLE PROMINENT AT CAPITAL OF UNITED STATES



(Photo by Clineinst, Washington D. C.)

Monique and Paul, children of M. Lefebvre de la Boulaye, secretary of the French embassy



THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests



NEW CHINESE STAMPS

TWO sets of stamps have been issued in China to commemorate the revolution and the establishment of the republic. The Republic set bears a portrait of Yuan Shi Kai, the President, and the revolution set has a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The stamps have been produced by the Chinese bureau of engraving and printing.

A competitive stamp exhibition, will be held in New York city from Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, 1913. This will be the first international exhibition of stamps ever held in the United States. At its inception the exhibition was under the auspices of the Collectors Club and the New York Stamp Society; subsequently it was found desirable, in order to meet certain requirements of the laws, to place the exhibition under the control of an incorporated association. This association is composed of the leading members of the Collectors Club and the New York Stamp Society and of prominent philatelists throughout the country and abroad.

The executive committee has received assurance of approval and cordial support from many leading philatelists and philatelic societies throughout the world. Philatelists everywhere are invited to participate and send their collections for display. Exhibits will be welcomed from all classes of collectors, whether amateurs or dealers, and will be judged according to their merits. The committee members desire the cooperation of all who are interested in stamp collecting and are especially hopeful that many of the numerous fine collections belonging to philatelists outside the United States will be sent to the exhibition.

The exhibition will be held in the Engineering Societies' building, Nos. 25 to 33 West Thirty-ninth street, New York. This splendid structure, the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Engineering Societies of America, is located in the heart of the metropolis, near the hotel, theater, and shopping districts and convenient to many lines of public transit. The rooms at the disposal of the exhibition committee afford ample space for the display of exhibits under favorable lighting both by day and night. All stamps will be shown in sealed or locked cases. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to pass exhibits from abroad through the custom house, unopened, or at any rate, with as little handling as possible and for the examination to be made in the presence of a member of the executive committee. Postage stamps are not subject to customs duty in the United States.

Intending exhibitors are especially requested to send full particulars of their exhibits as early as possible, to Secretary John A. Klemann, 179 Broadway, New York. In addition to the display of stamps it is expected to show some of the mechanical features of their manufacture. Copies of the handsome exhibition stamp, donated to the association by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, will be sent free on receipt of return postage.



(Reproduced by courtesy of Daily News and Leader)
New Chinese Stamps

12,000 STAMPS PER MINUTE

Millions of dollars will be saved the government by the use of a newly devised stamp-printing machine. The apparatus is scheduled to turn out a mile of postage stamps every five minutes. It was designed by Benjamin B. Stickney. There will be a saving of 57 per cent in the production cost of stamps.

This new machine, which prints, gums, dries, perforates, and either cuts into sheets or winds into coils 12,000 stamps in one minute will save the government several million dollars in the cost of stamps alone in the course of a few years. The bureau of engraving and printing now turns out 40,000,000 stamps daily, but with the use of the new machine and because of the increased demand it will be able to manufacture many more millions a day.

Previously it has been necessary to wet stamp paper to get an impression from the engraved ink-covered plate, but Mr. Stickney has made it possible to do away with the hand-wetting process and to substitute dry printing. Mr. Stickney's invention will revolutionize plate printing, which heretofore has involved much manual labor and time. Now stamps can be printed perfectly from a roll of paper at high speed.

SPECIALIZING

Broadly speaking, any country, whether its issues are numerous, as with Salvador, or meager, as in the case of the Ionian isles, will yield its pleasures to the ardent collector, who will be able, as his experience increases, to master the peculiarities, and so learn what to look for and what to reject, writes R. L. Pemberton in Redfield's. The knowledge thus acquired is a special knowledge, which gives the owner a tangible advantage over other collectors in the particular branch of philately which he has mastered, and often enables him to pick up things which would certainly be overlooked by the ordinary collector. My meaning will be perfectly clear to those collectors who have specialized to any extent, and who had familiarized themselves with the minute differences of shade, perforation or printing which it would be impossible to describe in words. So acute does the perception of the specialist become that he is often able to discriminate as easily between two printings, which are almost identical, as one unversed in the subject would between two different designs.

SPECIMEN MASSES OF COPPER

A MONG the geological and mineralogical collections of the United States national museum is a boulder of solid copper, known as the Ontonagon boulder, which has an interesting history. This large mass of copper has been in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution since 1860, and has recently been moved to the new museum building, where it is now on exhibition in the southeast corner of the east hall on the second floor.

The boulder has the appearance of a dull bronze-colored rock, much chipped and worn. It is three and one-half feet long, three feet wide and one and one-half feet in its thickest part, and, owing to the great density of copper, weighs nearly three tons, a large weight for such a relatively small bulk.

For ages this remarkable mass of copper lay on the west bank of the Ontonagon river in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where it was known for many years by the Chippewa Indians of that region. It was not until 1766, however, that the first white man, Alexander Henry, an English adventurer and trader, visited this remarkable specimen.

During the next 75 years many explorers followed Henry's footsteps until the boulder became well known as a mineralogical curiosity. It was undoubtedly a valuable specimen, worth several thousands of dollars, but its weight prevented any one from making away with it, says a writer for the Newark News.

In 1841, Julius Eldred, a hardware merchant of Detroit, purchased this copper rock from the Chippewa Indians, on whose lands it was located, and two years later, after many difficulties, succeeded in transporting it down the Ontonagon river, through Lake Superior to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Detroit, where it was placed on exhibition for a brief period. Soon after its arrival the government claimed it, and toward the

end of 1843 it was shipped to Washington and deposited in the yard of the quartermaster's bureau of the war department, where it remained until 1860, when it was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution.

Some years later the government repaid Mr. Eldred for his time and energy in securing this boulder, Congress having appropriated the sum of \$5064.90 for his relief.

This specimen represents the first considerable quantity of copper from the Lake Superior region, a district which has since become one of the important copper-producing regions of the world.

The museum specimen, though large and interesting, is not by any means the largest solid piece of copper ever found. Copper masses of immense size are encountered from time to time in the mines of Lake Superior, and the largest recorded was found in 1857 in the Minnesota mine. It measured 45 feet in length, 22 feet at its greatest width, and more than eight feet at its thickest part, and contained over 90 per cent pure copper. The total weight was about 420 tons.

LITTLE PROBLEM

50. A frog is at the foot of a bank four feet high; he climbs up two feet a day and slips back one foot at night. How many days will it take him to climb up?

Answer to Little Problem No. 49—Fourteen trains. All those that leave this week and those that left last week which are still on the way.

AN AMBITION

"I wish I was a cat!" said Willie.
"Why?"
"I'd sit on the fence all day and watch the ball game."—Harpers Young People.

PLEASING FIELD

To possess a good collection of United States postage stamps is to possess a miniature picture gallery. Almost every President or person who has played an important part in the history of the country has at some time been portrayed on the postage stamps. In fact such a collection might be termed a portrait gallery, but for the commemorative issues that have appeared during the last 20 years. Of these issues the "Columbian Issue," is the first, largest and most notable, writes Eliot B. Hunt. Each stamp pictures an important scene in the life of Columbus, from his soliciting aid from Queen Isabella to the end of his career a prisoner and in chains. All these scenes are taken from world famous paintings.

United States postage stamps present a wide, varied and pleasing field for the collectors who specialize and are very popular with them. There are such interesting plate varieties to hunt for together with the beautiful red, green and blue cancellations, besides many other minor varieties all of which are in an entirely different class from the numerous errors in overprints, etc., of the stamps of the South and Central American Republic.

STAMP MARKET

The entire remaining stock of the arms issue of Barbados was burned the day the Georgian set was issued. There are comparatively few of the 6d. and still less of the 8d. of the arms burned. A decided rise in the price of these two stamps may be expected. The 50-cent Straits of 1892 used to be a common item in wholesale consignments. It is now seldom found. It is a good approval sheet seller and is probably sold very extensively in that way.

The 50-cent Mexican while rather high in price should be a good seller for dealers. Copies of this stamp are easily picked up in Mexican exchange lots, and there is always a possibility of finding the rare shade.

The 50-cent black Peru 1709 is becoming scarce in used condition; wholesale prices on this stamp are rare, as also are retail prices.

Some collectors believe that the war in the Balkans will increase the popularity of Montenegro stamps. If such is the case, the 1896 pictorial is scheduled for a rise, writes a contributor to Mekeel's.

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGN

We have a specimen of the new stamps of Siam, with portrait of the young King, says Mekeel's. The design which is entirely new is 19x25 mm., an upright rectangle. Four tablets are enclosed within a double-lined border. At the left is a tablet extending from top to bottom of stamp 5 mm. wide, having fanciful figures and foliage ornaments. At the right a large tablet, 11x15 mm., has a finely-engraved portrait of King Vajiravudh. Below this is a narrow tablet having the name of the country in both Siamese and English. A larger tablet above the portrait has the value, also in two languages, the English being expressed "2-stg" in two lines.

LIGHTS ON CANAL

As the completion of the Panama canal draws near, interest in the construction work merges into a great variety of details which will be necessary to its operation. For the first time, says the Popular Mechanics magazine, in an illustrated article, two great oceans will be connected by an unbroken avenue of brilliant lights, through which the world's commerce will pass, for this canal will be in service every hour during every day in the year. Like stately sentinels standing at attention, a double line of buoys, beacons and lighthouses will enable the pilots to safely follow the zig-zag course from Atlantic to Pacific.

BLOWING FEAT

Suppose you were to place a lighted candle or taper on the table, then a large bottle such as a milk bottle between you and the taper, and then suppose you blew hard against the bottle, what do you think would happen?

If you blow hard enough you can almost convince your audience that you blew right through the bottle, says the New York World. The divided air current flows around the bottle, reunites and extinguishes the flame. Try it yourself and see.

CAN YOU DO IT?

Place an empty match box, end up, on the floor and then take your position at a distance four times the length of one of your own feet from the match box. To the mark, balance yourself on one foot and try to kick the match box over with the other foot without losing your balance or touching the ground.

It looks very easy and of course it can be done, says the New York World. But try it. Then get some of your friends to try it. This is an interesting little trick for indoor winter amusement.

PROGRESSIVE CONTESTS FOR CHILDREN AT A PARTY

A GOOD progressive entertainment for children, which is a species of gymnkhana, has the advantage of lasting for a considerable length of time, according to the number of guests present. A number of small tables must be arranged about the room, and as many tables will be required as half the number of players, since two players sit at each table.

At each table some task has to be done by both players, and the winner at each table moves on to the next, the loser staying until he or she becomes the winner. Each table is numbered, and at the commencement of the game the players draw numbers from a hat or suitable article to determine which table they are to begin at. Only a certain number of minutes is allowed for each test, and there must be some one in charge of the game provided with a bell, which is rung for the test to begin and to finish. At most of the tables the competitors will be able to settle which is the winner, but where the decision is more a matter of opinion it is necessary to have a judge to settle the question, says the New York Press.

The following contests are all exceedingly simple to arrange, and the cost is practically nothing:

Table 1—Tie some cotton to a bent pin so as to make a kind of fishhook, and place a good number of boot buttons on a tray. The two competitors have to pick up as many buttons as possible, making no use of the free hand.

Table 2—Place a selection of about a dozen articles on the table and cover with a cloth. When the bell rings for the trial to start allow the players to look closely at the articles for a moment and then cover them up again. The player who can give the longest and most correct list of the articles seen is the winner.

Table 3—Each person is provided with a pack of cards, with which each must build a castle. The player who succeeds

in making the greatest number of cards stand up wins. Of course, this table must be without a cover, and if rather shiny it adds to the difficulty of building.

Table 4—This table requires small pieces of paper and pencils. The competitors are requested to each draw a ring with their eyes shut. In this case the person who rings the bell will have to judge the merits of the rival pigs.

Table 5—A large tray is necessary for this test. A big pudding basin is filled with water and the players are provided with a teaspoon or even a saltspoon each. They then have to ladle out the water from the basin into a glass with which each is provided also. The one who succeeds in lading out the most water wins.

Table 6—Paper and pencil are again provided at this table and each player is requested to write down as many names of places or great men as possible beginning with a certain letter. The one who writes the most names correctly before the bell rings moves on to the next table.

Table 7—A large number of needles, together with small lengths of cotton, are placed on a tray and the competitors have to thread as many needles as possible in the given time.

Table 8—The players are asked to compose four lines of poetry, having given them the last word of the first and third lines, or if that appears to be too difficult in consideration that the time is so limited, they may be allowed to make their own rhyme. Of course, a judge is necessary in this case.

Eight tables provide amusement for 16 players and two judges to see that everything is going correctly. Should more tables be necessary, such tests as picking up potatoes or apples with an eggspoon, guessing the contents of boxes by their smell, or writing down the names of picture postcards with well-known buildings on them could be added.

The winner will be the contestant who completes the cycle of tables first.

ORIGIN OF THE FALLING STARS

THE children attending Sir James De-

war's lectures in London recently received some valuable information on the subject of falling stars or meteorites. It seems that these falling star stones, or meteorites, were spoken of more than 2500 years ago in Chinese manuscripts, but until the beginning of the last century few people believed that stones fell from the sky, and even when this fact was admitted these phenomena were regarded as prodigies and objects of veneration. The oldest preserved sky stone was hung in the church of Epistheim in Elsass, and is now exhibited in the town hall. It fell on Nov. 16, 1492, in a field near the town, and made a hole more than five feet deep. The noise was heard distinctly at Lucerne and other places.

Once it was held that meteorites came from the moon, but it is now believed that the moon is a sort of super-meteorite, which some time ago was projected from the earth. An experiment showed how this was done. A rod with some viscous liquid at the end of it was rotated gently, and the reflection thrown on the screen. Soon the liquid bulged out on one side, and off flew a small satellite. So is the moon accounted for. These meteorites, the lecturer explained, big or little, possess immense energy, so that one about as big as a walnut is able to make quite a display of fireworks

in the heavens. It is all a question of speed.

A meteorite is able to travel at the rate of something like 36 miles a second, and Sir James called in the help of a sand-blast in which very small particles are traveling before the power of compressed air. In less than two seconds the sand-blast punched a hole through a glass plate. Then an emery wheel was set rotating swiftly in a closed glass vessel, and a piece of steel impinged upon it, sending out a shower of bright sparks. Here the minute particles thrown off were behaving as meteorites. It appears that meteorites cannot easily make their fireworks without oxygen, since the sparks die down with the withdrawal of air.

The tremendous sound that is heard whenever a big meteorite comes to the earth is caused by its displacement of an enormous quantity of air, which produces a roaring sound. It is owing to the flight of meteorites that we have been able to know something about the composition of the atmosphere 50 miles above us. It is supposed that the air at that height is composed wholly of hydrogen and helium with no admixture of oxygen or nitrogen. The meteoric fireworks at such a height are not caused by the burning or oxidation of these projectiles, but by the compression and combustion of the rarified hydrogen.

CAMERA CONTEST



"SPANISH DANCER"

JOHNNY PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle of what Johnny saw on his way to school is as follows:

Grin or danger, organ grinder; I renege fine, fire engine; clearly rot, trolley car; come in, pal, policeman; starch up, pushcart; ivy grew on lead, delivery wagon; leer erratic t'r, letter carrier; I boot a mule, automobile; grab and man, German band.

TODAY is given an illustration of a "Spanish Dancer" only the dancer is really a Maine girl, dressed in garb similar to that worn by her across-sea sister. She holds aloft a tamborine, and presents a striking picture. The photo is from Ruth S. Ridley of Topsam, Me., who receives this week's \$1 award.

Honorable mention: Mary Albeuger, Merion Station, Pa.; Maud Mills, Redlands, Cal.; Clarence Jamison, Masson, P. Q.; Phyllis E. Brown, Lowell, Mass.; Thad Hallinan, Winter Haven, Fla.; Nellie Hall, Fort Wayne, Ind.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photographs received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

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Mr. Weingartner to Conduct Opera; Miss Teyte at Symphony

FELIX WEINGARTNER, the renowned conductor who gave the opera season of 1911-12 memorable distinction, begins a short engagement with the Boston opera company Jan. 31, presenting Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" with a cast that includes the leading dramatic soprano and dramatic tenor of the Metropolitan opera house and Mme. Gay and Mr. Lankow of the Boston company.

Mr. Weingartner will remain in Boston at least a month and will devote his attention chiefly to German and Italian opera. Works that he has been definitely scheduled to conduct are "Tristan," which will make the subscription round and will be given once with Mme. Schumann-Heink in the contralto role; "Don Giovanni," which will be given its Boston production under his direction and will be presented four times; "Otello," which will be sung at least once with Miss Marcel as Desdemona; Bizet's "Djamileh," a one-act piece which will present Miss Marcel to each of the subscription audiences, and "Trovatore," which will be performed a number of times. It is possible that "Faust" will be given with Miss Marcel as Marguerite.

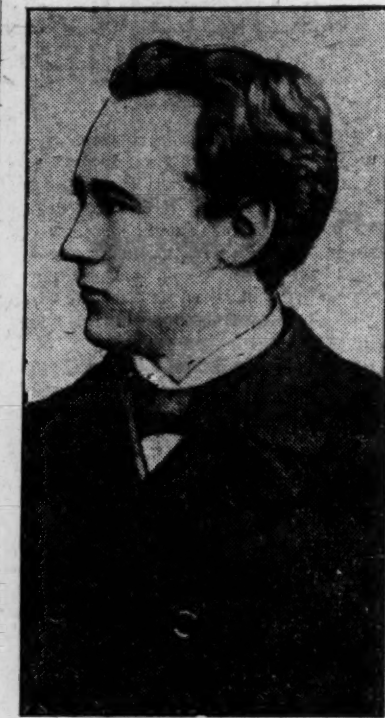
During the Weingartner engagement there may be a special matinee performance of "Hansel and Gretel" with Mme. Schumann-Heink. To fill out the bill when "Djamileh" is given, it is possible that the new opera, "The Blue Forest," will be performed under Mr. Caplet's direction. Three unproduced works are now in rehearsal on the Boston opera house stage: "Don Giovanni," "Djamileh," and "The Blue Forest."

SYMPHONY CONCERT

With Miss Maggie Teyte, soprano, as soloist, and with Otto Urack and Gustave Strube as conductors, the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its thirteenth public rehearsal in Symphony hall Friday afternoon, presenting the following program: Berlioz, overture to the opera "Benvenuto Cellini," op. 23; Debussy, recitative and aria of Lia from "L'Enfant Prodigue"; Strube, two symphonic poems, "Echo and Narcissus" and "Die Lorelei," first performance; Charpentier, air, "Depuis le Jour," from "Louise"; Dvorak, symphony No. 5, in E minor, "From the New World," op. 95.

Miss Teyte held the standard of soprano singing in Symphony concerts on the high level where Miss Gerhardt placed it a few weeks ago. More brilliant and free as a tone-maker than the German singer, she falls a little below

Wagner's "Tristan" to Be Given Under Baton of Renowned Conductor



FELIX WEINGARTNER

the mark of that careful interpreter in clearness of verbal utterance. But as a reader of vocal melody Miss Teyte is an exceptional artist. In pure musical quality, in use of voice as an instrument she stands quite by herself. Though she fills every word of her text with an appropriate meaning, giving inflection to every syllable of the librettist suitable to his idea, she never allows speech articulation to interfere with the flow of tone. She may be said to represent a revival of the art of singing as practiced in the days before the text of an aria had the inherent importance it has now. Perhaps the dramatic text has come to be taken too seriously in modern times as a collection of vowels and consonants. Artists have felt obliged not only to make a translation into singing tone of the thought of the lines but have considered that they must actually force the words into the understanding of the listener. It has not mattered

whether the listener was familiar with the language in which the text was written or not; the words in their character of speech elements have been supposed to have high value.

The soloist of Friday afternoon seems to discard all idea of the mechanical importance of words. She puts mere articulation in a subordinate relation. And when a singing voice once appropriates a text to itself through the medium of the composer's melody and fills it with a hundred grades and shades of emotion, every one of them expressing the play of thought in the character that is speaking, has it not done enough? Why should we demand that it not only supply this emotion, but also put the word along beside it in order to prove to us that it is doing the thing right? So devoted to realism have we become that we insist on being taken to the places where the pictures which hang in our galleries were painted, that we may be sure they are correct and to the life.

Our modern recital interpreters have overdone the importance of words. Miss Teyte's beautiful, free vocal art is a convincing protest against these realists in song. She may yet liberate the musical world from an emphasis that warps enjoyment. She may recall us from a strained esthetic situation. She may help redefine the line that divides the singer's province from the reader's.

Mr. Strube's two new pieces were both applauded by the rehearsal audience, the work narrating the legend of the Lorelei more than the one telling the myth of Echo and Narcissus, probably because the composition on the German theme closed in a lively mood, while the one on the classic theme ended rather in a mood of suspense. Mr. Strube conducted his music in an admirable manner and so did himself ample justice as far as presentation was concerned. As composer, he reappeared in his character of a poet of the lighter moods and of the minor classification. Not a deep observer of his times, he discusses secondary aspects of the life around him. The greater issues of the day do not find statement in his work. If Mr. Strube with his kindness of attitude, his geniality of disposition, were to remark how the nations today are so thoroughly aware of the opportunities of self-denial showing up before them, if he were to note any of the ideas that are blocking themselves out in the thought of the twentieth century, and were to find room for them in his scores, he would have applause as great as has Richard Strauss. There is

CHICAGO OPERA SOPRANO IN BOSTON



(Photo by Mishkin Studio, New York)

Miss Maggie Teyte, interpreter of French pictorial roles, appears as concert singer

fancy and there are many more of the gentler gifts of imagination in the pages of the Boston composer. There is orchestral resource and originality. But where is the encouragement for the world to go on with its larger purpose? Where is the laughter that will make it alter its bungling manners?

Mr. Urack as conductor of the overture, the accompaniments of the arias and of the symphony repeated the success he has made on former occasions when acting for Dr. Mack. While he is not yet a great conductor, Mr. Urack is something far better than a man well

drilled in the repertory routine. His interpretations have communicating quality. His readings represent a purpose thought out and commanded into utterance. There is original intention in his performances and technique for carrying it out. The "New World" symphony was given a most satisfactory presentation. There was an elastic phrasing of the themes, a sympathetic exposition of their melodic content, a welding together of the four moods of the work into a whole effect that proved abundantly Mr. Urack's understanding of the music and his mastery of the players. There was,

moreover, that capacity for giving satisfaction at the time and in the place, which indicated his knowledge of his public and his interest in its aspirations. The works to be played at the fourteenth pair of concerts, Feb. 7 and 8, were not announced in the program book.

MUSIC NOTES

The first appearance of Felix Weingartner this winter as conductor in "Tristan," the first appearance of Mme. Schumann-Heink on the Boston opera house stage, singing the role of Azucena in "Trovatore," and the revival of Verdi's "Otello" are the new events in the ninth week of the Boston opera company's season. The repertory and casts of the performances are as follows: Monday, Jan. 27, at 8 p. m., "Tosca"; Floria Tosca, Louise Edvina; Mario, Giuseppe Gaudenzi; Scarpia, Vanni Marcano; Angelotti, Michele Samperi; Sacrestano, Luigi Taverchia; Spoletta, Ernesto Giaccone; Sciarra, Attilio Pulcini; Carceriere, Bernardo Olshansky; Pastore, Florence De Courcy; musical director, Roberto Moranzoni.

Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 8 p. m., "Otello"; Otello, Giovanni Zenatello; Iago, Antonio Scotti; Cassio, Rafael Diaz; Rodrigo, Luigi Cilla; Lodovico, Michele Samperi; Montano, Attilio Pulcini; Araldo, Bernardo Olshansky; Desdemona, Frances Alda; Emilia, Maria Claessens; musical director, Arnaldo Conti.

Friday, Jan. 31, at 7:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde"; Tristan, Carl Burrian; Isolde, Olive Fremstad; Mark, Edward Lankow; Kurwenal, Hermann Weil; Melot, Paul Saldaigne; Brangene, Maria Gay; shepherd, Max Lipmann; sailor, Rafael Diaz; steersman, N. Oulchianoff; musical director, Felix Weingartner.

Saturday matinee, Feb. 1, at 2 p. m., "Trovatore"; The count, Giovanni Polese; Leonora, Marie Rappold; Azucena, Schumann-Heink; Manrico, Giovanni Zenatello; Ferrando, Michele Samperi; Inez, Hertha Heyman; Ruiz, Ernesto Giaccone; musical director, Felix Weingartner.

Saturday, at 8 p. m., "The Barber of Seville"; Rosina, Miss Donner; Figaro, Mr. Fornari; Bartolo, Mr. Taverchia; Basilio, Mr. Mardones; Barta, Miss Leveroni; Fiorello, Mr. Pulcini; musical director, Mr. Moranzoni.

The Montreal opera company, Albert Clerk-Jeanotte, director, closes its season of 12 weeks tonight and starts on a four weeks' tour, devoting a week to

Director of Montreal Opera Closing Season Takes Company on Tour



(Photo by Dupres and Colos) ALBERT CLERK-JEANOTTE

Quebec, a week to Ottawa, and two weeks to Toronto. Miss Evelyn Scotney and Miss Elizabeth Amsden are among the Boston opera artists who will assist on the tour.

Sopranos on the roll of the Boston opera company who have distinguished themselves in the Montreal season as exchange artists are Miss Scotney, who has appeared in "Lakme" and "Rigoletto"; Mme. Melis, who has been the heroine in "Thais," also in "Noel," the opera by Baron d'Erlanger which Mr. Jeanotte gave its original production; Miss Amsden, who has appeared in "Aida," "Hercules," and "Tales of Hoffman"; and Mme. Edvina, who sang in "Louise" in Montreal before she appeared in that work in Boston.

Other artists who have lent assistance in Mr. Jeanotte's season are Mme. Gay, who has given her interpretation of the

(Continued on page twenty-three)

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MUSIC NOTES

(Continued from page twenty-two)

part of Carmen in the closing week; Mme. Deyre, who has been in a variety of leading parts in French and Italian opera; Miss Nielsen, who has appeared in "Butterfly," Mme. Claessens and Miss Barnes. In the baritone roles Messrs. Riddez, Polese and Rossi have done important work. Tenors who have served both companies are Messrs. Lafitte, Gaudenzi, Zeni and De Potter.

The dancers in the Montreal ballet received their preliminary instruction at the Boston opera house in the autumn before the season opened, under the direction of Mme. Paporello.

At the Sunday orchestral concert by the Boston opera company Miss Fely Deyre, soprano, and Sigismond Stojowski, pianist, will be the leading artists. Roberto Moranzoni, assisted by Messrs. Anthony Dubois and Charles Strongy, will conduct. The program is as follows: G. Verdi, "Vesperi Siciliani," Sinfonia; S. Stojowski, "Symphonische Rhapsodie," for piano and orchestra; A. Thomas, "Mignon," aria from third act; R. Wagner, "Lohengrin," Vorspiel; G. Charpentier, "Louise," aria; A. Catalani, prelude, third act of "Wally"; and Danza delle Ondine, from "Loreley"; G. Rossini, "Guilherme Tell," overture.

Verdi's "Requiem" will be given a second performance at the Sunday afternoon concert of Feb. 2 at the Boston opera house, with Messrs. Amsten and Gay and Messrs. Lipmann and Mardones as the quartet of principal singers. The chorus of the company and the orchestra will take part. The performance will be under the direction of Mr. Strongy.

Lectures by W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera house press department are announced as follows: Tuesday, Jan. 28, "Louise," Dedham Women's Club, at 8 o'clock p. m.; Wednesday, Jan. 29, "Don Giovanni," Brightelmstone Club, 541 Cambridge street, Allston, at 2 o'clock p. m.; Thursday, Jan. 30, "The Jewels of the Madonna," Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., at 3 o'clock p. m. Frank Waller, pianist, will assist at all the lectures.

The music department of the city of Boston announces an orchestral concert at Faneuil hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock, with Louis C. Elson as lecturer and with soloists as follows: Miss Evelyn Blair, soprano; William Howard, violinist. The program: Overture, "Coriolanus," Beethoven; "Minuetto" (for strings), Bolzoni; aria from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saens; selection from "Les Contes d'Hoffmann,"

Italian Conductor Has Direction of Concert Sunday at Opera House



(Photo by Purdy, Boston)
ROBERTO MORANZONI

Offenbach; fantasia for violin, "Souvenir de Haydn," Leonard; transcription, "Woodland Love Song," Hawley; scene from "The Jewels of the Madonna," Wolf-Ferrari.

The music department will give an orchestral concert at the Hugh O'Brien school, Roxbury, Thursday evening, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock, with soloists as follows: Alice Hueston-Stevens, soprano; Stephen E. Burns, flutist. The program: Overture, "Festival," Leutner; barcarolle from "The Seasons," Tschakowsky; Violletta's scene and aria from "La Traviata," Verdi; "Good Friday Spell," from "Parsifal," Wagner; fantasia for flute, "Lucrezia Borgia," Briceinelli; scherzo, "En Badinant" (for strings), d'Ambrosio; vocal selection, "Ah, Love but a Day," Beach; allegro from the ballet suite, "Egyptian," Luigini.

The music department give a chamber concert at Chapman school, East Boston, Friday evening, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock, with the following artists: Miss Ida McCarthy, pianist; Miss Adeline Packard, violinist; Carl Webster, violoncellist; Miss Clara Sexton, soprano. The program: Schumann, trio, op. 63, allegro; Neschlag, vocal selection, "Haymaking"; Strauss-Schulz-Eyler, piano solo, concert arabesques on the "Beautiful Blue Danube"; Rougnon, viola solo, "Concertino Romantique"; Popper, violoncello solo, "Hungarian Rhapsody"; songs: Spross, "Yesterday and Today"; old Welsh, "All Through the Night"; Salter, "Come to the Garden of Love"; Hummel, trio, op. 12, presto.

On Sunday evening the People's Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor, assisted by an orchestra of 45 Symphony

AZUCENAIN "TROVATORE" AT MATINEE



(Copyright by A. Dupont, New York)

Mme. Schumann-Heink appears in Verdi work at Boston opera with Felix Weingartner conducting Feb. 1

men, gives its first concert in Symphony hall, presenting "The Cross of Fire," by Max Bruch; "The Lost Chord," by Arthur Sullivan; "Reverie," for orchestra, by Karl Rissland, and a new work, "Iphigenia Before the Sacrifice at Aulis," by William Henry Humiston. The soloists are Miss Edna Sands Dunham, soprano, and Horatio Connell, baritone. The assisting pianist is Miss Marjorie Gaskin; the organist, Hermann A. Shedd. The chorus numbers 400 voices. The "Iphigenia" selection will have its first performance in America, and will be conducted by the composer.

Mme. Clara Butt, contralto, and Kennerley Rumford, baritone, give a second concert in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 3:30 o'clock. The program, with the exception of two songs, will be entirely in English and the greater part of the selections will be by English composers. Madame Butt will sing with organ accompaniment "Clouds and Darkness," "Hear My Prayer" and "God is My Shepherd." With Mr. Rumford she will sing a duet by Alicia Smith, "O that We Two were Maying." Harold Capton will be the pianist and John P. Marshall the organist.

The works announced are as follows: "Verborgenheit" and "Der Gartner," Hugo Wolf; "O Death," Brahms; "The Two Grenadiers," Schumann; Mr. Rumford, "Clouds and Darkness," "Hear My Prayer" and "God is My Shepherd," Dvorak; "Sabbath Morning at Sea," Elgar; Mme. Butt, "Silent Noon" and "The Roadside Fire," Vaughn Williams; "Eva Toole" (old Irish melody), arr. by C. V. Stanford; "The Little Red Fox" (old Irish melody), arr. by A. Somervell; "Land of the Almond Blossom," old Sicilian melody; Mr. Rumford, Duet, "O that We Two were Maying," Alicia Smith, Mme. Butt and Mr. Rumford, "Softly Awakes My Heart" ("Samson and Dalila"), Saint-Saens; "The Fairy Pipers," Herbert Brewer; "The Women of Inver," H. Loughborough; "The City Child," C. V. Stanford; "O Rest in the Lord," Mendelssohn; Mme. Butt.

Miss Maggie Teyte, soprano, gives a song recital in Jordan hall Jan. 31 at 3 o'clock p. m., presenting the following selections: Mozart, "Deh, Vieni Non Tardar" ("Nozze di Figaro"); Parelli, "Invocazioni a Venere"; Schindler, "La Glocemba"; Giordani, "Caro Mio Ben"; Debussy, "C'est l'extase Langoureuse"; "Il Pleure Dans Mon Coeur," "L'ombre des Arbres Dans la Riviere," "Fantoches," "La Chevelure," "Green"; Loeffler, "Tim-

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MISS ELIZABETH G. BATES

With the necessary \$50,000 for a maintenance fund now raised through the efforts of Professor W. R. Spalding and others, the music department of Harvard University may now, under the rules regulating new academic buildings at Harvard, avail itself of the original gift by an unnamed benefactor of \$80,000 and proceed to choose an architect. It is said that the site for the structure and the plans have yet to be decided on.

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, gives a second recital in Symphony hall Friday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 2:30 o'clock.

John McCormack, tenor, appears in the Symphony hall Sunday afternoon series on Feb. 23.

Miss Julia Culp, the Dutch song interpreter, new to Boston, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Feb. 10.

Miss Elizabeth G. Bates, daughter of Frederick D. Bates, of Ashmont, was introduced to the musicians of Boston this

week by her teacher, Mrs. Alice Bates Rice, at a recital at the Lang studios, Newbury street. Miss Bates has a pure and smooth contralto. This recital of concert songs was a broad test of her powers, through which she came with promising success. Among the musicians invited to this hearing were Arthur Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Lang, Miss Ingraham, Miss Margaret Ruthven Lang, Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child, Raymond Simonds, John Denmore and Miss Daniels. The program was as follows:

"Mit einer Primula veris," Grieg; "Der Doppelgänger," Schubert; "Verborgenheit," Hugo Wolf; Unter Sternen, Weingartner; "Nebbie," Respighi; "Memory," Denmore; "In the Dark," Daniels; "I'm Wearin' Awa'," Foote; "The Hills o' Skye," Margaret Lang; "Farewell Ye Hills," Joan's aria from "Maid of Orleans," Tchaikowsky. Miss Anna Walker was at the piano.

Leo Slezak, tenor of the Metropolitan opera company, gives a song recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Feb. 3.

The Flonzaley Quartet gives its second concert in Jordan hall on the evening of

Dramatic Tenor Gives Afternoon Recital at Jordan Hall on Feb. 3



(Copyright by Mishkin Studio, New York)
LEO SLEZAK

Feb. 6, presenting the following works: Mozart, quartet in B-flat major; Beethoven, quartet in A-minor; Boccherini, quartet in C-major.

Steinert hall recitals include the following: Evening of Jan. 28, song recital by Miss Nina Fletcher, Alfred de Voto, pianist, assisting; afternoon of Feb. 4, sonata recital by David Mannes, violinist, and Mrs. Clara Mannes, pianist; evening of Feb. 25, violin recital by Miss Hildegard Brandegee.

With the necessary \$50,000 for a maintenance fund now raised through the efforts of Professor W. R. Spalding and others, the music department of Harvard University may now, under the rules regulating new academic buildings at Harvard, avail itself of the original gift by an unnamed benefactor of \$80,000 and proceed to choose an architect. It is said that the site for the structure and the plans have yet to be decided on.

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, gives a second recital in Symphony hall Friday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 2:30 o'clock.

John McCormack, tenor, appears in the Symphony hall Sunday afternoon series on Feb. 23.

Miss Julia Culp, the Dutch song interpreter, new to Boston, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Feb. 10.

Miss Elizabeth G. Bates, daughter of Frederick D. Bates, of Ashmont, was introduced to the musicians of Boston this

ABOUT SEVEN EIGHTHS OF EXCAVATION FOR CANAL IS COMPLETED

Rivet Work on East Emergency Dam at Gatun Locks Is About Four Fifths Finished at the Present Time

PROGRESS IS RAPID

COLON, C. Z.—The grand total of the Panama canal excavation to Jan. 1 was 183,280,312 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated 24,223,826 cubic yards, or a little more than one eighth of the entire amount necessary for the completed canal. The total excavation for the month of December was 2,815,816 cubic yards.

The dry excavation amounted to 1,454,728 cubic yards, and was entirely by steamshovels. The dredges and monitors removed 1,361,088 cubic yards. In the Atlantic division, the total excavation was 836,050 cubic yards. Of this 16,677 consisted of dry excavation at Gatun locks. The total excavation in the central division was 1,074,510 cubic yards, which includes 29,892 cubic yards in the Culebra cut. In the Pacific division, the total excavation was 905,256 cubic yards, 363,541 cubic yards of which consisted of dry excavation.

Each of the emergency dams will contain about 2350 tons of steel. All of the material for the east dam at Gatun locks is assembled, all that for the west dam is on the ground, and erection has been begun; 840 tons for the east dam at Pedro Miguel lock has been delivered, and 130 tons for the west dam.

At the east dam at Gatun 80 per cent of the 62,000 rivets have been driven. Completion will depend upon the rapidity with which the counterweight of concrete and pig iron, 1000 tons in all, can be placed upon the short arm of the cantilever, and the operator's house can be erected upon the counterweight. The building of the counterweight has been begun.

Erection work is in progress on the west dam at Gatun. The center pivot upon which the dam swings and the rack and track segments have been embedded in the concrete. About two thirds of the vertical trusses and the intermediate stay frames have been assembled. Only a few rivets have been driven. The amount of material erected at present is about 700 tons, or a little less than one third of the total.

At Pedro Miguel 840 tons of material have been received for the west dam, and 130 tons for the east dam.

school, East Boston, orchestral concert; Feb. 27, Girls Latin school, Fenway, orchestral concert; Feb. 28, Dorchester high school, trio concert, Miss Tufts, pianist.

CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

Frederick Stock, conductor of the Theodore Thomas orchestra, has prepared for the concerts of Friday and Saturday, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, a program covering the entire range of modern music. Miss Julia Culp, who on this occasion will make her first appearance before a Thomas orchestra audience, has chosen for her first number an aria, "The Lament of Ariadne" from the opera "Ariadne" by Monteverdi. This long-forgotten opera was first performed in 1608 and, with its immediate predecessor, "Orfeo," forms the earliest example of the modern style of dramatic music, of which style Monteverdi was the real founder. For her second number Miss Culp will sing three of Schubert's settings to Ellen's songs from Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," orchestrated by Sir Henry J. Wood, the London conductor. The principal orchestral offering will be Brahms' symphony No. 3 in F major. The Monteverdi aria will be prefaced by Gluck's overture to "Alceste," an opera first performed in 1767. The other orchestral numbers are "On the Rhine" ("Wanderings of Jolly Fellows"), by Hugo Kaun, one of this season's novelties, and Dvorak's "Scherzo Capriccioso," opus 66.

The past week, the next to the last of the present opera season in Chicago, has been distinguished largely by the continued presence of Mme. Tetrazzini. Her great popularity and wonderful voice have been fully utilized by the management by placing her three times on the boards, Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, in "Rigoletto"; Thursday matinee in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and Friday evening in a gala performance in which she sang arias from "The Barber of Seville" and "Mignon." Massenet's "Thais" is announced for its only performance this season on Saturday afternoon, with Miss Garden, Dufranne and Wernery in the cast. The other operas of the week were: Monday, "La Boheme" with Miss Teyte and Giorgini; Wednesday, "La Tosca" with Miss Garden, Dalmore and Sammarco; Thursday, "Mignon" with Miss Mabel Riegelman, who sang the part of Mignon last Saturday evening without rehearsal and on three hours' notice; Friday, gala performance here of the first performance here of Parelli's "The Lovers' Quarrel" and scenes from "The Barber of Seville," "Thais," and "Aida," with the foremost singers of the company. The week closes Saturday evening with a second performance at popular prices of the much discussed "Jewels of the Madonna" with Miss Helen Stanley and George Hamlin.

Zandonai's "Conchita," the performance of which has been several times postponed, is now announced for Thursday, Jan. 30. The other announced operas for the final week of the season are: Monday, Jan. 27, "Lucia" with Mme. Tetrazzini; Tuesday, "Carmen" with Miss Garden.

Miss Harriet Ware, the composer, and John Barnes Wells, tenor, will give a joint recital at the Fine Arts theater on Monday evening, Feb. 3. The program will include many of Miss Ware's songs. Ernest Schelling, last week's soloist at the Thomas orchestra concerts, will appear in a piano recital at the Studebaker theater on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2. His program comprises the "Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue" by Bach; sonata, op. 111 by Beethoven; two "Rhapsodies," op. 79, by Brahms; two "Songs Without Words," by Mendelssohn; "Triana," by Albeniz; three Debussy numbers and a Chopin group.

The next concert of the Chicago Chamber Music Society series will be given in Orchestra hall foyer on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 30, by the Flonzaley quartet.

Leopold Godowsky is announced for a piano recital in Orchestra hall on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2.

Miss Esther Swainson, lecturer, and Miss Dorothy Swainson, pianist, will give three lecture-recitals in Fine Arts theater on Tuesday afternoons. The subjects and dates are as follows: "The National Music of Russia," Jan. 28, Miss Constance Purdy assisting; "Modest Moussorgsky," Feb. 4, Francis Rogers assisting; and "Claude Debussy and the Impressionists," Feb. 11, Mme. Marie Sundelius assisting.

BOSTON SYMPHONY TRIP
The Boston Symphony orchestra leaves for its annual western trip Monday morning. It will be gone one week, giving six concerts. It will play Jan. 27 in Harmanus Bleecker hall, Albany; Jan. 28 in Convention hall, Buffalo; Jan. 29 in Massey music hall, Toronto; Jan. 30 in Gray's armory, Cleveland; Jan. 31 in University hall, Ann Arbor, and Feb. 1 in the Detroit armory, Detroit.

Norman Wilks, the English pianist, will be the soloist in Albany; Mr. Warnke, cellist, in Buffalo; Mr. Witke, violinist, in Toronto and Detroit, and Mr. Noack, violinist, in Ann Arbor. There will be no soloist at the Cleveland concert.

The symphonies to be presented are the Sibelius No. 1, Borodin's No. 2 and Beethoven's in C minor.

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Erection will not be at its height until the middle of February, when it is expected that all of the heavy material in the west dam at Gatun will have been placed, and the crane now in use there can be moved to Pedro Miguel.

Excavation in Culebra cut will be carried on during the dry season with the object of having all the work done by the beginning of the next rainy season, except that in the two and one half miles between Empire and Cucaracha.

A special effort will be made to dig out the slide on the west bank of the canal at Culebra. Two shovels are at work on it, and the train service will be so arranged that these shovels will lie idle the least possible time, even though shovels elsewhere may be discriminated against in consequence.

A new slide was developed on the east bank of the canal opposite Culebra within the past month. The bank has broken for 1000 feet along the face, and if all of the material within the break slides into the canal, it will probably aggregate 1,000,000 cubic yards. Two steam shovels are excavating from the bottom of the slide.

Two steam shovels have been set at work completing the excavation in the anchorage basin at the north end of Pedro Miguel lock, and in the cut near by. It is expected that all the work between the locks and Cucaracha slide will be finished by March 1.

The break in the east bank of the cut at Empire near the office of the division engineer showed further development on Jan. 3, when about 125,000 cubic yards of material fell into the canal. One shovel is at work here.

ORGAN PLANNED FOR AUDITORIUM AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The municipal auditorium will be opened to the public on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 18, with a concert planned for raising \$40,000 for the purchase of an organ.

Last year Mayor Lathrop appointed 100 citizens of Springfield to constitute an organ fund committee and with the cooperation of the present city government they have made plans which it is believed will raise the required amount. For this concert the committee has engaged the Philadelphia orchestra of 90 men, under Leopold Stokowski, with Mme. Sembrich, soprano, and Mr. Amato, baritone, as soloists.

TABLEAUX TO AID DENISON HOUSE

One of the most artistic affairs of the season will be the tableaux given at Copley hall on Feb. 4 for the benefit of the Denison house. The pictures are exquisite and the committee, with Howard Walker, Holker Abbott and Mr. Coolidge, who are taking charge of the tableaux, are sparing no trouble or expense to make them perfect in every detail. They are particularly fortunate in having the cooperation of so many prominent people and the performance will take more the form of a studio reception than a formal entertainment, especially as the hours for the evening performance have been so arranged that people may drop in after dinner to see the tableaux before going on to the later parties.

Some of those posing are: Mrs. Arthur Blake, Miss Dorothy Bolles, Mrs. Manfred Bowditch, Mrs. Bertha Cushing Childs, F. Lyman Clark, Miss Louise Coolidge, Miss Lillian Coton, John Craig, Richard A. Fisher, Miss Edith Gilman, Miss Charles Gibson, Miss Dorothy Forbes, Mercedes Huntington, G. Harrison Millin, Jr., Miss Elmer Quincy, Miss Anne Sherwin, Henry D. Sleeper, Miss Virginia Tanner, Mrs. Katherine M. Walker, Mrs. Roger Warner, Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Miss Mary Wheelwright, Mrs. Robeson Sargent, Miss Marion Sprague, Mrs. T. Handasyd Cabot, Miss Margery Lee, Miss Mary Thorndike and Miss Rebecca Smith.

The Vincent Club girls and the "buds" will be much in evidence also as many not taking part in the tableaux will assist Miss Ruth Nickerson in serving in the afternoon and in the evening during intermissions. An Italian orchestra in costume will furnish music during the performance.

MOUNTAIN IS FOR SALE

PATERSON, N. J.—A local real estate operator wants to sell Passaic county a mountain. The freeholders at their meeting received a letter from E. H. Lambert offering to sell High mountain, which covers approximately 250 acres, at \$100 an acre.

CITY TO BUY LIBRARY SITE

BRANDON, Man.—Apart from the question of a radial railway and the discussion as to the sale of the waterworks bonds, the city council decided at a

recent meeting to hold to its former decision regarding the purchase of the Parker site for a Carnegie free library.

AMUSEMENTS

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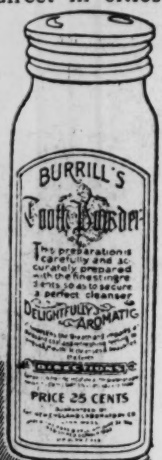
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BANANAS INTRODUCED INTO U. S. BY BOSTON MAN FORTY YEARS AGO

WASHINGTON—Honor for introduction of the banana into the United States is due to Capt. L. D. Baker of Boston, master of the schooner Eunice P. Newcomb, according to United States Consul Julius D. Dreher, stationed at Port Antonio, Jamaica. Mr. Dreher, in a special report to the department of commerce and labor, gives an account of the rise of the banana from an obscure product of tropical and semi-tropical lands to the distinction of being an important factor in the commerce and economical history of the world.

The development of the banana business began only 40 years ago, Mr. Dreher says, when Captain Baker, returning from a voyage up the Orinoco river in Venezuela, called at Port Morant, Jamaica, for a cargo of bamboo for making paper, and took also some bananas to his home of Boston.

These were not the first bananas to be brought to the United States, Mr. Dreher observes, but it was owing to the foresight of Captain Baker that his experiment turned out to be the beginning of a great business, for the success of Captain Baker's first venture led to the organization of one or more big fruit companies expressly for the importation of bananas and other tropical fruit to the United States. Regarding the present extent of the banana growing and exportation business in Jamaica, Mr. Dreher says:

"Jamaica was far ahead of all other countries in the exportation of bananas during the calendar year 1911, having shipped a total of 16,977,385 bunches, valued by colonial officials at \$7,088,451, or more than one half of the total value of all exports from the island in that year. Costa Rica ranked second, with exports of 9,309,586 bunches, and then came Honduras with 6,500,000 bunches. Colombia 4,901,894, Panama 4,261,500, Canary Islands 2,648,378, Cuba 2,500,000, Nicaragua 2,250,000, Guatemala 1,755,704, Mexico 750,000 British Honduras 525,000, Santo Domingo 400,000, Dutch Guiana 387,516, and other countries 250,000, making a grand total of 52,936,963 bunches of bananas exported.

"For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, the bananas imported into the United States reached the enormous total of 44,520,539 bunches, valued at \$14,968,330, an average of 23.5 cents a bunch, as the market value shown in American consular invoices certified at the shipping ports."



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PERKIN MEDAL PRESENTED TO JAMES GAYLEY

NEW YORK—James Gayley, first vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation from 1901 to 1909, received the Perkin gold medal Friday at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Mr. Gayley is the seventh recipient of the medal, which was created to honor Sir William Henry Perkin, the founder of coal tar chemistry. The medal was awarded last year to Charles M. Hall, whose aluminum processes built up a great aluminum industry at Niagara Falls.

The achievement for which the medal was awarded to Mr. Gayley was his invention of the dry blast for the manufacture of iron, on which he took out fifteen patents from Oct. 23, 1894, to Sept. 5, 1911.

ONE BOARD PLAN TO BE REPORTED FOR CITY COUNCIL

Favorable report on the Kenney draft of the ordinance consolidating the park, bath, music and public grounds departments will be made to the city council Monday by the committee on ordinances. This was decided at a meeting of the committee yesterday.

The Kenney draft calls for a board of three to be in charge of the department, the chairman of which shall receive \$7500, but must be an architect or landscape engineer. Mr. Sullivan being neither will therefore be barred from the chairmanship.

The other two members are required to be an architect of five years' experience and a civil engineer of five years' experience, neither of whom shall receive pay.

WOMAN PRESENTS UTAH'S VOTE

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Margaret Zane Wither of Salt Lake City delivered the vote of the Utah electors to the president of the Senate Friday. She was the first woman to appear among the messengers coming in from the various states. She traveled 2380 miles and received \$585 for her mileage.

BOOKS AND AUTOGRAPHS SOLD

NEW YORK—The private library of the late Dr. O. S. Roberts of Pittsfield, Mass., was dispersed Friday at auction. There were also a few autographs and pictures from the estate of the late John La Farge of this city. The total was about \$8000. The highest prices were obtained for sets of eminent authors.

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DRAMA AND PLAYLET VIEWS CROWD OUT THE "TRICK" MOTION PICTURE

Processes of Making It Are Useful, Though, in Getting Up Puzzling Effects Often Thrown Upon the Screen

HOW WORK IS DONE

Mere production of novel effects in the so-called "trick" film by the motion picture man has given place to preparation of more constructive views, but the ways and means of evoking oddities remain the same and are highly interesting. How "tricks" enter into the making of the motion picture and some of the results obtained in the past are explained in the following article, based on the researches of one who has had plentiful opportunities to know whereof he writes.

WHAT has become of the "trick" motion pictures? Devotees of the motion picture theater, while the art of representation by film was in its infancy, recall with wonderment and much interest how even the most astonishing effects of the magician's trade were outdone by the antics of the characters and of the supposedly inanimate things reflected upon the scenic screen. For, strange as it may appear, tables and chairs and such things became endowed with life through the manipulations of the motion picture man.

The "trick" picture, as such, is no longer as prevalent as it used to be; it has been bowing its good-by since the introduction of the playlet, the drama, the great historical pageant, as features of the motion picture theater. But the remarkable effects back of the tricks are still to be met with frequently, and in the many fairy tales and stories from the long ago now portrayed on the screen there are all kinds of curious manifestations still in vogue, as puzzling and as mystifying as when the "trick" was as such exploited.

To tell fully how these bewildering effects are produced, or what takes place "behind the scenes" in order to mystify the audience, might not be entirely fair to those who enjoy remaining without specific knowledge of cause so as to get the benefit of effect. At the same time, F. A. Talbot, in his book, "Moving Pictures—How They Are Made and Worked," lays bare the secret, and one may gain much information by glancing at his presentation of the facts.

Origin of Trick Film

It is learned at the outset that the trick film owes its inception to Mon-

TRAVELING BED NOVEL ILLUSION



(Photo from "Moving Pictures" by Frederick A. Talbot. J. B. Lippincott Company)
Effect in this picture obtained by having man push piece of furniture through the street

sieur Melies, a widely known French prestidigitator.

"He was among the first to embark upon the manufacture of film subjects," says Mr. Talbot, "and it naturally occurred to him to impress magic into the service of the industry. His first attempts were of the simplest description. He confined himself to the performance before the camera of some tricks that he offered an audience from behind the footlights."

"Having by this means tested the public and found it responsive, he introduced all kinds of devices. Furniture danced upon the screen, dolls and toy animals and birds were given the semblance of natural action. The films amused and mystified the public exceedingly and the Melies trick films enjoyed a remarkable vogue."

"Meanwhile, Robert Paul in England had been considering the feasibility of the same idea. Seeing the success of the Frenchman, he decided to embark upon a similar line of activity. He saw the possibility of producing far more startling effects than even the most accomplished and dexterous magician ever could hope to achieve. But the task bristled with difficulties. The stage had to be overhauled and equipped with elaborate devices to facilitate sudden disappearances, apparitions, etc."

One of the best and most successful trick films Paul ever produced was the medieval mystery entitled "The Magic Sword." In the first scene appears a gallant knight errant meeting his lady on the battlements of the castle at midnight; and then a strange apparition, toward which the knight advances, but it melts at his grasp. A weird character passes across the dark sky, riding a broom, and as the knight attempts to seize it the strange figure eludes the

attack. Then appears a giant, no less than 15 feet tall, who thrusts his head and shoulders over the battlement, seizes the knight's companion, and carries her off through the sky. The lover is in despair, but a good fairy comes to his aid, gives him a flaming sword and bids him go in search of his lady. The castle gradually dissolves into a cavern, to which the frightened lady is brought captive; and in this underground hiding-place she is transformed into a creature having little semblance to the former beautiful woman. Many adventures follow; finally the good fairy triumphs and her opponent is converted into a roll of carpet, on which the lovers float through the air and fall from the sky upon the lady's parents, who are banqueting on the castle grounds.

Producing the Effects

In showing how the trick was done, Mr. Talbot has to employ a number of terms that are quite technical, but which may be easily comprehended by the expert photographer.

"The trick effects in this film," he says, "were produced almost entirely by double printing, two negative films being superimposed to make a positive. The scene with the two principal players, the knight and the lady, first was acted and photographed upon one film. The sky was a neutral black cloth, with a crescent moon painted on it. Then the second film was prepared, bearing the apparitions. The spectral effect was realistically conveyed by under-exposing the second film, so that the stone of the battlements could be distinguished plainly through the form of the figure."

"The ogre was an actor of ordinary height, but as he was photographed with a short focus lens from a point

nearer the object than the characters in the first scene, when the print was made he appeared to be more than twice as tall as the other performers. In this scene the wall over which he reached was covered with black cloth."

In order to get the effect of the figure riding in the sky, Paul invented a novel movement in the camera, which is now in general use in trick cinematography. The lens was arranged to be raised or lowered in relation to the area of film in the gate, but still independently of the film itself. This was done by a small gearing device so that when the gear handle was turned the lens was moved upward or downward. The figure across the broom stood upon the floor of the stage, which was covered with black cloth, against a background of similar material. By turning the gear handle of the lens attachment the latter was raised until the rider of the broom was lifted to the upper corner of the film, and there photographed. Although there was simulation of the action of riding through space in the traditional manner, in reality the figure merely moved across the black-covered floor of the stage.

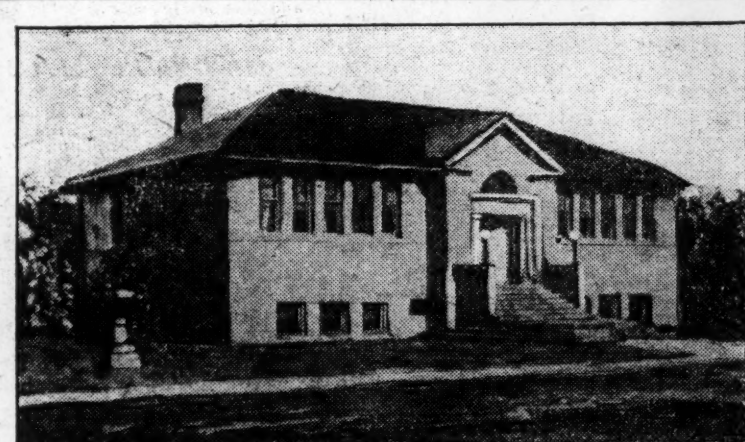
Process of Substitution

The strange effects produced in the cave were obtained both by double printing and the "stop motion," as well as the manipulation of the stop in the lens. The conversion of the captured lady into a different person was accomplished by stopping the camera; and while the lens was covered by the shutter, introducing a second actress, already made up, who stepped into the position of the lady, while the latter quickly left the stage. The other actors maintained a rigid position while the camera lens was closed and the substitution took place. The conversion of the good fairy's opponent into a roll of carpet was effected in a similar way. When the stop call was given she disappeared from the stage and a roll of carpet took her place.

The journey of the knight and his lady through space upon the magic carpet was carried out by the manipulation of the rising and falling lens already described. When the solution of the balling trick is given it appears absurdly simple, but the elaboration of the idea entailed several weeks of preparation, combined with persistent thought on the part of the producers, while the filming alone occupied several days.

"The Motorist" was an extraordinary example of Paul's handiwork," says Mr. Talbot, continuing his description of the thousand and one subjects at the command of the trick-film camera operator. "The effects were so startling and the situation so unconventional that the spectators were greatly puzzled as well as vastly entertained. The picture opens with a motorist and a lady entering a small two-seated car. They set off, but presently a policeman attempts to stop them. He is picked up and dropped over the back of the automobile. The motorist continues on his way, with the offended emissary of the law in pursuit. Presently a house bars the car, which on reaching the obstruction, runs up the wall, to the bewilder-

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NEWARK, N. Y.—City's growth of 37½ per cent, to about 7000, between 1900 and 1910 attributed to some extent to public library building presented by Henry C. Rew of Chicago, former resident, and pronounced by state librarian a model. Mr. Rew's additional donation annually for books is continued by his brother, E. B. Rew of Buffalo. Newark has new city hall, and government post-office building is being erected. On five railroads, has several manufacturing industries and 10 churches.

ment of a large crowd, and shoots into space. Without a pause it speeds over the clouds, visits the sun, which it circles calmly; and, once more swinging into space, it runs over the clouds until it reaches Saturn. The ring around this planet constitutes an ideal motor track, around which the automobile rushes in glee. Finally it shoots off this unusual highway and drops through space, to crash into a court of justice. After striking terra firma in this unconventional manner, the car continues its journey out of the building, followed by policemen, a magistrate and other officials. To their amazement, however, just as they are about to arrest the delinquent it vanishes, leaving in its place a countryman's cart in which a smock-frocked farmer and his wife are seated. When the pursuers are at a safe distance, the cart changes back to the motor, and makes good its escape."

Models Utilized

Naturally, with such effects this motion picture was puzzling in the extreme. The revealer of the trick secrets, however, has an explanation which is extremely simple. He says: "The point beyond comprehension of the public was the journey of the motor across the clouds and round the sun and Saturn. It looked precisely as if the planets and the car were viewed through a telescope. To get this effect models were used. A suitable back-cloth was prepared, painted with clouds, stars, the planets, etc. On the stage a large model was set up to represent Saturn with its ring. A small model of a motor car was prepared in which two dolls, representing the motorist and his companion, were placed and pro-

pelled around the ring at increased speed.

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OUTSTANDING CLOTHES, Invaluable chances and immense profits. Apply to W. H. McLEWAIN CO., 806 Elm st., Manchester, N. H.

SALESMAN wanted for silk department. Apply by letter only. HARRY G. EMMONS, 141 Main st., Boston.

STITCHERS-Wanted, kinds of stitches; wanted on men's Goodway shoes. Apply to STOVER & BEAN CO., Hood Island, Lowell, Mass.

TINSMITH wanted; Scotchman or Englishman preferred; must be first-class workman and capable of doing fine work; good wages and good conditions; apply by letter only to H. J. BALDWIN, 141 Main st., Boston.

TWO WET MACHINE TENDERS-Experienced on either heating or counter-heating; wages \$12 to \$15 per day; hours each; steady job. Apply to the W. H. McLEWAIN CO., Merrimack, N. H.

WANTED-Client; excellent opportunity for professional man to work in rubber industry; must be experienced in rubber analysis of all kinds and practical factory work; write full details of education and results obtained to DAVIDSON RUBBER CO., Box 48, Boston.

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HELP WANTED-FEMALE

RELIABLE WHITE WOMAN wanted for Tuesday mornings to do laundry work; from 8 to 10 a.m.; Mrs. M. PACK, 100 Tappan st., Roslindale, Mass.

SECOND MAID, Protestant, to assist with two children in home in Gloucester, B. B. 451 or call E. R. Peckerman, 811 E. Broadway, Boston, evenings, or mornings till 11 a.m.

WANTED-Girl for general housework; one of children; Protestant; preferred, Mrs. OSBORNE, 60 State st., Boston.

WANTED-Protestant girl for general housework; no washing; family of 3; modern apartment; Mrs. GINCH, 101 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Brookline 326-50.

WANTED-Good Protestant elderly woman to assist in light housework; 2 in family; good home in country. Address A. E. BISHOP, New Franklin, Mass.

WANTED-Experienced waitress; menders and drapers on wash dresses; must be first-class. ORIENTAL GARMENT CO., 10 Beach st., Boston.

WANTED-Woman about 40 to do general housework; small family; good home and pleasant surroundings; in the country. Address L. WESTERMAN, Unionville, Conn.

WANTED-Young girl as mother's helper. Mrs. M. O'NEILL, 101 Brookline, Mass. Tel. Brookline 233-50.

WANTED-Good landlady for a home school for girls; country; good home; to care for girls' clothes. Mrs. DOBSON, House in the Pines, Norton, Mass.

WANTED-A girl for general housework who understands plain cooking; can do home nights if preferred. Mrs. E. S. KELLY, 101 Brookline, Mass.

WANTED-Straitlaced woman for housework on farm in Weston, Mass.; good plain cook and neat; house has all modern conveniences; good salary; consider two women for all the work; references. MISS A. L. LATHES, 65 Bedford st., Boston.

WANTED-Girl for light housework; 3 in family; 2 adults, 1 child. JOSEPH N. WAFER, 101 Brookline, Mass.

WANTED-A girl for general housework; good wages and home for a desirable person; references. Mrs. M. NUTTING, 101 Brookline, Mass.

WANTED-Experienced chambermaid to go outside of Boston; must have good references. HOTEL MARTIN, Western, Mass.

WANTED-Young woman for general housework; small family; good home; preferred, G. H. HOSMER, 15 Warren st., West Medford.

WANTED-Protestant girl as cook and landlady; small family; good home; preferred, Mrs. STEWART, 24 Fisher av., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED-Experienced housekeeper for family of three; Protestant preferred; experienced; references required; answer immediately. DR. L. L. GREEN, 101 Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL, mother's helper, to assist in housework, except washing. Mrs. CHARLES HENRY, 15 E. Lenox st., Suite 10, Boston.

YOUNG LADY (white) to wait on table for dinner; good wages and good conditions; student preferred. MISS MARTIN, 136 St. Botolph st., Boston.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

BOOKKEEPER (assistant), cost or time clerk; age 28, single, residence Roxbury; willing to accept position out of town; seven years' experience; grammar and high school graduate; mention 8067. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 290-28.

BRYANT & STRATTON GRADUATE (24) with office experience in responsible position; also slight experience behind counter; satisfactory references; desires employment with first class concern in any capacity; willing to start and promising advancement. A. L. FLETCHER, 9 Everett st., Melrose, Mass.

CAPABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN desires position of any kind with opportunity of advancement. GEO. F. CAMPBELL, 200 Huntington, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, desires a position with a private family or garage; can do all repairs and can furnish sufficient makes of cars for 3 years. JOHN HENRY FALVEY, 37 Winslow st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wants situation; good references; strictly temperate; some experience as butler. Address LOUIS L. FRANKS, 2 Village st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wants situation; good references; strictly temperate; some experience as butler. Address LOUIS L. FRANKS, 2 Village st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (23), single, seeks position with private family or automobile concern; competent, reliable and well-educated; references; willing to travel. L. LACEY, Box 23, Malden, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR desires position in private family; good all-round man; good references; willing to travel. L. LACEY, Box 23, Malden, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) desires position in private family; good all-round man; good references; willing to travel. L. LACEY, Box 23, Malden, Mass.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, cashier and addresser, age 24, single, residence Chelsea, Mass. 510 West Street. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service fee to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 29.

TEACHER, tutor and good wages, age 35, single, res. Cambridge, \$15 week; grad school of education, Simmons College; special training in drawing, painting, sculpture and dancing; 5 yrs. exp.; excellent ref. Mention 8674, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service fee to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2000, 29.

USUALLY COMPETENT WOMAN desires position as managing housekeeper or branch of the pasting and bookbinding; splendid with children and clothes. Mrs. EMMA ROYAL, care Mrs. Vickers, 530 Hyde Park, Suite 3, Boston.

VISITING AMATEUR ENTHUSIAST desires employment, correcting manuscripts, etc.; good reader; some knowledge of languages. Mrs. A. M. MERRILL, 200 Columbus av., Suite 4, Boston.

VISITING TEACHER desires employment; higher English or allied branches; adults or children; morning or afternoon. Mrs. A. M. MERRILL, 200 Columbus av., Boston.

WANTED-Work for capable 16-year-old girl; office or semi-clerical work; packing and labeling; good wages; steady position. Address PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury High School Annex, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED-Position by middle-aged lady as traveling companion to elderly lady wanting to go to Europe; references given. Address Mrs. C. M. JOHNS, 241 Methuen st., Lowell, Mass.; phone 347-2-23.

WANTED-Work as cashier for child experience. Address PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury High School Annex, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED-Plain sewing and mending in a family; hours 9 to 12 a. m. in Back Bay; experienced. Mrs. E. A. RICHARDSON, 11 Alston st., Boston.

WANTED-By a middle-aged American woman, a position as working housekeeper for one or two persons; references given. Address L. BOARDMAN, 100 W. Emerson st., Melrose, Mass.

WANTED-By capable young woman, position as secretary, or office work; 5 years' experience in one position; typewriter. Address MISS MAYOR, 100 W. Emerson st., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED-By an American lady of middle age, position for one person; references exchanged; a quiet home where work will be light. Address Mrs. MARY C. MUNDY, 16 North Charlestown, N. Y.

WANTED-Work for Monday, Wednesday and Thursday; any kind of housework or cooking; 10c an hour and references; good references. Address Mrs. CRAIG, 85 Hammond st., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED-Housekeeper's position in small refined family. Call N. M. VINCENT, 41 Alston st., Suite 11, Boston, or phone B. B. 3508-M morning or evening.

WANTED, at once, situation: good seamstress, penman, cook, laundress, housekeeper; references given; steady, reliable; references. Call E. PREBLE, 132 Shawmut av., Boston.

WANTED-Position as attendant to elderly person; references given; excellent references. MISS MAY JAMES, 100A Washington st., Boston.

WANTED-Positions as church soloist, either soprano or alto. Please apply in person or by mail to MISS LUCY F. BERRY, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

WOMAN with good references would like to take care of ladies' wardrobe; frugal; seamstress; references. Address Mrs. J. J. MUSEUM st., Cambridge, Mass.

WOMAN would like work cleaning or washing or any kind of general work 4 days a week. References given. Address Mrs. BRENDAH, 108 Castle st., Boston.

WOMAN would like position as practical attendant by the day, like to do any kind of housework. Address ANNIE DIMICK, 48 Dover st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY of cheerful and obliging disposition desires position as companion or attendant to lady traveling to California about March 1st; best of references. MISS B. CHRISTIE, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

YOUNG CAPABLE WOMAN with the best of references desires position as companion or chambermaid at once. MISS LENA DEVER, 365 Tremont st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to go out by the day for any kind of work. Address NIE THIBET, 240 Shawmut av., Boston.

YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN (Scottish-American, 20) would like position as companion, mother's helper, or care of children; can part with general housework; the home; excellent training; best of references. MISS MARGARET HUIRY, 50 Lincoln st., Hudson, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like light housework; care of apartments, etc. H. H. REYNOLDS, 18 Davenport st., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN (student) would like care of ladies' wardrobe or few hours' work; references given. Address H. H. REYNOLDS, 18 Davenport st., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY wishes morning work or caring for apartment; references given. Address NIE L. PUGH, 95 Camden st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY desires position as waitress where she can be home nights. MISS FRANCES RECORD, care Mrs. Clara E. Choate, 405 North St., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN would like position as companion in store, or 2 days a week (Thursday and Friday) day work. Address SERENA FORD, Kendall st., Boston.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

OPERATORS BABIES' CAPS AND HATS, experienced only; steady work. WOLF, 55 Broadway, New York.

WANTED-Young north German nursery governess; Protestant. S. R. KAUFMAN, 100 W. 7th st., New York.

WANTED-White girl for general housework in private home; three in family. Mrs. GEORGE J. EMPIRE, 215 West 120th st., New York City.

WANTED-Young white woman, housework, Philadelphia, suburbs, small family; must be neat, clean and reliable; mail particulars. Mrs. F. J. TORCHIANA, 3rd, O. Box 32, Moylan, Del. Co., Pa.

WANTED-Reduced compensation for elderly lady willing to assist with light household duties; one maid at night; good home, modern, comfortable. Mrs. A. J. STETSON, 613 N. 24th st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

BOOKKEEPER-Thoroughly competent, single or married, position in trial balance, open and close books, render receipts; good knowledge of accounting; good references. Address PLACEMENT BUREAU, 100 W. 7th st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER or salesman, middle-aged, long practical experience, open for position in connection with retail store; hard work will eventually lead toward an executive position; highest references. Address MISS E. N. BROWN, 1 Soper av., Rockville Center, N. Y.

CARPENTER, speaking German, open for position. Apply JACOB STAFEN, 5141 Avenue of the Americas, New York.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, desires position. Address ISIDORE LEVIN, 11 W. 53rd st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, understands operating and repairing; wishes position with private family. H. JONES, 216 N. 8th st., Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR, German, married, wishes position in private family or on truck; careful driver, good habits; 7 years last position as chauffeur. Address G. F. FERT, 124 Heriot st., Yonkers, N. Y.

CLERICAL WORK wanted by young man attending high school; references. VICTOR ROBERTS, 11 Park av., Rochester, N. Y.

COOK (26) wants position in camp or restaurant; far West preferred. Address ALBERT MAJOR, 100 W. 7th st., New York.

MAIRY FARM-Competent man wants position as manager and foreman; to be paid help. HENRY LEMMON, Berlin, N. Y.

EDUCATED AMBITIOUS YOUTH (19) attending school four afternoons a week would like employment in any capacity; references. Address Mrs. J. M. Y. SIMON, 408 E. 9th st., New York.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, experienced, certified, open for position of office manager, secretary, or similar position; references; highest and satisfactory. Address LAM, 100 W. 7th st., New York.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER, familiar with office details; up-to-date management systems; good correspondent; possesses initiative, tact and diplomacy; references. Address L. B. CROSS, Westfield, N. Y.

FOREMAN-Experienced man on all branches of lens work desires position; references. Address F. J. LILLIS, 180 South av., Rochester, N. Y.

GREENHOUSE GLAZIER and painter desires position; references given; good references. Address D. W. HERBERT, 73 Grand st., Newburgh, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK or waiting on table in a Scotchman; experienced and good references. Address GAVIN HEWITSON, 188 W. 10th st., New York.

JAPANESE MAN and wife, Swedish, good cook, man experienced butler, desire situation; willing to take entire charge of small family; references. Address Mrs. J. J. IY, 47 Prospect place, New York City.

MANAGER AND SALESMAN-A skilled man in position of assistant manager or road position; acquainted with advertising methods; two employees, 18 years' experience; references. Address Mrs. J. J. IY, 47 Prospect place, New York City.

MANAGER OR ASSISTANT-Married man (37), well educated, having executive ability, desires position in connection with practical mechanics, as applied to the construction and operation of automobiles and other machinery; references given; needs a high-class map. Address CHAS. A. BROWN, care Ford, 1484 E. 17th st., Hudson, Mass.

MAN with 25 years' experience with one of the largest poultry houses in New York City, desires position; apply by letter only. Address E. J. MOSHER, 147 Hudson st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MULTITASKING OPERATOR-Steady worker, 18 years' experience, central or western states; well preferred. HARRY DESELMO, 10 Delevan st., Rochester, N. Y.

PORTER-Useful man (38), white, married, to family, energetic, efficient, references given; position please apply by letter only. Address C. J. HARVEY, 10 W. 126th st., New York.

RIGHT HAND MAN-Position desired by experienced man (22), business training, stenographer, typewriter, clean, executive, master of details. Address GEORGE TONER, 122 E. 85th st., East 85th st., New York.

SALESMAN-American (35), of proven ability, salesman, well educated, excellent address, extensive experience in all states; high grade references. Address J. J. WIGGINS, 300 West 61st st., New York.

SALESMAN, with experience (43), good character, well educated, good address, desires position at once. Address J. L. SIEGEL, 100 W. 7th st., New York.

SALESMAN (32), well educated, of sterling character and habits, desires position; New York City; references given. Address F. J. FLOYER, 1200 Sterling pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHORT ORDER COOK-Experienced, desires position in restaurant, central or western states. Address JOHN SHAYNE, 180 South av., Rochester, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER or secretary (30), experienced, with 11 credentials as to character and ability; desires responsible position; first-class salary only. Address Mrs. V. PRUNE, 100 Quincy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-Typist, 13 years of experience, 5 years N. Y. newspaper, 4 years manufacturing plant; thorough confidential position; thorough knowledge of office details; fair salary. Address J. J. BEGLEY, Washington st., East 85th st., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-Experienced young man, 22 years' experience, good references, college training; references. Address FLOYD ELLIS, 180 South av., Rochester, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN, German, single, honest, temperate, reliable, desires position in family; city or country. Address FRED THIELE, 447 E. 125th st., New York City.

YOUNG colored man desires position as valet or young gentleman traveling. Address HERBERT CLINTON, 10 Bruns av., Montclair, N. J.

VIOLINIST wants spring or summer position in orchestra; have had hotel and theater experience. Address WALTER H. PUGH, 95 Camden st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED-Situation as inspector of buildings for fire hazards by a careful, conscientious man who has had 10 years' experience as carpenter and builder and made fire hazards a special study and knows the importance of such duties. J. T. LABREY, 30 Carroll av., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED-Position by steady, reliable middle-aged man, an experienced solicitor; references given. Address J. J. BARRETT, 337 Webster av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WANTED-Position by steady, reliable middle-aged man, an experienced solicitor; references given. Address J. J. BARRETT, 337 Webster av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

WANTED-Responsible position with good prospects; years' assistant referee and head of large department; qualified for executive or salesmen. A. J. HETFIELD, 100 W. 7th st., New York.

WANTED-Watchman, day or night, or driver for light team; desires position. G. H. SCHLESER, 604 Sanson st., Philadelphia.

WANTED-Position with commercial office in Chicago as cashier by man of 35; have had thorough experience in banking and office work; can furnish all references. Address A. C. BRUNDI, 485 W. 11th st., Buffalo, N. Y.

WELL-EDUCATED GENTLEMAN with years of experience in meeting and dealing with people desires to connect with a good commercial concern; references. Address W. A. SMITH, 82 South 11th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WORK OF ANY KIND by a strong, intelligent colored man; would like position in Cleveland, O. D. O. THOMAS, 3646 Ellbert st., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN, steady habits, desires position as packer and make himself useful in store department; references. Address BROWN, 124 Theroit av., Westchester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, steady habits, strictly honest, desires position as packer or useful companion in family where one or more of the following specialties are useful. Mrs. J. E. TART, care Christopher, 51 Manhattan av., New York City.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper for a family of 10; references. Address Mrs. PETRA GARCIA, 117 Kenilworth pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED-By a lady, a few hours' work as experienced typewriter operator; temporary attendant; 15 to 20 cents an hour. Mrs. A. BAIRD, 124 S. Oxford st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED-Position as governess by French-Swiss; understands children, music, and French; references. Address Mrs. E. FOURNIER, 140 W. 140th st., New York City.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY with 10 years' experience desires position with reliable firm; capable and ambitious; excellent references. ELLA M. CRUMP, FILLER, 535 N. 15th st., New York City.

TRAINED ATTENDANT desires permanent position with reliable firm; assume light duties in the home. Address Mrs. A. BALLANTYNE, 210 W. 78th st., New York City.

VISITING GOVERNESS-Parisian lady of refinement and experience desires to teach French; highest references. MME. LEONIE GIBOUT, 117 East 10th st., New York City.

WANTED-Position as companion or attendant to lady; 9 years' experience; best of references. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH JAMISON, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

WANTED-By a lady of education and good executive ability, a few hours' work each day as visiting housekeeper or companion. Address Mrs. TURNER, 163 E. 36th st., New York City.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper or useful companion in family where one or more of the following specialties are useful. Mrs. J. E. TART, care Christopher, 51 Manhattan av., New York City.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper for a family of 10; references. Address Mrs. PETRA GARCIA, 117 Kenilworth pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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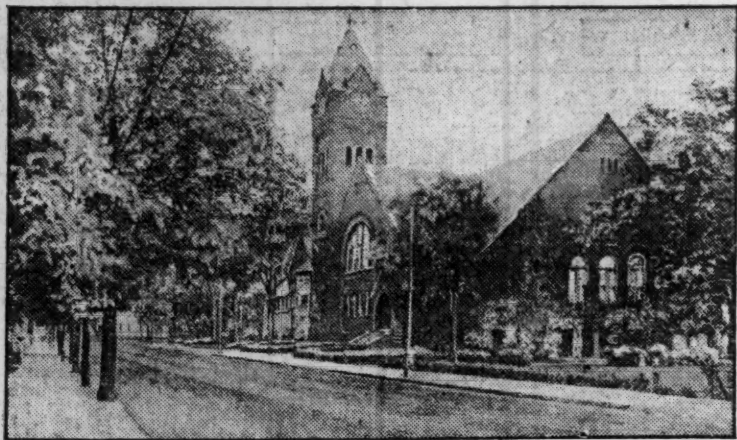
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WANTED

WINCHESTER FORTNIGHTLY IS TO HAVE MRS. FOSS AS GUEST



Town hall at Winchester where wife of the Governor of Massachusetts is to be entertained

Reception Held Next Week for Wife of Governor With State Federation Representatives Present

CLUB'S GOOD WORK

MRS. EUGENE N. FOSS, wife of Governor Foss of Massachusetts, is the guest of honor at a reception given next Monday afternoon by the Fortnightly of Winchester. It will be held in the town hall, where most of the large meetings, lectures and entertainments of general or civic interest in Winchester are held. The reception is to be under the auspices of the social committee, of which Mrs. F. C. Alexander is chairman.

Guests will be received by the president of the club, Mrs. N. M. Nichols. With her in the receiving line will be two vice-presidents of the Massachusetts State Federation, Mrs. George W. Perkins of Roxbury and Mrs. Royal Whiton of Dorchester, who is also president of the Dorchester Woman's Club.

The Fortnightly is one of the important social and civic institutions of Winchester. In its membership are included women of the highest social and intellectual standing in the town. As stated in article 2 of its constitution, "The aim of this association is to become an organized and social center for united thought and action." This aim has been carried out so well its influence now is sought by the town itself, organizations and individuals who have some good work to accomplish. Its aid has just been asked in promoting a measure designed to bring about what is termed humane housing in the tenement districts.

Organized in Eighties

The Fortnightly was organized in 1881, a time when women's clubs were comparatively rare, only two prominent ones existing in Boston and its immediate vicinity. The first officers, therefore, came to the work without much knowledge of the details involved and wholly without experience. Its first president was Mrs. Ann B. Winsor, who served seven years, until her removal from town.

From the first the club has been actively interested in literature, art, education, current events, history and travel, domestic economy, social science, finance and science. Its policy has been both

progressive and aggressive. Not satisfied with merely informing itself on certain subjects, it has sought to put its ideals into active operation. In this way it introduced evening schools, the kindergarten, sewing, cooking and other manual and industrial training into the public schools of Winchester, and now maintains two playgrounds and a vacation school. In the latter the children of the less favored districts are gathered from the streets during the weeks of the long summer vacation and instructed and amused with helpful entertainment and have surroundings that tend to a proper and wholesome development. A nursery for very little children, conducted in connection with the vacation school, cares for as many as 42 children at one time. The school itself averaged a daily attendance of 150 last summer.

Varied Undertakings

Important as these undertakings are, they form only a part of the work in philanthropy and social service that is done by this club. It contributes largely to other philanthropic activities, organizations and institutions. In 1897 it paid the tuition of two teachers at the Harvard summer school. It has sent one young woman to college and now is sending a second one there.

Important work is done by its committees. These are as follows: Household economics and pure food, Mrs. H. S. Wixom, chairman; civics and forestry, Mrs. Amy B. Mitchell, chairman; education, Mrs. Marion B. Thompson, chairman; literature, Mrs. Sarah L. Kneeland, chairman; music, Mrs. Ida H. Tufts, chairman; legislative, Mrs. Susan E. Ranlet, chairman; art, Miss Cora A. Quimby, chairman; philanthropy, Mrs. Carrie L. Eldredge, chairman; sub-committee, playground, Miss Maude Folts, chairman; vacation school, Mrs. Carrie L. Eldredge, chairman; dramatic, Mrs. Mabel T. Clark, chairman; courtesies, Mrs. Helen H. Lovering.

A class in parliamentary law is conducted under the auspices of the civics committee. The committee on household economics is devoting the year to a study of food, and nutrition and textiles. The department of education is conducting a free class in dressmaking for working girls. A choral class is just being started among the members.

The officers of the club are: Mrs. Mabel G. Nichols, president; Mrs. Maude Folts and Mrs. Alice R. Farnsworth, vice-presidents; Mrs. Mary P. Symmes, treasurer; Miss Helen A. Hall, recording secretary; Miss Mary H. French, corresponding secretary.

WOMAN TO TELL OF MOTOR TRIP THROUGH NORTH AFRICA

Mrs. Olin Downs, who not long ago completed a 15,000-mile motor trip through northern Africa, will speak before the College Club Monday at Worcester. Wednesday morning before the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Wednesday evening and at the Art Club in Providence Thursday, in each case telling of this trip.

"Algeria has the finest roads in the world," said Mrs. Downs today. "The French have done a wonderful work in this respect, for not from Roman times until 1881, when the country came under French control, was there so much as a rude cart road constructed. Now it is a pleasure to ride over the country's wonderful highways."

Mrs. Downs has made a careful study of the home-life, traditions and ceremonies of the primitive peoples she has visited. She has made an extensive collection of costumes, many of which she will wear Monday at the College Club to illustrate her talk.

Speaking of costumes Mrs. Downs said that certain of the native women of Tunis are the most beautifully dressed in the world. They frequently pay as much as \$2000 for one dress. These garments are heavily decorated with gold braid. The garments are made as far as can be of one piece of cloth which is wound around the wearer and then fastened by means of a cord.

In the Arab quarters of Algiers Mrs. Downs had many amusing adventures. The shops there are so small, she says, that the shopkeeper does not have to get up from his seat upon the floor to reach anything that may be wanted. And instead of unlocking the door when he arrives in the morning he takes off the whole front of the shop and places it inside.

In her talk Monday she said that she would tell of Algeria, of the mosques, the flowers and fountains of the Monday morning market at Boufarik, a night walk in the native quarter of Bleedah, of visiting a Bedouin Sheikh, of Kabylia, motoring in the desert, Laghouat, the oasis of 30,000 palm trees, rug making at 3 cents a day, Timagad, the best preserved Roman ruins in existence, Tunis, Carthage and of the present and future of Tripoli.

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Mrs. Downs' collection of costumes, jewelry and objects of art which she secured from native women is interesting.

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ATTACK ON NEW YORK SCHOOLS EXPECTED TO BE DEFENDED HERE

Professors Hanus and Moore Come to Boston to Address Twentieth Century Club at Luncheon This Noon

REPORT GIVEN OUT

Addressing members of the Twentieth Century Club at luncheon today, Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University, head of the group of educational experts who have been making a study of the New York public school system, and Prof. Ernest Carroll Moore of Yale, are expected to defend the reports made by them on their investigation of the schoolboard of New York city and its relation to other departments. The report finds the New York city school system gravely deficient in many respects and recommends sweeping changes amounting almost to a complete reorganization, in order to fit the schools to meet the practical needs of the majority of pupils.

The report, which was made public in part yesterday, was repudiated by the board of estimate of New York. This board adopted a report made by John P. Mitchell, president of the board of aldermen, Comptroller William A. Prendergast, and borough President Cyrus C. Miller of the Bronx, the sub-committee having the school inquiry in charge, calling Professor Moore's report "false, inaccurate and misleading," and declaring that the "printing of it at the expense of the city would be a waste of municipal funds."

The corporation counsel was asked to give his opinion as to the obligation of the city to pay Professor Moore the \$1800 for which his services were retained.

Not arriving in Boston until late in the morning, no advance statement could be secured from Professor Moore in defense of his report. Professor Hanus, who was at the head of the whole investigation, said that "A great many unnecessary obstacles were put in the way of the inquiry as soon as it was learned that I would not be used to furnish material for a publicity campaign, but insisted upon a disinterested investigation. When he found that I persistently adhered to this, Dr. William H. Allen, head of the bureau of municipal research, and at that time a member of the sub-committee having the inquiry in charge, tried to throw discredit upon the work."

Professor Moore's report consists of about 100,000 words. In it he says that the board of education is a corporate entity, subject to the general education law of the state; that the board, by controlling the appropriations of the board of education, has made the board of education a mere "rubber stamp" in school matters; that the board of aldermen has illegally used its power to interfere in school matters; that the whole system is tied up in red tape; that the large board of education has no definite policy, has allowed other departments to encroach on its prerogatives and has not fought for adequate appropriations; that the board of education members talk too much; that a small unpaid board of experts should be elected, not appointed by the mayor; that the school system, which is now a bureaucracy, it is said, should have one strong general manager who could be held directly responsible; that the business and educational methods should be simplified and centralized.

The 16 experts who took part in the New York investigation had been at work since June, 1911, and it is reported that the cost to the city was much greater than the \$50,000 which the board of estimate appropriated. Professor Hanus finds that the system is "seriously defective." His principal recommendations are:

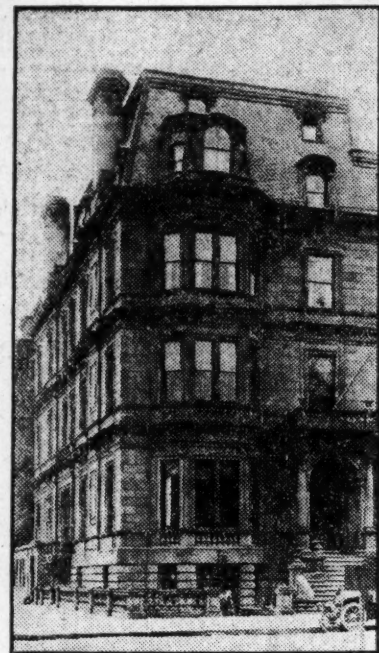
"Abolish the board of superintendents, which 'fulfills no useful function'; reorganize the board of examiners so as to 'improve and maintain its efficiency'; improve the quality of teaching in the elementary schools which 'in general is not good'; revise the courses of study in elementary and high schools so that 'flexibility' may replace 'rigidity' in their administration; reorganize the compulsory attendance service so as to prevent truancy instead of penalizing it; establish more intermediate schools so as to relieve congestion; abolish part time classes; study out a basis for maximum promotions; make industrial and commercial education practicable, and outline the functions of the board of education."

Professor Hanus says: "It is clear that in spite of the progress the public school system of New York has made since consolidation, it is seriously defective. It needs thorough reorganization in respect to its administration by the board of education and the supervisory staff, and in respect to its general system of supervision. The board of education needs a clear conception of its duties and should come to close quarters with its work. In the general system of supervision helpful cooperation under leadership should replace bureaucratic control."

Professor Hanus says that the investigators found many good things about the school system, but that since the purpose of the commission was "constructive criticism" the investigators devoted themselves "more particularly to such defects as we have been able to point out and to recommendations for removing or minimizing them."

Professor Hanus says that the school program should cover "the school arts, reading, writing and arithmetic, language and literature (modern and ancient),

Home of Organization Which Is Remodeled to Contain New Features



ENGINEERS' CLUB

CITY GOVERNMENT IS NOT A FAILURE SAYS CHARLES S. WHITMAN

"Municipal government in the United States is a success, not a failure, even in those instances in which there has been room for most complaint," declared Charles S. Whitman, district attorney of New York at a meeting last night at the Boston City Club, at which he was hailed as a future Governor of the Empire state.

Mr. Whitman made a plea for more attention on the part of the voter to those who control the legal machinery of the municipality, as well as that of the federal government.

"The machinery of municipal government in the United States is in itself as capable of producing excellent results as that of the national government," said Mr. Whitman, "but the very men who hear with righteous indignation any evidence of wrong doing on the part of the federal government will ignore practically identical conditions in their own city governments."

"There can be no question of the willingness of our people to give lavishly of their own resources for the public good. But after all, money cannot buy good government. Again and again we have had evidences of this in the political upheavals and reform movements that have shaken many of our cities and swept over our country. What comes of it all is that you cannot make people good by legislation, and cannot get good by legislation alone."

"From my own experience of 14 years in New York I am led to oppose this constant demand for more and more legislation. There is an abundance of law to meet the conditions as they arise, and so far as our municipal government is concerned. There is no lack of legal machinery—in fact, there is too much. If our legislatures adjourned for a quarter of a century we should have enough of that machinery to insure a righteous administration of the law."

"But there is no greater misunderstanding than to suppose that it does not matter who controls the machinery so long as the machinery itself is good. There is no such thing as a liberal enforcement of the law, for that can mean only the non-enforcement of the law."

"Nothing tends so much to producing contempt for the law as the opinion prevailing in some quarters—justified by conditions—that certain laws cannot be enforced. Far better wipe such laws from our statute books than fail to enforce them. It simply shows the failure on the part of the people themselves by that powerful weapon, the ballot, to insist on it that the laws the people make shall be enforced by the officers whom the people elect."

At the preliminary dinner Mr. Whitman was introduced by Louis A. Frothingham, and words of appreciation of his work were also uttered by Dist. Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier. Both referred to the splendid service which Secretary A. L. Winslip had rendered the club in the past and is giving to its interests in the future.

The after-dinner exercises in the large hall were opened by W. T. A. Fitzgerald, who added his own tribute to the work of Mr. Winslip. Dist. Atty. Pelletier, who followed as presiding officer, characterized Mr. Whitman as a man whose meritorious work had advertised him and the power of the law far and wide.

history, government and economics, pictorial, plastic and constructive art, and music, mathematics, manual and domestic arts and athletics." He would have "vocational guidance" in kindergartens, elementary schools with differentiated upper grades and well articulated with the high schools, and proposes "day vocational schools for normal pupils over 14 years of age, whether they have completed an eight-year elementary school course or not," and "evening continuation schools, vocational and non-vocational, for pupils over 18, who are at work during the daytime."

Other proposals are vocational high schools, high schools of commerce and technical high schools. Professor Hanus says that New York "meets the foregoing standard of educational opportunity only partially and in some respects not at all."

ENGINEERS' CLUB TO OPEN NEW HOUSE WITH MEMBERSHIP FILLED

With the formal opening of the Engineers' Club of Boston scheduled for tonight at the new clubhouse at Commonwealth avenue and Arlington street, the resident membership, limited to 500 is filled, and there is a substantial waiting list.

This formal opening is the outcome of several years of effort, though the club was not organized as such until Dec. 18, 1911, and not incorporated until Jan. 9, 1912.

The clubhouse, once an attractive residence, has been transformed to meet modern club requirements. The architects are Messrs. Wheelwright, Haven & Hoyt. The alterations of the building, which have included the addition of another story; the provision for an auditorium in the rear of the first floor, accommodating 250 persons; the opening of a ladies' entrance upon the Arlington street side; the closing of the main entrance to what was formerly the first floor of the old residence, and the opening of a new entrance on Commonwealth avenue to the first floor, have necessitated an almost entire rearrangement of the building, but distinctive features of the old house have been retained. There are the high ceilings, deep windows, spacious dignified staircases and hallways and the outlook over the Public Garden, toward Beacon hill and Park street.

The main entrance is at 2 Commonwealth avenue and leads to the basement, where is the desk and lobby finished in mahogany. In the rear are the coat-rooms and still further back an assembly hall surrounded by a gallery.

The social, reading and writing rooms are on the second floor. The billiard and lounging room is on the third floor. The main dining room is on the fourth floor, separated from the main hallway and staircase by panel glass doors.

In the rear of this floor is the serving room, with facilities for the rapid handling of dishes and care of the general service.

The fifth floor is devoted to the comfort of the members who make their temporary homes in the clubhouse. There are nine sleeping rooms.

The kitchen and general service rooms occupy the entire sixth floor. The kitchen is finished in white enamel, with sound-proof composition tile floor. The ranges, roasters, broilers, and baking ovens are electrical. A pneumatic tube system provides for the transportation of orders. Three large ventilators and a monitor-roof provide ample ventilation.

A card index system, embracing information concerning engineering works in all the special libraries in Boston will be a feature for club members. Many such libraries are to be found in Boston.

The officers are Prof. Ira N. Hollis of Harvard, president; Charles L. Edgar and Charles T. Mains, vice-presidents; L. S. Cowles, secretary; Eliot Wadsworth, treasurer; Charles L. Gagnon, Leonard Metcalf, Harry J. Horn, Charles B. Davis, Frederic P. Valentine, William A. Wood, Henry F. Bryant, Charles S. Clark, Donald C. Jackson and J. Henry Neal, with the officers, a board of governors.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE READY TO GO HALF WAY

In a public statement on behalf of the Republican state committee, made public today Charles E. Hatfield, chairman, declares that the committee is ready to meet the leaders of the Progressive party of Massachusetts half way in coming to an agreement whereby the differences between the two parties may be settled.

The statement in part follows: "Individual political leadership is of comparatively little consequence; a united opposition to the party in power is of tremendous importance to good government, as any one familiar with the history of our government will readily admit."

"The state committee reiterates its belief that when the two parties are in agreement on the questions of supreme importance, we ought at least as good citizens to make an effort to act in unison in the interest and for the benefit of all the people of the commonwealth."

"The Republican state committee was justified in accepting Mr. Munsey's important proposal as made in all seriousness and in entire good faith by him. Had there been any question in the minds of any one as to his sincerity, his supplementary statement published on Jan. 14 would have dispelled it. The response of the state committee was also made in all seriousness and in entire good faith—it stands today in good faith."

"If Mr. Hale or his associates have any doubt of the sincerity and good faith of the Republican state committee in its desire for a reconciliation of differences between the two parties they can very easily put it to the test by meeting us half way in discussion of a plan by which Mr. Munsey's proposed amalgamation may be brought about."

COUNTRY CLUB IS PLANNED
NEWARK, N. J.—Plans for a new country club to be located on the Orange mountain, are being made by men who have organized the Mountain Ridge Country Club. The new club will be midway between St. Cloud and Eagle Rock. A golf course will be one of the features.

BOSTON POSTAL CLERKS ARE READY FOR ANNUAL REUNION



M. P. HOGAN
Chairman reception committee



ANDREW C. MANGLES
Floor director

Arrangements for the reunion of the clerks of the Boston postal district in Mechanics hall next Wednesday night have been completed.

Terence J. O'Donnell of the foreign mail division at the central office, who is president of the Postoffice Clerks Association, reports that the reunion proceeds will surpass those of preceding years by a substantial sum.

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield, Assistant Postmaster Frank E. Haynes, Edward T. Barker, superintendent of delivery; Eugene A. Reed, superintendent of mails; Frank S. Childs, superintendent of money order division; A. B. Weston, superintendent of the registry division; Governor Foss, Lieutenant-Governor

Walsh, Congressman William F. Murray, Ernest A. Roberts, James F. Curley and Andrew J. Peters, United States Senator-elect John W. Weeks, Secretary of State Frank Donahue, Mayor Fitzgerald and John J. Attridge are expected to be present.

William F. Curley will be chief marshal, assisted by James J. Mackin, John A. McMahon, president of Branch 3, National Association of Postoffice Clerks, John J. Maloney, William Magee, T. C. Geary, W. E. Reardon, Edward Dineen, T. C. Griffin, J. J. O'Brien, and Edward W. Conners.

Andrew C. Mangles of the central office will be floor director, and M. P. Hogan is chairman of the reception committee.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

QUINCY

Charles H. Jackson gave an illustrated lecture on "George Washington" before the students of the Quincy Mansion school in Livermore hall Friday evening.

Mrs. James R. McCormick entertained the members of the Ladies Aid Society of the West Methodist Episcopal church at her home on Hall place, Friday evening.

The Rev. Sherman Goodwin of Brookfield will preach at the Washington Street Congregational church Sunday.

MARLBORO

The Republican city committee has endorsed the congressional candidacy of Mayor J. Henry Gleason.

There was a meeting of the Marlboro Women's Club yesterday afternoon. The play, "The Private Tutor," was presented last night by the senior class of the high school.

BRIDGEWATER

The Unitarian Men's Club will meet Tuesday evening.

The Lend-a-Hand Club of the Unitarian church is planning a sale to be held next month.

The home talent entertainment to be given by the Visiting Nurse Association will be held Thursday evening at the town hall.

ABINGTON

The First Congregational church has elected: Moderator, William S. O'Brien; clerk, Isaac C. Howland; treasurer, F. D. Hunt; superintendent of Sunday school, William S. O'Brien; deacon, J. F. Hatch; auditor, Albert C. Carey.

Young peoples day will be observed at New Jerusalem church Sunday.

AVON

John Palmer camp, S. V., holds a campfire in Forrest hall Monday evening. Division Commander Frank M. Kirchgasser and staff will attend.

MIDDLEBORO

The Rev. Lewis G. Wilson of Boston, secretary of the American Unitarian Society, will preach at the Unitarian church tomorrow.

38-FOOT PETITION PRESENTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A petition measuring 38 feet and containing between 12,000 and 14,000 names was presented Friday to the selectmen, asking that two more mail carriers be appointed for service here. The selectmen voted to send the petition to Washington. There are now nine carriers for about 14,000 inhabitants.

FILIPINO PRINTERS INCREASE

WASHINGTON—The evolution of the personnel of the bureau of printing of the Philippines from an all-American force in 1902 to one containing 94 per cent of Filipinos, is the basis of a report by John S. Leach, director of the institution. Of this native element apprentices constitute 63.63 per cent.

PIER WORK TO BE RUSHED

Day and night work is to start on the Commonwealth pier Monday in two shifts, from 7 in the morning to 3:30 p. m., and from that time to 11:30 p. m. It is desired to push the concrete work rapidly to be prepared for the steel work when that part of the pier superstructure arrives.

WEYMOUTH

The comedy, "The Colonel's Maid," was presented in Lincoln hall Friday evening, under the auspices of the Young Peoples Christian Union of the First Universalist church.

A petition signed by 500 workmen and several shoe manufacturers of Brockton is to be presented to the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, asking that the workmen's tickets between Boston, Brockton and Bridgewater be made good on several trains.

ROCKLAND

The senior class of the high school holds its annual dramatic entertainment in the opera house Monday evening. The play, "My Brother's Keeper," will be presented.

The Rockland Teachers Association held a party in the assembly hall of the high school Friday evening.

General Hartsuff camp, S. V., paid a fraternal visit to Nelson Lowell camp of Hanover Friday evening.

HANSON

There will be a citizens' caucus at the town hall Monday evening to nominate candidates for the town offices.

At the annual meeting of the First Congregational church officers were chosen as follows: Treasurer, Miss Abbie Clarke; deacon, George W. Severance; auditor, Arthur C. Sampson; music committee, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Calder, Charles Thrasher, Miss Josephine Estes and Mrs. Warren B. Clarke.

PEMBROKE

A branch of the Pembroke library has been established in the schoolhouse at East Pembroke.

Several from this place will attend the entertainment to be given Wednesday evening in Whitman town hall when Joseph Lincoln will give dramatic readings and Miss Florence Jepperson, contralto at the Commonwealth Avenue Baptist church, Boston, will sing.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Epworth League of the Methodist church will hold a supper, sale and entertainment Feb. 21.

LETTER CARRIERS INSTALL

The installation of officers of the Boston Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association took place at the American House Friday night, the retiring president, Walter J. Perkins, presiding. It was voted to hold the annual reunion in Mechanics' building and a committee was appointed to call on Postmaster Mansfield to request permission for this.

TELEPHONE LINES TO BE CHANGED

SALEM, Mass.—The entire North Salem district, comprising some 400 subscribers, will be cut out of telephonic communication at midnight while changes in the cables are being made. It is expected to complete the work by midnight Sunday.

CHARLES S. BIRD TO SPEAK

Charles Sumner Bird will address the Progressives of Sharon and vicinity in the town hall at Sharon Monday evening, Jan. 27.

EVERETT BOY TAKES TESTS

WASHINGTON—D. W. Nason of Everett is her taking examinations for second lieutenant of the marines.

NEW TEACHER IS NAMED

DEDHAM, Mass.—Miss Lena T. Neall has been appointed by the school committee supervisor of penmanship in the primary and grammar schools. Miss Neall since September has supervised the penmanship in the public schools of Norwood.

STEAMER MAE MAKES PORT

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Disabled for three days off Cape Lookout by the bursting of a low pressure cylinder, the steamer Mae, of the Philadelphia & Gulf Steamship Company, arrived here today conveyed by the revenue cutter Androscoggin.

IMMIGRATION BILL COMES UP

WASHINGTON—Another debate, was expected in the House today when Representative Burnett called up the new immigration bill.

GRAND JURY GETS RECESS

NEW YORK—The New York county grand jury, which has sat in the supreme court almost continuously since October, asked Justice Goff Friday for a vacation. The justice told the jurors that they had earned one, and excused them until Feb. 17.

LIBRARY RECEIVES PICTURES

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Gary Memorial library received 158 photographs from the estate of Miss Ellen B. Stetson. The trustees are planning to make this the beginning of a photograph art gallery at the library.

CHARLES C. WOODMAN PENIONED

Patrolman Charles C. Woodman of vision 14, Brighton, was pensioned at roll call Friday evening, having served more than 21 years and requesting retirement.

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE

At the meeting of the combined committees of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange Friday afternoon, it was voted to give the approval of the exchange and its support to House bill 487 filed by John J. Mullen, a member of the exchange. It calls for the placing of building commissioners and inspectors under the civil service rules of the state. It will be recalled that it was this body which introduced a somewhat similar measure advocating the placing of the principal and assistant assessors under the civil service rules also.

In speaking for this measure Mr. Mullen stated: "By taking the building inspectors of all the cities of the commonwealth out of politics we will usher in a new era of building that will be more satisfactory to the builders and owners and insure greater safety and satisfaction to the public."

The following have been admitted to the exchange since Jan. 1, 1913: George F. Atkins, Harold D. Diehl, Albert E. N. Spiller, Albert B. Fopiano, Geo. F. Oakman, Leonard F. Cutter, Charles Bruce, Charles A. Gleason and John J. Mullen.

NORTH AND SOUTH END SALES

The Henry W. Patterson estate has taken title to a group of brick and frame buildings, adjoining North End park, at 520 Commercial street. The land aggregates 45,000 square feet, which carries a tax valuation of \$136,500. The entire assessment is \$157,000. This property was sold by Charles A. Hardy to Benjamin D. Hyde, who reconveyed.

William J. Stober has purchased the four-story brick house and 801 square feet of ground at 15 Piedmont street, assessed for \$4400. It was owned by Alexander E. Stoddard. The same purchaser also bought the adjoining four-story brick at 17 Piedmont street from Grace B. Evans. This is taxed for \$4400, and includes 800 square feet of land. Each lot carries an assessment of \$2700.

Harris Sipperstein is the new owner of the four-story and basement brick house at 14 Florence street, near Harrison avenue, taxed in the name of Ida Farber for \$7300, of which \$2200 is carried on the 1078 square feet of land.

Another parcel bought by the same purchaser from the same party is located at 3 Oneida street, near Harrison avenue, also a four-story and basement brick dwelling, assessed for \$7000, and \$2000 of that amount is taxed on 900 square feet of land.

SALES IN WEST ROXBURY

Warren E. Freeman of the Kimball building sold for George L. Schirmer, trustee of the Wild estate property, the following West Roxbury lots: Nos. 122, 123 and 124, Manthorne road, containing about 5500 square feet each; to Thomas R. Wills, who will build three houses; also lot 343, Weld estate, junction of Church street and Halford road, containing 7310 square feet of land, to Mrs. E. K. Howard, who will build a high-grade single family house for occupancy.

Robert T. Fowler has sold for Harriet C. May of Jaffrey, N. H., her attractive frame dwelling at 40 Wren street, West Roxbury. There are 10,000 square feet of land. E. Everett Arnold of Dorchester was the purchaser and will occupy the premises.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

The single frame dwelling formerly owned by Harry E. Wright at 88 Magnolia street, opposite Chamber street, has passed into the possession of Genevieve K. Foley et al, including 7200 square feet of ground. The total assessment is \$7700, and the land carries \$2500 on that amount.

Final papers have gone to record in the transfer of Patrick J. Osborne's property at 342 Geneva avenue, junction of Homes avenue. There is a single frame dwelling and 3703 square feet of ground, all taxed for \$5700, the land for \$1500.

SUBURBAN ESTATES SOLD

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports the sale of the estate at 56 Warren street, Newton Highlands. It comprises a frame dwelling house of 9 rooms and 12,000 square feet of land, having a total assessment of \$4200. The grantor is Susan E. Williams, the purchaser John Bianchi.

Also the sale of the Israel Howe estate on the main road between Southboro and Marlboro, near the Marlboro junction depot, comprising a modern 10-room colonial-style house, large stable and several outbuildings together with 50,000 square feet of land. The purchaser is Albert Mallender.

The sale is reported of the John Wade place known as the Elms, located on Washington street, near Metcalf station in Holliston. It comprises a colonial-type house of 10 rooms and two acres of land. The grantor is Ida C. Healey of Wakefield, the purchaser being Frank E. Hall of Holliston, who has already taken possession.

DORCHESTER SALE

The estate 574-576 Freeport street, Dorchester, comprising a 3-apartment house of 17 rooms, and 3800 square feet of land, having a total assessment of \$3800 has been purchased by Sarah Daniels. Sidney Peterson, et al, were the grantors. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

ESTATE SOLD IN DEDHAM

Deeds have gone to record conveying from the Securities Real Estate Trust 80 acres of land, with houses, to William C. Nickerson and Frederick P. Royce, trustees, both of Dedham. An agreement has been made with Mrs. Mabel Bayard Warren to convey her adjoining prop-

SURPASSING OUTDOOR DISPLAY OF FLOWERS PLANNED FOR BOSTON

Plans to make the greatest outdoor flower show ever held in this country, to be assembled in connection with the national convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists in 1914 in Boston are announced today by John K. M. L. Farquhar, president of the society. Mr. Farquhar will extend the invitation to Mayor Fitzgerald to attend it, to the florists and ornamental horticulturists of this country, while at the national convention in Minneapolis, Minn., during the third week in August this year.

Mr. Farquhar expects that the outdoor show will attract fully 3000 florists and ornamental horticulturists to this city in 1914 from every state in the country. The park commission has arranged to set apart a space of 10 acres in the Back Bay Fens and prepare it for the outdoor show.

A great floral outlay is being mapped out by the local florists. Arduous surrounding the lot on three sides will be covered with canvas and beneath this great canopy the more tender and costly exhibits will be displayed. In the center of the area an artistic Japanese garden with its characteristic little bridges and ponds or an Italian garden with its fountains and picturesque beds will be laid out.

There is an abundance of sentiment among the local florists, according to Mr. Farquhar, in favor of accomplishing something that will be on a par with the recent exhibition in London. "We can't attempt to rival it," said Mr. Farquhar, "because there they have some 15 acres covered entirely with canvas, and millions of dollars of exhibits are displayed. Our country does not afford such an expensive display as yet, but we will not stop short of getting as near as we can. It will unquestionably be the largest ever attempted in this country, and I feel that Boston is the one place where such an exhibit is possible."

To take delegates from New York and Massachusetts to Minneapolis this summer, a special train over the Grand Trunk system will be placed at the disposal of the two parties. The New York members will first come here. At the invitation of the Montreal Horticultural Society of Canada the entire delegation will stop over in that city for one day as guests of that society. It is expected by Mr. Farquhar that about 150 florists and ornamental horticulturists of Massachusetts, and about 100 from New York will make the trip.

The leading officers of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which Mr. Farquhar is president, will go. Representatives of the Gardeners and Florists Club, of the Horticultural Club of Boston and of the two flower markets in this city composed of some 300 growers are expected to attend. W. Percy Edgar is superintending all arrangements for the trip.

RIFLE TROPHY IS GIVEN TO WINNERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—New honors in marksmanship came to Corp. Charles F. Parker camp U. S. W. V., Friday night when a delegation of members of Roger Wolcott camp of Roxbury presented to the local camp's rifle team the Hale-Gibson trophy, representing the championship of the United States. In a four year competition this was won three times by the local camp and becomes its permanent property. Roger Wolcott camp had held it since 1911. Col. Edward J. Gibson, past commander-in-chief, following the election, jointly installed the officers of the camp and Mrs. Edmund Rice auxiliary.

B. & M. TRAFFIC RESUMED
SALEM, Mass.—Traffic on the main line of the Boston & Maine railroad east of the Salem station was resumed at 1:45 p. m. today, following a tie-up of about two hours due to the failure of the drawbridge connecting Salem with Beverly to return to its proper position.

erty to the above-mentioned trustees, who will then own the entire tract of 150 acres, formerly known as "Karlstein." The sale was negotiated by Joseph Balch of the Columbia Life building.

WEEKLY BUILDING SUMMARY
The following statistics of building operations in New England are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO JAN. 22
1913.....\$9,443,000 1906.....\$5,257,000
1912.....7,775,000 1905.....2,988,000
1911.....7,221,000 1904.....4,987,000
1910.....7,740,000 1903.....4,424,000
1909.....8,340,000 1902.....5,121,000
1908.....2,923,000 1901.....3,902,000
1907.....4,985,000

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Northern ave., 155, ward 13; Albert L. Mills, McEllan & Brown; frame restaurant.

SHIPPING NEWS

At the pier of the Curtis & Pope Lumber Company lies the old schooner Charles Luling, dismantled and otherwise unfit for service. Efforts are being made to get the vessel away from the pier. She landed a cargo of lumber at the wharf several weeks ago. Her owners claimed demurrage and decided to take it out in wharfage. The lumber company objected, and she then went to the city yard, remaining there several days. Appeals were then made to Captain Hird, the harbor master. He ordered her to move, and she returned to the Curtis & Pope wharf. They are still trying to get her away. On a recent passage to Boston, the vessel was dismantled. Since then, she was towed to Portland and back. It is not known what disposition will be made of the craft.

A late arrival at T wharf Friday afternoon was the schooner Clintonia, Captain Lyman Wildes, from Cape Shore, with about 70,000 pounds of fresh groundfish. Captain Wildes reports that a week ago last Sunday off Liscomb, N. S., Stephen Muse of St. Pierre and Simon Merchant of Arichat, N. S., strayed away in their dory. Conditions were favorable at the time and Captain Wildes was unable to account for their disappearance.

Assistance is being given the schooner E. Edward Drake, of Philadelphia from Fernandina, Fla., which was in collision with an unknown steamship off Hog Island, Va. The revenue cutter Onondago was dispatched to the scene. The schooner hails from Bath, Me.

Efforts are being made to release the schooner Greenleaf Johnson of Perth Amboy, bound for New York from Charleston, which stranded on Cape Lookout Friday. The revenue cutter Seminole is standing by.

Cunard steamship Laconia, one of the largest liners which enters the port of Boston, is scheduled for an oriental cruise, leaving New York Feb. 15. The itinerary includes Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Egypt, Italy and the Riviera.

Six arrivals, two with large fares, reached T wharf today. The large receipts resulted in a drop of dealers' prices. Arrivals: Mildred Robinson 74,000 pounds, Aspinet 60,000, Manomet 16,700, Annie & Jennie 5300, Mary Edith 13,400, Mary De Costa 15,400 pounds. Dealers' quotations per hundredweight follow: Steak cod \$7.00, market cod \$3.25, haddock \$3.75, pollock \$4.50, large hake \$5.75, medium hake \$3.75.

When the fishing schooner Mary De Costa arrived in port today, Capt. Joseph F. Silveira reported the loss of his brother, Emanuel J. Silveira of Gloucester, a member of the crew. Silveira was pulling trawls off Jeffries bank Thursday and when the schooner approached the spot where he was thought to be working, the fisherman was not to be found. Captain Silveira said that the dory had probably been swamped.

Repairs have been made by machinists of the cutter Seminole to the pumps of the schooner Thomas Winsome, Captain Higbee, which anchored off Lookout Light, N. C., Friday in a leaking condition. The Winsome was lumber laden for New York, leaving Charleston, S. C., Jan. 17.

For the second time since her launching last October, the new steamer Frieda, Captain McGray, has returned to the builders yard at Fore River because of dissatisfaction with the working of the engines. The craft was built for the Union Sulphur Company of New York, and left for the metropolis several weeks ago. She returned soon, however, and started out again Thursday, but the experts were not satisfied and she was ordered back. "The Frieda is 315 feet long, with a deadweight carrying capacity of 5000 tons. The Frieda was intended for the sulphur carrying trade between Port Arthur, Texas, and northern ports.

According to a wireless from Captain Lewis of the steamer North Star, which passed through Pollock Rip slue, bound from New York to Portland, the bell buoy has been overturned.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Srs La Campine, Antwerp; Suriname, Barbados, etc.; Monroe, Newport News; and Norfolk, Delaware, Philadelphia; tgs Corning, twg one bgs; Paoli, twg two bgs; Wellington, twg two bgs.

PORT OF BOSTON

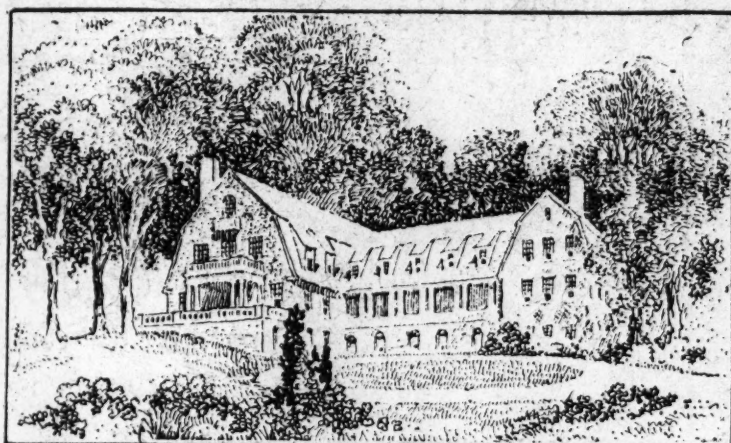
Arrived
Str Marquette (Br) Findlay, Antwerp.
Str Rossano (Br) Bailey, Louisville, C. B.
Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, St. John, N. B. via Eastport and Portland.
Str Kanawha, Byrne, Newport News.
Str Massasoit, Lakeman, Machiasport, Me.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Tg Charles McMan, McKimmon, Portsmouth, N. H.
Slp Albert Baldwin, from Rockport, Mass.

Cleared
Str Arrammore (Br), Hearn, Halifax, N. S.
Str Grecian, Briggs, Norfolk.
Str Allegheny, Chase, Philadelphia.
Str H F Dimock, O'Donnell, New York.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Sailed
Str Pallanza (Ger), Hamburg via

MISSIONARY HOME AT AUBURNDALE



(Sketch by Coolidge & Carlson, Architects.)

Work on foundations of new home for wives and children of missionaries is begun

AUBURNDALE INSTITUTION IS BEING REPLACED

Foundations for a new \$50,000 home in Auburndale for wives and children of missionaries, to be known as the Walker home, are now being laid at the corner of Hancock and Grove streets. The building, which will be three stories high, is to be erected by the board of commissioners of foreign missions to replace a former structure damaged by a fire.

In design the building will be like a mansion rather than an institution, and will stand about 30 feet back from Hancock street. It will be built of brick, concrete and steel, with interior finish-

ings of ash. The floors will be of oak and the furniture is to be of mission pattern.

Planned to accommodate about 50 persons, many of whom are at present in adjoining cottages under the patronage of Mrs. Curtis Bates, the new home will have its rooms distributed with a view to comfort and utility. The first floor will contain a suite of rooms with two apartments and a matron's room. At the end of a long corridor there will be a reception room, office and living room. In the rear will be the kitchen and the servants' quarters. The second floor will have nine chambers in front and six in the rear. The third floor, exclusively for boys, will have eight chambers.

The architects are Coolidge and Carlson, and the contractors W. Fillmore & Co., Cambridge.

MISS TEYTE TALKS ON SINGER AND THE PUBLIC

Chicago Opera Soprano Taking Opposite View to Miss Mary Garden Says That Her Audiences Help Shape Her Interpretations

Miss Maggie Teyte, the soprano who sang Friday afternoon as soloist with the Boston Symphony orchestra and repeats her two selections from the works of the French composers Debussy and Charpentier at the Symphony concert tonight, in talking with a representative of the Monitor expressed a contrary view from that which Miss Mary Garden expressed a few weeks ago in regard to the share of the public in a singer's interpretations. Miss Garden when interviewed on the subject declared firmly that the public had no direct influence in shaping her interpretations with the greatest care in advance and then presented them and held to them whether her audiences liked them or not. She said that she made it a part of her duty to convince the public that she was right, to overcome opposition by conscientiously sticking to the interpretation that she had decided upon as the fit one for her.

Miss Teyte takes quite a different stand on the question. "I am always a part of the public when I sing," said Miss Teyte. "When I feel keenly the instinct of my audience, I find I always sing with power and to a successful result. There is just one moment in a song or an aria when the house is with a singer, and success consists in the artist's entering into the sentiment of the listeners and in rising to that moment with them. It is a climax, and the audience causes it. I can stand apart from my audience when I sing a song and win applause that says 'How nice!' To me that is always proof that I am not a part of the public, and that I have not been a true interpreter."

Miss Teyte in telling of her experiences with American music said that it was

going against the grain of good art to try to force plantations themes up to a level with the themes of Schumann and Brahms. "The banjo and ragtime have their place," said Miss Teyte, "and I like them in their place as well as any body does. But it is a mistake to try to put them up on a high plane. Plantation music is a department by itself, and is valuable in its place, but American art can never be built on it as a foundation."

The artist's operatic work this season in the United States has comprised appearances with the Chicago opera company in "Mignon," "Bohème" and "The Cricket on the Hearth." One of the roles in which she has made her mark at the Paris Opera Comique is Melisande in Debussy's work "Pelleas and Melisande." In this work she was the successor of Miss Mary Garden in Paris and she sang the soprano role continuously there for two seasons.

Miss Teyte leaves America Feb. 22 and goes to England to make a tour with Sir Henry Wood and the Queen's Hall orchestra. Late in the spring she appears at the opera at Cannes and Mentone and gives concerts in Nice and Monte Carlo. Still later she gives her first recital in Vienna and gives two recitals in Berlin. Toward the close of the Paris music season she appears in concert at the Salle Gaveau with Claude Debussy as her assisting pianist.

Miss Teyte learned her singing art in Paris, where she was a fellow student of Mme. Louise Edvina and Miss Lucile Marcel. As an opera singer she has not yet come into the circle of Covent Garden and Boston opera interests. Her contract with the Chicago company lasts another season.

meeting and reception of Hebron Academy Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity at the Hotel Bellevue last night, former Governor John D. Long presiding. A number of the alumni responded to toasts and Miss Alice Barden sang. Among others present were Governor and Mrs. Eugene N. Foss.

Officers elected were: President, former Gov. John D. Long; vice-presidents, F. O. Stanley and the Rev. W. W. Wyman; secretary and treasurer, Miss Eva May Barrows; executive committee, James W. Hibbs, J. Everett Hicks and Mrs. Sadie Johanson Raeburn.

SEALERS ASK FOR MORE AUTHORITY

Petitions from the Massachusetts Sealers Association to the federal government asking for more authority whereby materials purchased outside of one state may be kept without the state unless passing the standard set by the state into which they are received, are being circulated and will be forwarded to Washington soon.

SPRING BASIS OF ACTION

PEABODY, Mass.—Otis Brown has sued the town of Peabody in an action of tort for \$3000. He asserts he owns a part of Munroe street upon which was located a spring of water, the yield of which he had planned to sell to the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company. The spring has ceased to flow since the town improved Munroe street, it is asserted.

CANADA EXHIBITS AS ADVERTISING

WINNIPEG, Man.—J. W. Jones, who was manager of the exhibits of the boards of trade in the industrial bureau, will open similar Canadian exhibits in Cleveland and Detroit soon.

In Cleveland Mr. Jones has arranged to throw stereoscopic views on an immense canvas to be erected on the side of a building each evening. These slides will show Canada's agricultural and manufacturing resources.

RECEPTION PLAN PRACTICALLY OFF

WASHINGTON—That there will be no inaugural reception was practically settled Friday when the Democratic senators, at their caucus, unanimously decided it was unwise to have a reception in the capitol building. The Republicans had previously assumed a similar attitude and President-elect Wilson has expressed himself as endorsing anything the inaugural committee may see fit to do.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings	
EASTBOUND	
Sailings from New York	
America, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 23
Caledonia, for Glasgow	Jan. 23
Czar, for Rotterdam	Jan. 23
"Majestic, for Southampton	Jan. 23
Yusuf, for London	Jan. 23
Venezia, for Mediterranean ports	Jan. 23
Niagara, for Havre	Jan. 23
Calabria, for London	Jan. 23
"Noordam, for Rotterdam	Jan. 23
"Vaderland, for Antwerp via Dover	Jan. 23
Campania, for Liverpool	Jan. 23
"La Savoie, for Havre	Jan. 30
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg	Jan. 30
Kumland, for Glasgow	Jan. 30
Sailings from Boston	
Pretorian, for Glasgow	Jan. 30
Canopic, for Mediterranean ports	Feb. 4
Ruselia, for Liverpool	Feb. 11
Canadian, for Liverpool	Feb. 11
Arabic, for Liverpool	Feb. 11
Scythia, for Glasgow	Feb. 11
Carpathia, for Liverpool	Feb. 11
Winifreda, for Liverpool	Feb. 11
Kumland, for Glasgow	Feb. 11
Sailings from Philadelphia	
Marquette, for Antwerp	Jan. 31
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg	Feb. 1
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports	Feb. 1
Memorie, for Antwerp	Feb. 14
"Haverford, for Liverpool	Feb. 15
Stomatin, for Mediterranean ports	Feb. 15
Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg	Feb. 22
Monitor, for Antwerp	Feb. 28

Transatlantic Sailings	
WESTBOUND	
Sailings from San Francisco	
"Sierra, for Sydney	Jan. 23
Sailings from Seattle	
"Polerie, for Manila	Jan. 30

Transatlantic Sailings	
EASTBOUND	
Sailings from Hongkong	
Persia, for San Francisco	Jan. 23
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle	Jan. 23
Sailings from Yokohama	
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco	Jan. 25
Sado Maru, for Seattle	Jan. 25
Sailings from Honolulu	
Makura, for Vancouver	Jan. 23
Mongolia, for New York	Jan. 23
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Jan. 23
Sailings from Sydney	
Tahiti, for San Francisco	Jan. 25

Incoming Steamships at Boston	
DUE TODAY	
Dania, from Copenhagen	Dec. 30
Epsom, from Rotterdam	Dec. 30
Marquette, from Antwerp	Jan. 9
Dochra, from London	Jan. 12

Incoming Steamships at Boston	
DUE TUESDAY	
Rossano, from London	Jan. 14
Esparita, from Port Louis	Jan. 14
Narva, from London	Jan. 21

Incoming Steamships at Boston	
DUE WEDNESDAY	
Bosnia, from Hamburg	Jan. 14
Canadian, from Liverpool	Jan. 18
Iowa, from Liverpool	Jan. 18
Canopic, from Genoa and Naples	Jan. 18

Incoming Steamships at Boston	
DUE THURSDAY	
Wray Castle, from Manila	Jan. 21
Saxonia, from Liverpool	Jan. 21
Louisiana, from Copenhagen via Fayal	Jan. 21
DUE FRIDAY	
Franky, from Huelva	Jan. 15

Incoming Steamships at Boston	
By Wireless	
SS Marquette, from Antwerp for Boston and Philadelphia, was 112 miles east of Boston light at 8 a. m. Friday.	
SS Montezuma, London and Antwerp for St. John, N. H., was 105 miles southeast of Cape Race at 8:30 a. m. Friday.	
SS Norge, Gothenburg for Newport News, was 60 miles east of Cape Race at 11:30 p. m. Thursday.	
SS La Savoie, Havre for New York, was 770 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5 a. m. Friday.	
SS Campana, Liverpool and Queenstown for New York, was 704 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6 a. m. Friday, and expects to dock 9 a. m. Sunday.	
SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg for New York, was 670 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9 a. m. Friday.	
SS Tropic, from Liverpool for Portland, was 380 miles east of Portland at 9 p. m. Thursday.	
SS Grendina, Trinidad for New York, was 400 miles south of Scotland light at 6 p. m. Thursday.	
SS Santa Maria, New York for Kingston, etc., was 353 miles south of Scotland light at 7 p. m. Thursday.	

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 25

Mails for—	Conveyed by	Mail closes at
Newfoundland, via Halifax	Steamship	Boston P. O. Mail closes at 2:15 a. m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India close Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m., for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcels post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

Transatlantic Sailings	
EASTBOUND	
Sailings from Antwerp	
Zeeland, for New York	Feb. 1
Manitow, for Boston	Feb. 6
Finland, for New York	Feb. 8
Vaderland, for New York	Feb. 15
Marquette, for Boston	Feb. 20

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PERSIA REFUSING DEMAND
OF RUSSIA UPON RAILWAY

If Consent Is Yielded to Making of Gauge of Projected Julfa-Tabriz Line Uniform with That of Great Power, Authorities See Ultimate Absorption Nearer

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—Immediately after the attack on Captain Eckford in southern Persia, the government of Great Britain, in urging upon the Persian government to exact reparation, by means of some sort of punitive expedition, from the tribes responsible for the outrage, declared that if this was not done immediately they would be obliged to take further action in the matter to insure the whole question being properly cleared up.

The incident has been the subject of several questions in both houses of Parliament, and it has been freely discussed in the press, the general opinion expressed being that for the British government, time after time, in regard to these outrages, to demand reparation, and to accompany their demands with the assurance that if they were not complied with they would take further steps in the matter, and then never to take further steps of any kind, was clearly to bring British prestige into contempt, not only in Persia, but throughout the mid-east generally.

It is some time now since the attack on Captain Eckford, and the steps which Great Britain intends to take in order to exact the demanded reparation still remain undisclosed.

British Beleaguered

There can be no denying the fact that the situation in a most difficult one. Southern Persia is in a state bordering upon chaos. Two divisions of British troops are in a practically beleaguered condition, one at Bushire and the other at Shiraz; and although effort has been made in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords to make this appear otherwise, nevertheless the fact remains that the forces, whether at liberty to move at will or really beleaguered, are incapable of effecting anything in the way of restoring order.

As Lord Curzon said recently, the force is too large for a consular guard and too small for a military police force, and it consequently succeeds in effecting nothing. The Bakhtiari even if willing to cooperate without substantial grants of money from the treasury, which is

doubtful, have in any case their hands full owing to the necessity of dealing with the Kuhgelus tribesman on the Ahwaz-Ispahan road, and of capturing the assassins of Lieutenant Bullock. It seems also that the Governor-General of Persia, now prefers the assistance of the Kashgais under Sowlet-ed-Dowleh to that of the Bakhtiari. It was Sowlet-ed-Dowleh who in August last defeated a force of 200 of the gendarmerie sent from Shiraz under two Swedish officers, one of whom was wounded, to clear the Bushire road of brigands. Great Britain afterwards made advances to the Persian government to enable the expedition to be sent against him.

New Cabinet Forming

As far as the political situation generally in Persia is concerned, the Bakhtiari chieftain, Sardar Assad, has announced that Samsam-es-Sultaneh, the premier, and also minister of war who are Bakhtiari, have resigned in order to make way for a cabinet which Allah-es-Sultaneh has for some time been endeavoring to form.

The chief difficulty which confronts Allah-es-Sultaneh in completing the cabinet seems to be the fear that some of the candidates will yield in the matter of the concessions demanded by Russia for the projected railway from Julfa to Tabriz. As regards this railway it is understood that all obstacles have now been cleared away, with the exception of Russia's demand that the gauge adopted on the line should be the same as that of the Russian railways. To this the Persian authorities have, up to the present, offered, as might be expected, the most uncompromising objection.

The advantage to Russia of connecting Tabriz directly with her own railway system, so that trains could be run through without any change at the frontier, right into the heart of the province of Azerbaijan, is obvious. And if Russia gains her point in this direction she may well regard it as a final triumph in that diplomacy, which, right from the very beginning of the present troubles in Persia, in their acute form, has been aimed at the ultimate absorption of money from the treasury, which is

EDUCATION ASPECTS
AT CONFERENCE IN
NORTH OF ENGLAND

Talents Shown by Workers Are Described and Plea Is Made by Employer for Schools for Employees

FAIR HOURS NEED

(Special to the Monitor)

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—The north of England educational conference was held in the University College of this city recently and was attended by many eminent educationalists. After the opening address by the bishop of Southwell, who took the chair, the bishop of Lincoln spoke on "The Function of University Education in Civic Life."

The advantages of a university to a community, he said, lay in the uplifting influence which it exercised on the learning and culture of the district. With its laboratories, museums and libraries a university stood for the advancement of learning and the adding to knowledge by research, as well as the teaching of students and the popularizing of knowledge. It was urged by the speaker that in view of the rise of the modern industrial democracy a new valuation of men and things was needed. The aristocracy of birth was being replaced by a bogus aristocracy of wealth and money getting, a much worse condition because of its vulgarities and its debasing moral influence. As a counter-balance to plutocracy, genius and learning, and even higher than these, virtue and goodness were needed.

Among the less obvious results of university influence, said Dr. Hicks, was the growth of a large class of highly educated women, which meant an important change for the better in social and political life, as well as in family life.

Part of National Life

P. E. Matheson of New College, Oxford, in his paper on "The Outlook in Education," said that the universities had become a part of the national life, as they had never been since the middle ages. Not only had flourishing new universities and university colleges made their homes in their great cities of commerce and industry, but the older universities, enlarged enormously by the abolition of religious tests, had become truly democratic.

In a paper delivered to a section of the conference by the Rev. William Temple, headmaster of Repton and president of the Workers Educational Association, the work of that body in connection with the continued education of adults was dealt with.

Mr. Temple said that the essays which the students wrote, essays written under very great difficulties in workmen's cottages, where it was difficult to obtain peace and quiet, and written after a long day's work, were most remarkable products. A considerable amount of the work shown in these essays was pronounced by so eminent a scholar as A. L. Smith of Balliol to be equal in value to the work done in Oxford by men who took a first-class in the honors history school. This proved that opportunity was wanted for the use of a large amount of intellectual capacity which at the present was being wasted.

It also provided what he believed to be so far an unrecognized point, that men who only had an elementary education could none the less do work of a university type at a proper age. Though they had not the knowledge which they would have had through attendance at school, yet their intellectual capacity was fully as developed. This statement was of course only true of those who had been mentally alert and who had taken an active part in the life of their town or trade union, but it held good both in the case of skilled and unskilled laborers.

Education and Employee

The second day's sitting of the educational conference was occupied with the hearing of two papers dealing with the subject of the responsibility of the employer with regard to the education of his employees. The authors of the papers were Sir William Mather and George Cadbury, Jr.

Sir William Mather said that if child labor paid the employer, he was morally bound to see to it that the children should not lose, in supplying his wants—the opportunities of mental, moral and physical growth in schools provided for the purpose. The personal influence of the employer on his employees was a great factor in controlling their continuous education, and it should be made a condition of employment that the children should attend evening schools three or four times a week.

It was sometimes alleged, said the speaker, that the intelligent human element was not required in these days of rapid mechanical production. His own experience went to show that much more highly cultivated intelligence was required and that character, intelligence, trustworthiness, goodwill, loyalty, energy, good sense and skill were the staying power of an industry.

Fair Hours Advocated

George Cadbury, Jr., in his account of what was being done at the Bournville works towards the continuation of education among the young employees, said

UNDER WATER, ON LAND,
IN AIR, BRITAIN ALERT

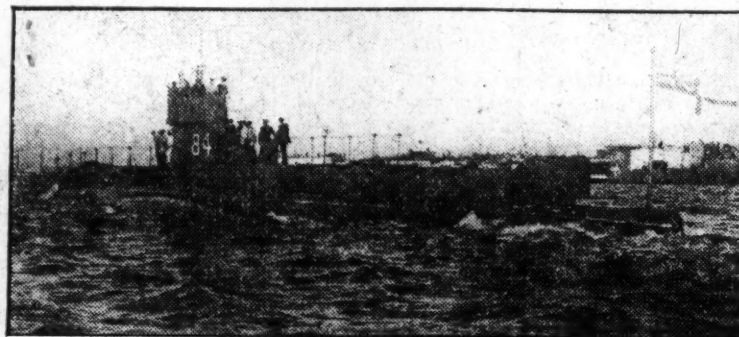
(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—The "E 4," the latest of the submarines, has arrived in Portsmouth from Messrs. Vickers' works in Barrow. The "E 4" is the largest submarine ever built for the British navy. The special feature of her construction is that she carries two 12 pr. guns on disappearing mountings. The method of mounting the guns is ingenious and consists of a well provided with a watertight cover under which

and Gordon Highlanders from Cawnpore, terminates the service of the foot guards in Egypt.

Their presence in that country is closely connected with the famous memorandum issued by Viscount Haldane in 1905 reducing the third and fourth battalions of regiments, including those of the footguards. The scheme was received with anything but enthusiasm, and the proposal to disband the third Coldstream and the third Scots guards was the cause of an appeal to King

UNSEEN WARSHIP CARRIES GUNS



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.)

The E4 submarine, the largest ever built for British navy, arriving at Portsmouth

they are packed when the submarine is submerged. The "E 4," which is 176 feet long and has a surface tonnage of 700, has a submerged speed of 10 knots. Her surface speed is 16 knots.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The first "air station" intended specifically for purposes of war has recently been constructed close to Port Victoria, at the mouth of the River Medway. The station will be known as the "Isle of Grain Air Station," and a naval officer will be appointed to take charge of the hydro aeroplanes which will be housed there.

(Special to the Monitor)

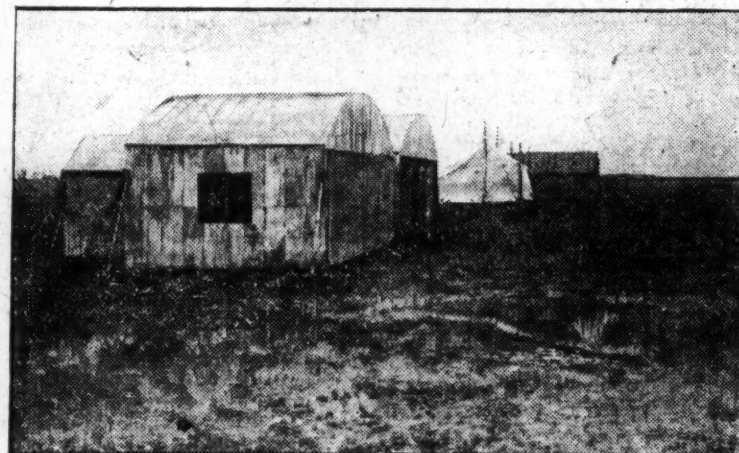
LONDON—The return of the First Scots guards from Cairo, at which station they have been replaced by the sec-

Edward. As a result the third Coldstream guards were given respite as a battalion of the British force of occupation in Egypt, though the third Scots guards were definitely reduced.

During their term of service abroad the Coldstreams earned for themselves a high reputation as a musketry battalion. One of the best corps shooting for the Queen Victoria cup, the battalion won the company match open to the army abroad held at Khartoum in 1909, and on their return home in March, 1911, they won the Roberts cup.

The first Scots guards, who had relieved the Coldstreams in 1911, made their journey out to Cairo in the Sudan, the same transport on which they have returned from the Kasr el Nil barracks to the Chelsea and Wellington barracks in London.

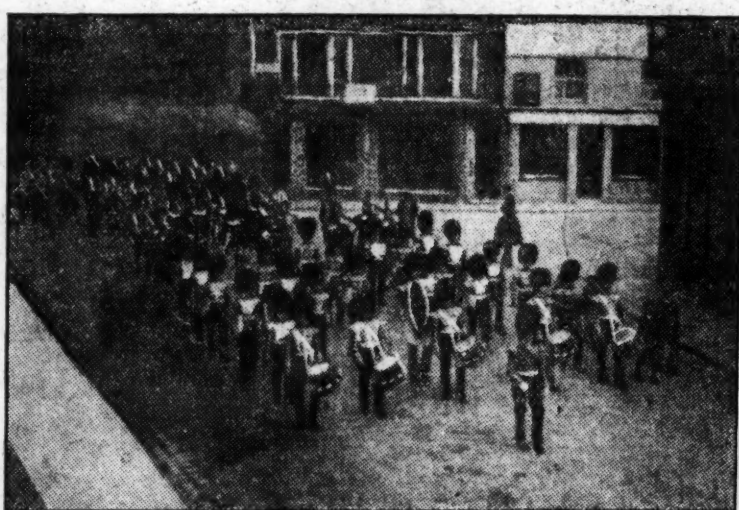
FIRST AIR BASE FOR WAR PURPOSES



(Copyright by Topical Press)

Isle of Grain air station, close to Port Victoria, at mouth of River Medway

FAMOUS REGIMENT HOME FROM CAIRO



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Detachment of Scots Guards, headed by band, coming off guard at Windsor

that the first duty of the employer was to see that the hours during which they worked were not too long. At Bournville no boy under 18 years of age worked more than 48 hours a week and no girl more than 42½ hours while they were attending evening classes. Attendance at these classes had been made a condition of employment with his firm and fees for these classes were repaid where 85 per cent of attendances were made and good reports were received from the headmaster.

Mr. Cadbury then gave in detail the working of the compulsory education scheme obtaining among the employees in his firm, stating in conclusion that, to the question which was sometimes asked him whether this scheme paid, he always answered that though their business was highly competitive, they could always compete successfully in the home markets and in neutral markets abroad.

They also found that they had nothing to fear from France, Germany or Swiss competition. Mr. Cadbury ended his highly interesting paper by foreshadowing, in response to the demands of the community for more highly trained workmen and for a more educated citizenship, the intervention of the state in the passing of measures which would render higher education compulsory and conditions of labor more favorable to its acquirement.

CONGREGATIONAL TOTALS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The British Congregational church returns show the church members number 400,722, with 692,076 Sunday school scholars, and 71,530 teachers. There is a decrease on the year of 2221 church members and 3178 Sunday scholars.

RAMPARTS CIRCLING
PARIS TO DISAPPEAR
BEFORE BOULEVARDS

Triple Row of Forts Will Defend City Leaving 1400 Acres for Public Parks, Playgrounds and Houses

OUTLAY IS IMMENSE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The ramparts encircling Paris are to disappear. This decision, recently adopted by the municipal council, will bring about the greatest transformation in the city's appearance that has taken place since Baron Haussmann inaugurated his chain of broad thoroughfares that made Paris the modern capital that it is.

After the municipality has bought the ramparts from the state, and turned them into building lots, parks, and boulevards, about 1500 acres will thus be added to the city's circumference. This means that Paris can no longer be called a fortified town.

Ever since its earliest beginnings, the capital has been separated from its outlying settlements by fortifications. As the population grew, new districts were added, and the city limits extended, which always meant the construction of new ramparts. This has been done eight times. Now the military authorities think that the defense of Paris would be more effectively assured by a triple row of forts placed at different intervals on the city's outskirts. These forts would occupy a total area of 100 acres and the state will reserve this space from the 1500 acres sold to the city. However, the municipality will put up the necessary buildings, and will receive as compensation certain barracks which will be vacated in the heart of the city.

Over half of the newly acquired territory will be made into public parks, playgrounds, and broad thoroughfares. The municipality's plan is to construct one boulevard that will skirt the entire city. It will be about 15 miles long. The remaining space is to be divided into building lots, and 4 per cent of these is to be reserved for cheap lodgings. The purchase of the ramparts will cost the

YORKSHIRE SEES
N. S. W. EXHIBITS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The means adopted by T. A. Coghlan, the agent-general for New South Wales, to bring before the people of Yorkshire the possibilities of the pastoral industries of that state, have met with a remarkable result. The state's exhibits of wool, to which previous press reference has been made, have now been to most of the manufacturing centers of Yorkshire, and opened at Leeds on the 15th inst.

No more effective means of bringing the two ends of the great industry, the producing and manufacturing, together could have been devised, and the exhibit has now been viewed with interest throughout the country, while the explanatory lectures have been uniformly well attended.

city \$20,000,000, which is to be fully paid in 38 years.

Certain portions of the present fortifications now occupied by barracks and known as the "military zone," are owned by private individuals, and the purchase of these will entail the outlay of \$30,000,000. The creation of parks and thoroughfares will call for another \$20,000,000, but it is thought that the sale of building lots will amount to not less than \$60,000,000, so that the eventual deficit will be somewhere between \$12,000,000 and \$16,000,000.

Details of this purchase have been fully studied for some time by a committee representing both state and the municipality. The acceptance of the project by the city council practically insures its success, although the matter must be laid before Parliament also. This will be done as soon as possible.

Orange Blossom HONEY from California

GUARANTEED PURE

Honey, delicious in flavor, secured from the immense apiaries in the rich orange districts and sage-covered foothills of California, is what you get in

Del Monte HONEY

It's free from glucose. The Pantry that contains Del Monte

Honey, Peaches, Cherries, Asparagus, Raisins, Etc.

is always well supplied with California's choice products. The cost of a Del Monte package is always less than the QUALITY indicates.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CANNERS ASSOCIATION

SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Cannery of Fruits and Vegetables in the World



BARCLAY, BROWN AND BIRD BOSTON Agents.

"Your Card, Please" WARD'S Use Ward's Engraved or Printed Visiting Cards. Send or call for samples. 57-63 Franklin St.

AUSTRALIA TO USE
MANY PLANS FOR
HER NEW CAPITAL

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The Commonwealth has recently expended about £6000 in connection with designs for the federal capital. Of this sum, £2000 was allotted as prizes among three designs selected by the majority of an independent board of examiners, and £400 was given for the purchase of the first design in a minority selection.

A home affairs department board has, however, reported their inability to recommend the adoption of any one of these designs, and advised approval of a plan incorporating certain features of all of them. The department board considers that the plan recommended by them provides for the present and the future, and should result in the creation of a practical and beautiful city.

SITE PROPOSED
FOR TEMPLE BAR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The "Architect" contains the proposal, which has much to commend it, that in the restoration of Temple Bar to the city it should be placed at the entrance to Clement's Inn, or in the center of the screen in front of the new annex to the law courts. Such a position would be very fitting from the antiquarian point of view and it would also give Wren's old archway the advantage of contrast against the verdure of the grass which adorns that portion of the courts.

The restoration of the Bar to its ancient surroundings is not a certainty, though the plan has the sympathy of many people, including it is said, of its present owner. In view of the "Architect's" happy proposal it is hoped that the matter will again be brought up before the city corporation.

BOMBAY FIRST AND SECOND

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—The issue of the Bombay census report has served as a reminder that on the night of March 10, 1911, when the census was taken, Bombay was, in point of population, the first city in India and the second in the British empire. The actual figures were 979,445, whilst those of Calcutta, excluding Howrah, which lies opposite it on the western bank of the Hughli, were 896,067. The population of Glasgow, the next largest city in the empire, at the time of the 1911 census was 784,021.

ESSEX FLOWERS BLOOM

(Special to the Monitor)

BARKINGSIDE, England—At Barkingside, Essex, during the first days of the new year, there were to be seen in full bloom primroses, field daisies, marigolds, wall flowers and lupins.

TAXI OWNERS IN
PARIS AIMING AT
CHEAPER PETROL

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The taxicab strike in London is being watched with interest in Paris where a similar strike took place at the beginning of last year. One of the outcomes of this strike was the resolve made by some large cab-owning companies to take steps to free themselves from the paralyzing effect of the petrol trusts. To this end they organized a syndicate, known as the Societe des Carburants, and with a capital of £40,000 started on the difficult task of providing the necessary reservoirs and pumping appliances for storing petrol.

So far the society has not had time to make its influence felt, but its organizers are confident that their enterprise will bring its reward. In France benzol has been adopted to a great extent as a fuel and the competition between benzol and petrol is likely to become so keen as to produce a sensible diminution in the price of the latter commodity.

NORWAY EXTENDS
HER CONSCRIPTION

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The law of conscription has been established in Norway for many years, but the counties of Nordland, Tromso and Finnmarken have hitherto only been amenable to it in a modified form. In fact, up to a few years ago the extreme north of Norway was entirely exempt from military service.

The government now considers that in view of the exposed position of these northern counties, it is advisable that the inhabitants should serve their full period of military service, and a bill to this effect will shortly be introduced in Parliament. The measure is a popular one, for it is recognized that a developed national spirit is highly necessary in regions so exposed to alien influence, and where, already, foreign financial influence is felt.

HEADMISTRESS RESIGNS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Miss Constance Maynard, mistress of Westfield College, Hampstead, one of the women's schools of the University of London, has placed her resignation in the hands of the council. Miss Maynard has held her present position for 31 years. This lady, who was one of the first students at Gorton, shared with another Gortonian the distinction of being the first woman to take the moral science tripos. The college over which Miss Maynard has presided has been established on strictly evangelical lines, and a large number of its former students are engaged in active religious work both at home and abroad.

THE HOME FORUM

Praise of Early Historian

King Henry IV. hearing that his wife was pleased with the perusal of Plutarch's "Lives" wrote to her: "You could not have sent me tidings more agreeable. To love Plutarch is to love me, for he was instructor of my early years; and my good mother to whom I owe so much, who watched over the formation of my character, and who was wont to say that she had no desire to see her son an illustrious ignoramus, put this book into my hands when I was little more than an infant. It has been my conscience and has whispered into my ear many good hints and maxims for the conduct of my affairs." Jean Jacques Rousseau declared that he never read Plutarch without profit. Mme. Roland spoke of it as "the pasture of great men." Montaigne said that he could hardly do without a Plutarch always at his side. "He is so universal and so full."

Rabelais and Scalliger in the sixteenth century pay him signal homage. Basil of Cappadocia got many a hint from the heathen moralist. Jeremy Taylor constantly alludes to his writings. Neander, Rolin and Montesquieu are heavily indebted to him. We may be permitted to add the prophecy and hope of Ralph Waldo Emerson, that "Plutarch will be perpetually rediscovered from time to time, as long as books last."—Bernard J. Snell.

From "In the White Hills"

A GIOCHOOK from his altars
To spired Chocorua calls,
And broad Moosilauke sends the cry
Back from his buttressed walls;
Franconia answers full and clear
With myriad airy voices,
And a glory lights the great Stone Face
While all the pass rejoices;
And south the towering sentinels,
Monadnock's lonely fane,
And domed Kearsarge, by Merrimack—
Swell the celestial strain.
Till the sky is filled with choral notes
Of the jubilee refrain:

Through the somber firs the west wind sighs
And chants to the larch and pine,
"The Lord is risen!" till echoes steal
To the forest's inmost shrine.
And list from the maple boughs a song
The angel choir might heed,
A wild-wood robin warbling sweet
"The Lord is risen, indeed!"

—Edna Dean Proctor.

If you wish others to remember you
with pleasure, forget yourself; and be
just what God has made you.—Charles
Kingsley.

Poet and Aviator

Icarus and Darius Green have both been much in the limelight of public attention during the past few years of the achievement of flight. There is a good deal of charm in a little history told by Nixon Waterman in the National magazine, which, with a photograph, shows John Townsend Trowbridge meeting Claude Grahame White on the aviation field. Mr. White is laughing till his face wears much the quizzical grin which we fancy on the faces of Darius' tormentors, for now the laugh is on the other side; but Mr. Trowbridge's dignity looks as if the well-known poet found something rather moving in the situation in which he found himself. It is almost as if Mr. Trowbridge had invented the flying machine, or at any rate dreamed of it in sober earnest, although we very well know that his Darius Green was the mere jest of the moment, from a story he had heard of the attempt of some farmer's son to take to himself wings. Mr. Waterman wishes at any rate to give the poet the credit for having put into easily rememberable form the idea of human flight and thus of having kept it for a generation very much before the thought of all youngsters, Mr. Trowbridge's home is at Arlington, a suburb of Boston.

Particular Lemons

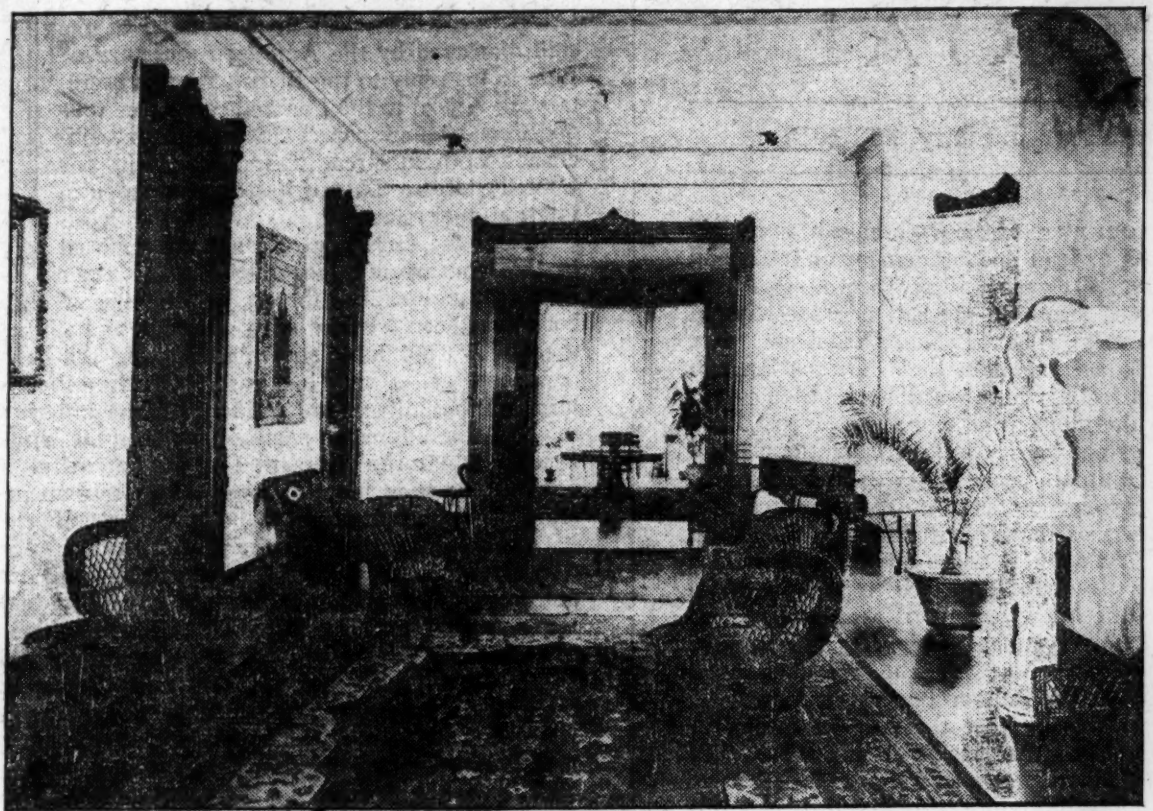
Lemons are a very interesting object of horticultural skill. They do not grow too far south nor too far north. They may be gathered every month in the year, it is said, and buds and fruit are to be found every day in the year on the same branch. Given the right mean temperature and plenty of water, and the lemon crop yields better rewards per acre than corn or wheat or alfalfa, in actual weight or bulk.

Some one has said that the unit for making a living for a family in southern California is a man, a hoe and an acre of ground. The culture of most things in this land of wonders is easy beyond the dreams of the New Englander who struggles with rocky hillsides and incalculable Aprils. The opening of the Panama canal means great things for the farmers and ranchers of southern California.

Oiling the Swamps

The oil that is distributed through the swamps of Panama to prevent the crops of mosquitoes which made things so unpleasant for the French workmen is sent on its errand in a novel fashion. At the head of every little watercourse an oil tank is placed that gives its oil drop by drop. When the sudden showers come, as they do, in bucketfuls, the water flows off the higher lands into the swamps, carrying a coating of oil where it is most needed.

SOCIAL CENTER WHEN CONGRESS MEETS



(Photo by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)

MAIN RECEPTION ROOM, WOMAN'S CONGRESSIONAL CLUB, AT NATIONAL CAPITAL

Gentlehood

A man asked to define the essential characteristics of a gentleman—using the term in its widest sense—would presumably reply: "The will to put himself in the place of others; the horror of forcing others into positions from which he would himself recoil; the power to do what seems to him right without considering what others may say or think."—John Galsworthy.

My way in opening down I took
Between the hills beside a brook,
The peaks one sun was climbing o'er,
The dewdrops shone ten millions more.

The mountain valley is a vase
Which God has brimmed with rarest
grace,
And kneeling in the taintless air,
I drink celestial blessings there.
—William Rounseville Alger.

Picture Puzzle



A boy's name.
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Venison.

Some Great Pictures

American millions cannot give to any one the point of view that marks the cultured man or woman; but American millionaires are doing much to help people get that point of view, if the people are willing to do the work. That is, they are putting great examples of art before the people for their study, and for those within easy reach of the large cities there is enormous increase of opportunity during the past decade. The coming of the art collections of Mr. Morgan to New York marks an epoch in the story of art in the United States. Recently he has put on exhibition at the Metropolitan museum examples of the painting of the following great masters: Raphael, Filippo Lippi, Velasquez, Rembrandt, Rubens, Hobbema and Van Dyck. Then come Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Raeburn, Lawrence, Romney, Turner and Constable—a notable group of English painters. The Turner is a painting of Venice, the "State Procession," a gondola and lagoon picture. Gainsborough's is the famous Duchess of Devonshire portrait. The French pictures are by Le Brun, Greuze, La Tour and others. The Raphael picture is the well-known Colossus painting, the most notable of the group, of course. There are 30 pictures in the collection.

In war or in peace the character which Carlyle chiefly loves him (Frederick the Great) for and in which Carlyle has shown him to differ from all kings up to this time succeeding him, is his constant purpose to use every power entrusted to him for the good of his people, and be, not in name only, but in heart and mind, their king.—Ruskin.

ANTIQUE DEALER'S PROBLEM

TELLING of the advance of information in regard to antiques of every sort, "periods" of furniture or other artistic products, a writer in the Saturday Evening Post describes a scene in a shop where the dealer has been taking him into confidence.

He was interrupted by the appearance of a plainly dressed little woman, who approached one of the salesmen and asked to see a colonial sofa. The dealer and I watched in silence as she accompanied the salesman. We saw afterward that she was looking over the sofa very conscientiously; then at last, thinking past the luster lamps and Dresden candelabra and Toby jugs, we heard a small voice say:

"Yes, but this is colonial with the empire influence."

The antique dealer whinged a clandestine thumb in her direction.

"You hear that," he said to me in a tense, hoarse whisper—"Colonial with the empire influence!" You see now what I'm up against—don't you? Why, there

is hardly anybody who comes to this shop nowadays who can't talk gibberish about gate-leg tables and Charles Second spiral legs and Chippendale mirror-back chairs. Actually some of them know more about period stuff than we do ourselves. They read all the books on old furniture and china; they visit museums; they travel abroad. What are you going to do with a public like that?"

The ancient historians supposed that the Caspian sea was one of the arms of the Mediterranean and we find Plutarch, the famous historian, affirming this with great seriousness, correcting some other statement which he regarded as an error as to the origin of the inland sea.

Science And Health

With
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Scriptures

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WITHIN THE POSSIBILITIES

FLIGHT over flight the inventive imagination of mankind is soaring. Time was when to tunnel the Hudson river was a project discussed as a far-away dream. Now New Jersey is directly connected with New York by these underground and underwater passages and half a million people have homes in Jersey City and work in New York by virtue of the quicker passage that the tunnels afford as compared with the clumsy ferry boats. No less an authority than the Engineering News now says that a bridge across the Hudson spanning to the continent that lies at the west of Manhattan is quite as feasible as the Brooklyn bridge, so long a wonder of the times. It is asserted that the bridge projected over the St. Lawrence by the city of Quebec is as great a project as the Hudson bridge would be, over what is called the North river. Precedents in Europe also exist for a bridge of these dimensions.

With the engineering feats at Panama in the eye it would hardly seem impossible that eventually Manhattan—the happy and marvelous isle—will be connected with the continent.

Ancient Astronomy

Herodotus, trying to explain some of the phenomena of the solar system, used to say that the sun was driven by storms into the south, and that this explained why the summer was warmer than the winter. When the weather grows mild the sun returns to the midst of the heavens. Thus he reversed the modern explanation of the seasons, which are seen, of course, to result from the change of relation between various parts of the earth's surface and the sun. Yet the variations in climate that are lately being seen all around the world hint perhaps that climatic changes are in progress, though the sun and earth continue to hold the same relation in space at the various seasons of the year.

AT THE TIP OF THE WHITE PINE

WE hug the earth—how rarely we mount! exclaims Thoreau in "Excursions"; and continues: "Methinks we might elevate ourselves a little more. We might climb a tree at least. I found my account in climbing a tree once. It was a tall white pine, on the top of a hill; and though I got well pitched, I was well paid for it, for I discovered new mountains in the horizon which I had never seen before—so much more of the earth and heavens. I might have said: about the foot of the tree for three score years and ten, and yet I certainly should never have seen them. But, above all, I discovered around me—it was near the end of June—on the ends of the topmost branches only, a few minute and delicate red cone-like blossoms, the fertile flower of the white pine, looking heavenward. I carried straightway to the village the topmost sprig and showed it to stranger jurymen who walked the street—for it was court week—and to farmers and lumber dealers and wood choppers and hunters, and not one had ever seen the like of it before, but they wondered as at a star dropped down."

Tell of ancient architects finishing their work on top of columns as perfectly as in the lower and more visible parts: nature has from the first expanded the minute blossoms of the forest only toward the heavens, above men's heads and unobserved by them. We see only the flowers that are under our feet in the meadows. The pines have developed their delicate blossoms on the highest twigs of the wood every summer for ages, yet scarcely a farmer or hunter in the land has ever seen them.

HELPING OTHERS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTHING strengthens and satisfies mankind more than being able to help others. In fact, nothing is more needed in the world today than this very ability, coupled with a genuine readiness and willingness to render it practical. Nothing will ever bring sure and lasting salvation to the race until men and women come to learn what it really means to help others, thus disclosing and establishing here upon earth the true fatherhood of God and the true brotherhood of man.

But how are we to know just when and in what way to help our fellows best? Is there any specific rule to follow, any specific thing to do? As in all other instances, when we want unerring advice and guidance, we turn for our answer to him who was mankind's Exemplar or Wayshower, who never made a mistake, and who wrought such wonderful works—Jesus of Nazareth. Then, as we hear the call to go forth and aid others, to uplift and strengthen them either physically, mentally or spiritually, the question resolves itself into this: What did Jesus do under similar circumstances, and what would he do were he here at this very moment? What was the rule he observed, and what were the methods he used in helping those who sought his help?

Careful and prayerful examination of the Master's words and works shows any one that Jesus said and did things which were the means of helping people

to a greater extent than has ever been known before or since in the history of the world. He summed up the divine commands in the reply he made to the "tempting" lawyer, namely: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The chief work of Jesus was the actual practice of this kind of love.

The New Testament is full of accounts of merciful and loving acts of helpfulness on the part of Jesus. The first four books—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John—are entirely devoted to telling the beautiful story of his impersonal yet tender mission among men, showing in every chapter how he healed and saved and blessed. In following these narrative gospels men should ever remember that Jesus emphatically declared that whoever believed on (understood) him should do precisely the same works that he had done, and still "greater works." This declaration was literally and practically fulfilled for three hundred years after the ascension, which proves conclusively that there was nothing of a so-called supernatural or miraculous nature about the works of the Master and that his way was, and ever will be the only reliable and right way.

Jesus loved and helped his neighbors in a manner which was in strictest accord with the will of his Father and our Father. In other words, he saw

each one of his neighbors exactly as he saw himself—the spiritual and perfect expression or reflection of God, separate and apart from aught unlike God, good. Therefore, he esteemed his neighbors as he esteemed himself, and, best of all, he labored with might and main to bring into their experience the same good that he wished brought into his own. Thus it was that he showed the whole world the practical and holy import of that glorious precept which, because of its matchless beauty and worth, has come down through the ages as the Golden Rule: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

The Master's great aim was to establish with men the correct, that is, the scientific, absolute and exact understanding of God and of the universe, including man. Seeing God as good and omnipotent, he could not help seeing man as the true "image" and "likeness" of God, as

the opening chapter of Genesis describes man. Because he realized that good is the only presence and power, he made all his statements accordingly, and in this manner overcame every form of seeming evil that presented itself to him, destroying sin and sickness upon the same basis—the omnipotence of good. Inasmuch as good goes hand in hand with love, it is plain why the Master loved and helped his neighbors as he himself would have been loved and helped, and why he commanded his followers to do likewise, adding these words, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."

Christian Science has come to reinstate primitive Christianity. It has come to prove that Christ Jesus' words and works may be scientifically understood here and now and repeated today just as they were in Judea and Galilee hundreds of years ago. The healing which is being done on every hand through this Science

shows that it is accomplishing its great purpose in the world and that it must continue to manifest its holy power until all mankind shall have been redeemed and brought back to God.

Christian Science is truly an evangelical cause. It is not an organization unto itself, but a world-wide missionary movement. Its full and only object is to transform and save men and women, thus making them happy and free. Christian Science has no time at all for proselyting, coercing or taking sides in human affairs. It has to do only with that which is legitimate and right. It always upbuilds and uplifts, constructs and renews; it never tears down nor destroys anything except what is erroneous and which it replaces with better ideas.

Christian Science shows the individual how to help himself, how to make himself better physically, mentally, spiritually, and at the same time it shows him how to go and help some brother or sister who needs and is ready for his aid. In this way the successful Christian Scientist shares his great and glorious blessings, thereby demonstrating the truth of what Mrs. Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science text-book (p. 518): "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

To Serve and Not to Rule

TO serve and not to rule is the new ideal of humanity. It was new in the days of Jesus, it is still by no means so universal as to become a trite teaching; but in this day there are a thousand evidences that workers everywhere are learning the deeper meanings of that saying, "He that is greatest among you shall be your servant." Only he is great and only he is accounted great in the long perspective who is a servant in the highest and best sense. Temporary shows of power fade in the long vista of history; but the light of a life truly dedicated to service glows brighter down the years.

—Mary Stanhope.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 25, 1913

The Business Situation

DEVELOPMENTS of the week have been mainly such as to lend encouragement to trade and finance. Of most importance was the improved situation abroad, noted earlier in the week. The Balkan troubles were regarded as good as settled. On the strength of this feeling there was a perceptible easing up in the money markets of the world. To what extent the revolt at Constantinople will affect ultimate peace is yet to be discovered.

When the war first broke out foreign holders of American securities unloaded them upon the markets of the United States to the extent of many millions of dollars. As soon as peace has been restored a large proportion of these securities doubtless will be repurchased and this will contribute greatly to the improvement of the money situation in this country, which already is much better than it was some time ago. Of course it takes some time for the world fully to recover from a costly war such as the Balkan-Turkey strife.

Figures published this week show that the foreign commerce of the United States last year was the largest in history. They showed that the people of the United States sold more of their own products abroad and had money to buy more of those of other lands than ever before. If nothing untoward develops, the exports and imports of the country this year should be even greater.

The principal thing needed to stimulate business everywhere is more cooperation. It is an era of investigations and prosecutions. It is believed that much good will result from it all. There are evidences that reforms already have started which will redound to the good of every one. It is a good thing to keep cool in all circumstances and to avoid arousing antagonisms unnecessarily. The money trust investigation now under way may not uncover what the investigators had expected. From what already has been learned from the testimony of witnesses it may be very difficult if not impossible to enact legislation that will remedy the evils complained of. However, the investigation is likely to give the country a better idea of the workings of the world's financial affairs and the need of cooperation at all times.

IN KANSAS CITY the municipal light plant is pronounced successful. The next move, it appears, will be to municipalize gas, which is still in private hands. It would seem from this, and from similar tendencies elsewhere, that the public is feeling more confidence in itself as regards its ability to manage its own affairs.

The Morocco of South America

APPLY or otherwise, the name "American Morocco" has been given by some papers of the southern continent to that region of the upper Amazon which, through developments in one of its sections, the Putumayo, has of late come so prominently into the public focus. The subject has been dealt with editorially as well in numerous and detailed reports from Colombian, Peruvian, Ecuadorian and Brazilian points published on the Latin-American page of the Monitor, and a discussion of the claims advanced by Peru, Colombia and Ecuador on the northern affluents of the upper Amazon is not in order. What is in order is an observation on the international aspect of the case through the joint consular intervention by Great Britain and the United States in the Putumayo rubber abuses.

It is possible that the key to a more complete understanding of the situation may be found in reports and comments by the press of Iquitos, the great Peruvian port on the upper Amazon, and headquarters of the administrative and judicial organization of the vast trans-andean province of Loreto, including the Putumayo. There are two points that stand out from the mass of detail. One is the assertion that the British consul, on his return from the Putumayo together with the American consul and the Peruvian consul at Manaos, in the course of a very unwillingly given interview, made statements of real gravity which he promptly withdrew on seeing the advance copy of his interview and substituted some generalities for publication. It is claimed that one of those statements was to the effect that Peruvian sovereignty in the Putumayo was represented not by Peruvian officials but by the authority of the Peruvian Amazon Company, a British concern, the same that is held responsible for the atrocities committed against the Indians. The second point is that the British consul absolutely denied that his and the American consul's mission to the Putumayo had anything to do with the investigation of those abuses, since that matter was now in the hands of the Peruvian judiciary, but said that the mission was purely a consular trip of inspection.

The conclusions which the people of Iquitos are apparently drawing therefrom, whether they be on the side of the rubber interests or of the prosecuting judges, are to the effect that the reports of the consuls, both British and American, will deal specifically with the political status of the Putumayo and the presence or absence of Peruvian sovereignty in that region. It is intimated in the press that the report of the British consul will conform to the requirements of British policy in this matter. What this policy signifies is discussed in more or less vague terms because the British appeal to American cooperation on the basis of the Monroe doctrine admits of several widely divergent interpretations. It is hardly necessary to say that the proposal to apply the Monroe doctrine to inner South America with its border disputes is making a big stir in the Latin republics, but it should be added that the political unrest that has been making itself felt of late in the great Brazilian centers of the Amazon, as Para, Manaos and the Acre territory, and the recent purchases of huge tracts of land in the Amazon valley by foreign syndicates—possibly connected with the Farquhar railroad trust—are not calculated to allay that apprehensiveness. In Brazil it has been recalled that eminent statesmen of the old regime frankly admitted that the whole Amazon valley held all the elements of future independence. In Spanish America they are hardly inclined to admit such possibilities but in the name "the American Morocco," there is the forecast of a readjustment under strong pressure from outside, recalling Algiciras and Agadir.

CHEERFUL acknowledgment is made of the skill displayed by the American secretary of state in his reply to the British foreign secretary, in regard to the Panama canal free tolls question, by newspapers adverse to his conclusion both in Great Britain and in the United States. This of itself is a triumph in international relationship. Where the President and the secretary of state are opposed in this controversy, the attitude of their critics at home and abroad is pronounced and unmistakable; yet both have been credited with sincerity, as both have been praised for the ability they have shown in making the best out of what their opponents call a very bad case. On the other hand, there has not been another diplomatic incident of like importance in many years, in which the interested parties have been the United States and Great Britain, where the disposition on the part of all shades of American opinion has been more favorable to a settlement based upon equity and honor, no matter what the cost or seeming cost.

A careful reading of the protest made by Sir Edward Grey and of the response of Secretary Knox is likely to convince the receptive and impartial that there is much to be said on both sides of the question involved, and that it would better be said, in the main, by men as well qualified as they for the conduct of such a discussion. It would be all the better if from this time on the correspondence between the American state department and the British foreign office were directed toward the submission of the entire matter to a competent board of arbitration. If the contention that it is purely a question of American domestic policy, and, therefore, outside the province of international discussion or settlement, be given serious consideration, let this be disposed of first of all. For the rest, the difficulties in the way of reaching an amicable and equitable adjustment of differences are not greater than are met and disposed of daily and finally in the ordinary affairs of human relationship. On the fair assumption that both the United States and Great Britain are desirous of giving and receiving fair play, the rest may be left to practical common sense.

How Legislative Bureaus Help

IN OHIO and Minnesota the lawmakers face action on the issue of establishing legislative bureaus. The Congress of the United States also has before it a bill favoring the same plan. Tersely put, the common object is to put at the disposal of lawmakers latest data drawn from all lands bearing on all possible phases of statutory enactment, and to ally with legislatures men who are conversant with social legislation and comparative institutional development and also men who are expert drafters of laws in the people's interest. Why there should be the slightest delay wherever and whenever the project emerges and becomes a practical issue, it is difficult to say. In theory it is fine. In its practical working in states that have established the system it has always succeeded when given adequate equipment and pecuniary support. Its only enduring opponents are "interests" that love darkness rather than light. Wherever the bureau—as at Madison in Wisconsin, where the system originated—can be associated with a university's activities, it gains much and it gives much. The commonwealth derives from the university's experts aid and disinterested advice that are priceless; and they in turn are given a chance for constructive, vital action as thinkers and as citizens that all too infrequently is provided for such men under ordinary conditions of university life.

Massachusetts suffers today because her legislative bureau and her state legislation are not thus related to the unexcelled system of colleges and universities of the commonwealth. These also lose because not so related and utilized. Especial emphasis can be put upon the provision made under such a scheme as Wisconsin was the first to test with its bureau, by which is recognized the importance of correct drafting of laws. Often it is difficult enough to decide what should be the aim and scope of a law. But to have the statute make the aim clear and the scope precise, and to have it expressed in terms that citizens, counsel and courts cannot mistake, is quite another matter. The drafting of a law calls for skill of a definite kind and skill united with sincere civic purpose and incorruptibility of character. Such skill a legislative bureau may well provide.

TEXAS is striving to be fair to women, not merely in the matter of voting but in the matter of property rights. Honest striving deserves success.

IF FRIENDSHIP for men and for books be tested by the working of the law of competition, the outcome often is what seems to be disloyalty to the past. Yet this is but to say that the new crowds out the old and today triumphs over yesterday. That persons who thus forsake the remote for the immediate, by so doing incur the distrust of the wise and the good, is not surprising. Not so have the great institutions of society been slowly wrought into comparative permanence, not so have the great heroes and heroines of history acted, and not so has inspiration come, in its turn creating supreme literature. Nor is it by overemphasis on the contemporary that society comes to truest appreciation of literature. Yet the very volume, variety and cheapness of the output of today's authors and publishers is making increasingly difficult a reader's acquaintance with past classics and feelings of affection for their authors. Hence, when an editor is found who recognizes the claims of the past as well as the present, who sees that to like the humor of a present-day Dunne does not warrant ignorance of or indifference to Artemus Ward or Frank Stockton, he is to be commended for refusing to make a fetish of the contemporaneous, the form of idol worship to which most editors are subject.

All this is apropos the decision of the Century Magazine to give the present generation of readers some of the contributions to that periodical that especially pleased critics and subscribers when published years ago. A beginning will be made with Stockton's famous story of mystery, "The Lady or the Tiger?" It has lost none of its cleverness and will serve to remind readers of today that in Stockton America had a humorist with "a gentle spirit, a whimsical imagination, a delicate perception of the humor of topsy-turveness, and an absolute freedom from malice or bitterness," which made him far more satisfactory to read than a far more famous contemporary wit.

Ever multiplying, new editions of authors of the past prove that they are still in demand. But not always are full sets on library

Secretary Knox's Canal Toll Note

shelves to be reckoned as also furniture for the intellect. There are certain authors that must be in every well-appointed library. Tradition demands it. The test of reading and assimilation is in reference and allusion, shown in conversation, formal speech and writings; and if current journalism, political eloquence and club talk be the tests, how few there be who know. Anything is commendable that will aid the man of today to understand that satire was not born with G. Bernard Shaw nor the novel with Arnold Bennett, and that if he once enjoyed Shakespeare and Burns he is not called upon to forget them because there have arisen craftsmen named Galsworthy and Masfield. Many a periodical today would improve in tone and increase in influence if its makers occasionally looked backward as well as forward and gave readers old favorites instead of new fads.

IN THE opinion of Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., as expressed in his testimony before the so-called "money trust" committee, at its session of Thursday, the present concentration of financial resources in New York is sufficient "to care for the business and commerce of the country." The question of further concentration, he said, depended entirely upon the future development of that business and commerce. In view of the concern immediately behind Mr. Davison, and of the vast interests known to be behind that concern, it may be taken for granted that he is in a position to talk intelligently, and, having regard for the concern and the interests referred to, authoritatively, on this subject. The question that may occur to the thoughtful reader in this connection is whether the determination of what is best for the business and commerce of the United States—for the material welfare of nearly 100,000,000 of people—should be left to any private person, to any private interest, or to any combination of private persons and interests, even though as worthy and as legitimate as are those represented by the great financial house here mentioned. The matter is not personal at all; the importance of the point involved looms up so large that it ceases to be financial or commercial, in the ordinary sense.

Who shall judge what is best or what is not best for the American people? Shall this privilege be conceded or delegated to persons who, by reason of the nation's wonderful resources and marvelous development and their opportunities for taking advantage of both, have become a powerful factor in its business affairs? Or shall it be retained and asserted by the whole people through the medium of their constituted government? Who is to judge, who is to rule, in this democracy if not the people themselves? And pending their reaffirmation of the principle of absolute self-government, who is to judge and rule ad interim?

By what authority, by what right, under what privilege, may it be asked, does the small group of American citizens for which Mr. Davison speaks, undertake to settle for this great country the question of what is best and what is not best for it in so vital a matter as the concentration of the nation's financial resources in any quarter, with any intent, for any purpose? If there is none, there is reason why even a tacit or implied claim to any such authority, right or privilege should be promptly disallowed.

IF THE European section of the Ottoman empire has been lost, any partition of the conquered territory and subsequent transformations, political and economic, are likely to be of special interest in America. Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks, resident in America as bread-winners, and transient dwellers in the republic when the call came to fight Turkey, have contributed to the swift victory. What proportion of them, for economic or other reasons, will return to the United States, no one can say. But doubtless a considerable number of them will not come back. With funds acquired in the United States, they will rather become investors in properties in the extended national domain. With ideas acquired during a season of labor in the republic, they will be a liberalizing element in regions where freedom of thought and speech has been checked. Having shared in a dispersion due to economic pressure and having acquired knowledge as well as money in the United States, the Americanized Bulgarian, Servian and Greek, in many cases no doubt, will be induced by sentiments of duty to stay in the homeland and make it more democratic as well as wealthier.

The United States will study this phase of the matter with some interest, for this country has recently come to understand better than formerly that its immigration policy has a reflex influence upon Europe as well as a direct relation to American national life. As a land to which many of the Christian subjects of Turkey, formerly resident in Asia, now come, the United States also will watch with some interest the effect upon Armenia and Syria of the increase of the non-Christian population of Asiatic Turkey, following the exodus from European Turkey already begun. American investments in educational and missionary enterprises in Turkey are mainly Protestant. Sound diplomacy, discreet administration and sensible propaganda work had finally won from the government for these institutions a measure of toleration. This they are not quite so certain of retaining now that authority in much of the territory occupied is to pass into non-Protestant hands.

SHIPYARDS in Great Britain and Ireland, as well as in Germany and France, exhibit unusual activity, and the Panama canal is credited with most of it. If all of the traffic anticipated is headed toward that great waterway, it is clear that some of it must wait its turn in getting through, and be patient in the waiting.

ONE reason for the high cost of living was revealed in Philadelphia the other day when a thirty-five-year-old grocery bill turned up in the settlement of an estate. The average grocery man, it seems, must take such things into consideration when making his prices.

THE citrus growers of California are appealing to the tariff reformers not to be too hasty in reforming some items, and one in particular. In other words, they are asking for a little lemon aid.

IF THE parcel post could handle about a million packages a day in the first week of its operation, it should be in a fair way toward taking care of the business of next December.

WHENEVER the White House becomes too small, the best way to meet the difficulty will be to build a new executive mansion elsewhere.

Who Shall Be the Judge?

America's Interest in Turkey

Loyalty and the Tales of Old